



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

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2022

LAPORAN SURVEI MIGRASI

MIGRATION SURVEY REPORT



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



**KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

LAPORAN SURVEI MIGRASI MIGRATION SURVEY REPORT

MALAYSIA, 2022

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “*Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust*”.

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation to facilitate users in analysing various data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

*The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is “*Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust*”.*

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA**

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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Laporan Survei Migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 membentangkan statistik tahunan migrasi penduduk, trend di peringkat negeri serta maklumat ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi penduduk migran. Statistik yang diterbitkan adalah berdasarkan garis panduan dan saranan *Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration*, 1970 yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations*.

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 migrasi 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 migrasi sebagai input kepada perancangan dan pembangunan sosioekonomi negara.

Penerbitan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama memaparkan penemuan utama dan ringkasan penemuan. Jadual statistik terperinci dipaparkan di bahagian kedua. Manakala bahagian ketiga pula menerangkan aspek teknikal seperti skop, liputan, konsep dan definisi bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama dan sumbangan yang diberikan semua pihak dalam menjayakan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Ogos 2023

The Migration Survey Report, Malaysia, 2022 presents the annual statistics of the population's migration and trends at state level as well as the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of migrants. The statistics published are based on the guidelines and recommendations of the Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration, 1970 published by the United Nations.

Migration or the movement of people is one of the factors that influences changes in the population structure and affects the social and economic situation of a particular area during a specific period of time. 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 characteristics of migrants as inputs to the socioeconomic planning and development of the nation.

This publication is divided into three parts. The first part presents the main findings and summary of findings. The detailed statistical tables are provided in the second part. Meanwhile the third part describes technical aspects such as scope, coverage, concepts and definitions to assist users in understanding the published statistics.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contribution rendered by all parties in making this publication a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

August 2023

	Muka Surat Page
Kata Pengantar <i>Preface</i>	iii
Senarai Jadual Statistik <i>List of Statistical Tables</i>	vii
Statistik Migrasi Terpilih <i>Selected Statistics of Migration</i>	1
Ringkasan Penemuan <i>Summary of Findings</i>	7
Jadual Statistik <i>Statistical Tables</i>	
Migrasi Dalaman <i>Internal Migration</i>	35
Ciri-ciri Demografi Migrasi Dalaman <i>Demographic Characteristics of Internal Migrants</i>	51
Ciri-ciri Sosioekonomi Migrasi Dalaman Dalam Umur Bekerja <i>Socioeconomic Characteristics of Internal Migrants Among Working Age</i>	59
Nota Teknikal <i>Technical Notes</i>	69
Jadual Piawaian <i>Standardisation Tables</i>	119
Jadual Ralat Piawai Relatif <i>Relative Standard Error Tables</i>	123

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Jadual <i>Table</i>	Senarai Jadual <i>List of Tables</i>	Muka surat <i>Page</i>
Migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>		
1.	Penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih mengikut taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Population aged 1 year and over by migration status, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	35
2.	Kadar migrasi mengikut negeri destinasi dan taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Migration rates by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	36
3.	Migrasi mengikut negeri destinasi dan taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Migrants by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	37
4.	Migrasi kasar dan nisbah keberkesanan migrasi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Gross migration and migration effectiveness ratio by state, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	38
5.	Migrasi dalaman mengikut negeri asal dan negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Internal migrants by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	40
6.	Migrasi dalaman mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Internal migrants by migration flow, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	42
7.	Migrasi dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Intra-state migrants by migration flow, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	43
8.	Migrasi antara negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Inter-state migrants by migration flow, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	45
9.	Migrasi dalaman dan migrasi antarabangsa mengikut sebab-sebab migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Internal migrants and international migrants by reasons for migration, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	47

Jadual <i>Table</i>	Muka surat <i>Page</i>
Ciri-ciri demografi migrasi dalaman <i>Demographic characteristics of internal migrants</i>	
10. Migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Internal migrants and non-migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	51
11. Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Internal migration rates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	52
12. Nisbah jantina bagi migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Sex ratio of internal migrants and non-migrants by age group, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	53
13. Migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi mengikut kumpulan etnik dan strata destinasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Internal migrants and non-migrants by ethnic group and strata of destination, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	54
14. Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan etnik dan strata destinasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Internal migration rates by ethnic group and strata of destination, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	55
15. Migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi dalam umur bekerja mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Internal migrants and non-migrants among working age by marital status, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	56
16. Migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi dalam umur bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Internal migrants and non-migrants among working age by educational attainment, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	56

Jadual
Table

Muka surat
Page

Ciri-ciri sosioekonomi migrasi dalaman dalam umur bekerja
Socioeconomic characteristics of internal migrants among working age

17.	Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Labour force participation rate of internal migrants and non-migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	59
18.	Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi mengikut aliran migrasi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Labour force participation rate of internal migrants and non-migrants by migration flow and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	60
19.	Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by occupation, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	61
20.	Migran dalaman yang bekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Employed internal migrants by occupation and migration flow, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	62
21.	Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by industry, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	64
22.	Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 <i>Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by status in employment, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022</i>	65

Jadual Table		Muka surat Page
Jadual piawaian <i>Standardisation tables</i>		
A1.	Piawaian migrasi dalaman dalam umur bekerja mengikut taraf perkahwinan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 <i>Standardisation of internal migrants among working age by marital status based on the age distribution of non-migrant population, Malaysia, 2022</i>	119
A2.	Piawaian migrasi dalaman dalam umur bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 <i>Standardisation of internal migrants among working age by educational attainment based on the age distribution of non-migrant population, Malaysia, 2022</i>	120
Jadual ralat piawai relatif <i>Relative standard error tables</i>		
A3.	Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran kadar migrasi dalaman penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2022 <i>Relative standard error of estimates for internal migration rates of population aged 1 year and over by state of destination, Malaysia, 2022</i>	123
A4.	Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran kadar migrasi dalaman penduduk umur bekerja mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2022 <i>Relative standard error of estimates for internal migration rates of population among working age by state of destination, Malaysia, 2022</i>	124
A5.	Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran migran masuk mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2022 <i>Relative standard error of estimates for in-migrants by state of destination, Malaysia, 2022</i>	125
A6.	Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran migran keluar mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2022 <i>Relative standard error of estimates for out-migrants by state of destination, Malaysia, 2022</i>	126



STATISTIK MIGRASI TERPILIH

*SELECTED STATISTICS OF
MIGRATION*

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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



LAPORAN SURVEI MIGRASI 2022

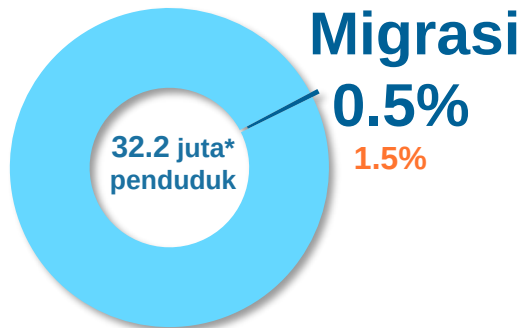
32.7 juta jumlah penduduk Malaysia

32.2 juta penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih

2020

32.6 juta jumlah penduduk Malaysia

32.1 juta penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih

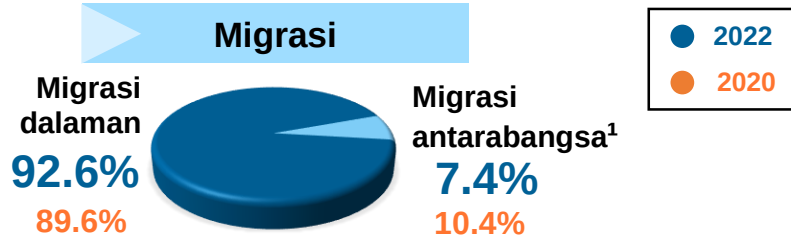


Bukan migrasi

99.5%

98.5%

Nota: * Penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih



Negeri Utama Penerima Migran



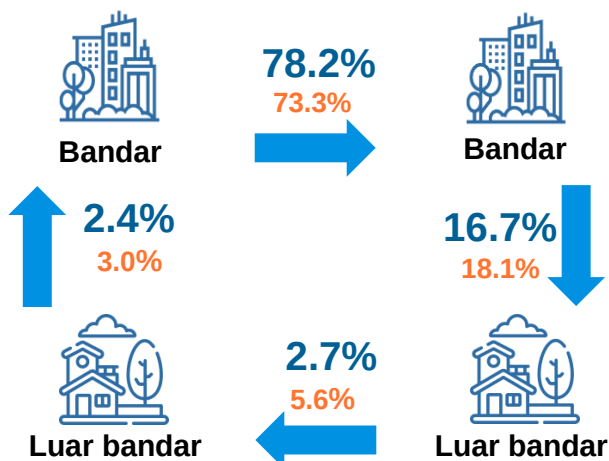
Nota: * Merujuk kepada nilai migrasi bersih

Negeri Utama Penghantar Migran

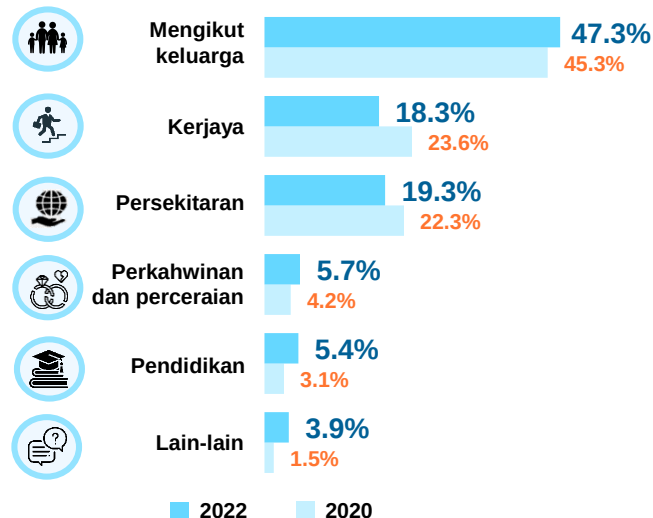


Nota: * Merujuk kepada nilai migrasi bersih

Aliran Migrasi Dalam



SEBAB MIGRASI DALAMAN

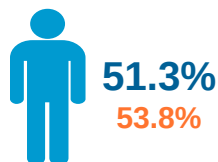




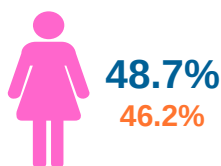
CIRI-CIRI DEMOGRAFI MIGRASI DALAMAN

Jantina

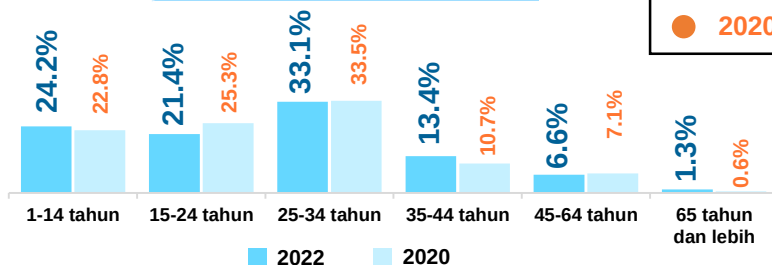
Lelaki



Perempuan



Kumpulan Umur



Taraf Perkahwinan (15-64 tahun)



Tidak pernah berkahwin

32.0%
29.3%



Berkahwin

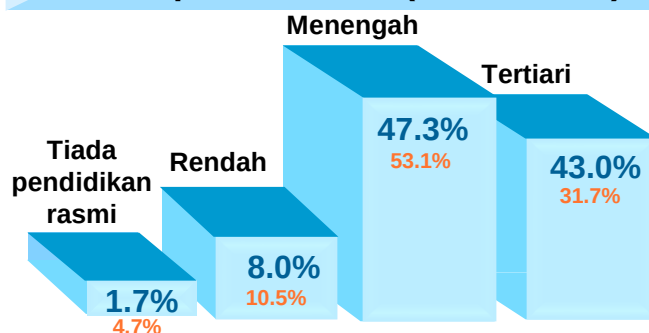
59.1%
65.8%



Balu/ duda/
bercerai/ berpisah

8.9%
4.9%

Tahap Pendidikan (15-64 tahun)



KADAR PENYERTAAN TENAGA BURUH

Jumlah



73.3%

77.9%

Lelaki



84.9%

91.5%

Perempuan



61.5%

61.6%

CIRI-CIRI SOSIOEKONOMI MIGRASI DALAMAN

Taraf Pekerjaan

Majikan

2.7%

1.2%

Pekerja

82.7%

86.0%

Bekerja sendiri

13.5%

10.5%

Pekerja keluarga
tanpa gaji

1.2%

2.3%

Sektor



4.6%

9.2%

Pertanian, perhutanan
dan perikanan



19.4%

18.5%

Pembuatan



69.6%

62.5%

Perkhidmatan



0.6%

0.2%

Perlombongan dan
pengkuarian



5.8%

9.6%

Pembinaan

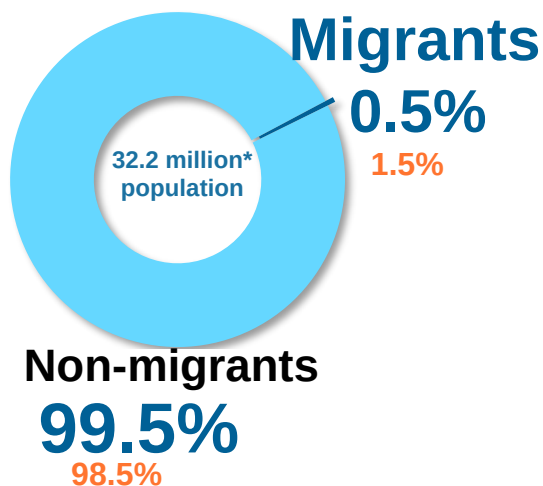


MIGRATION SURVEY REPORT 2022

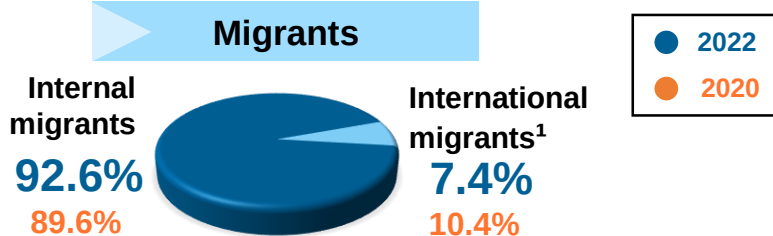
32.7 million Malaysia population

32.2 million population aged 1 year and over

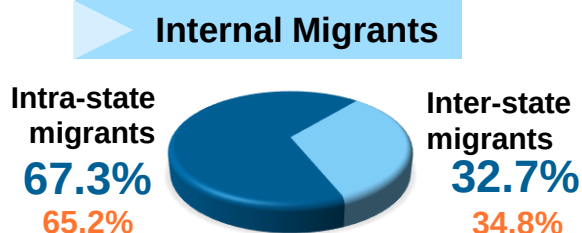
2020 32.6 million Malaysia population
32.1 million population aged 1 year and over



Note: * Population aged 1 year and over



Note: ¹ Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries



Highest Migrants Receiving State



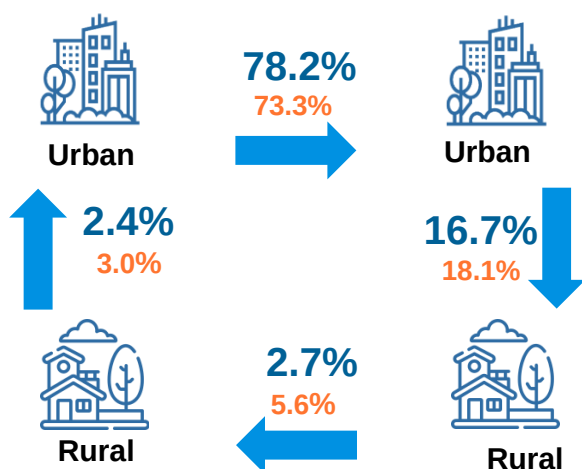
Note: * Refers to net migration value

Highest Migrants Sending State

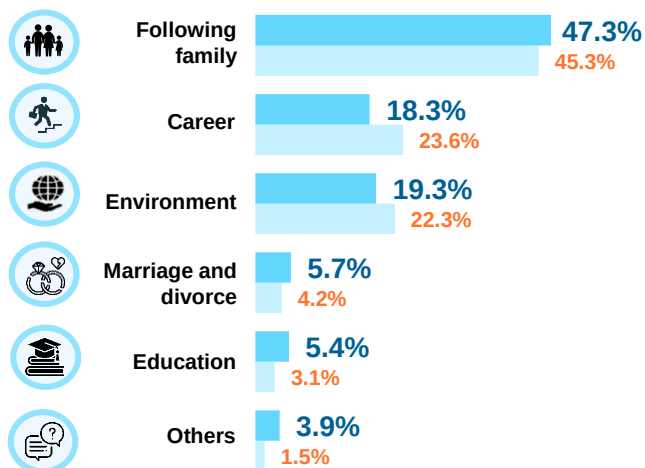


Note: * Refers to net migration value

Internal Migration Flows



REASON FOR INTERNAL MIGRATION

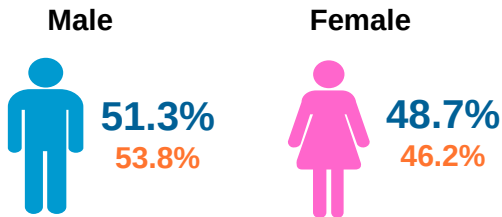


2022 2020

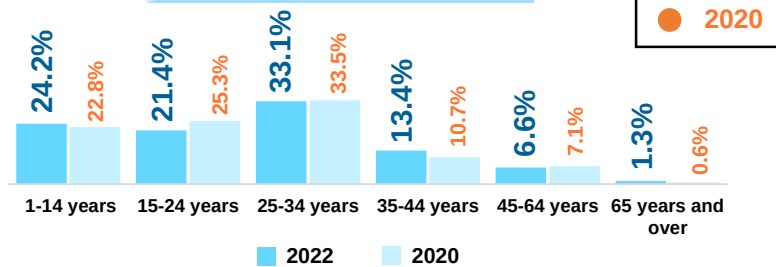


DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

Sex



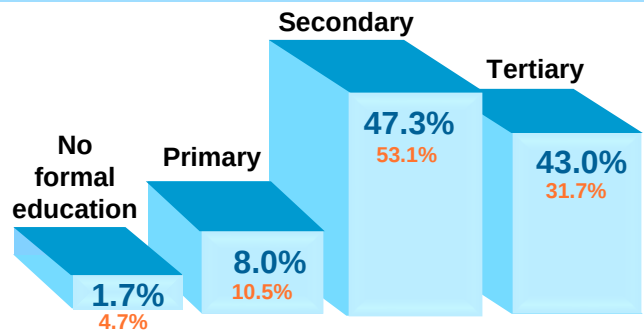
Age Group



Marital Status (15-64 years)

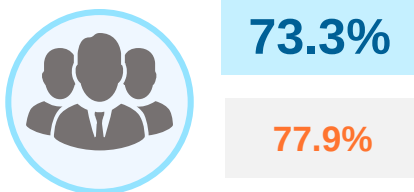


Educational Attainment (15-64 years)

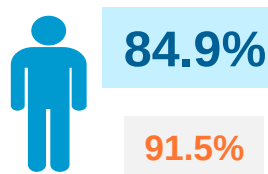


LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

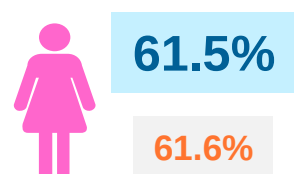
Total



Male

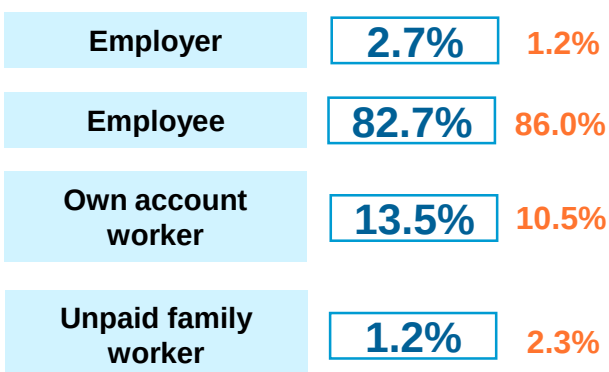


Female

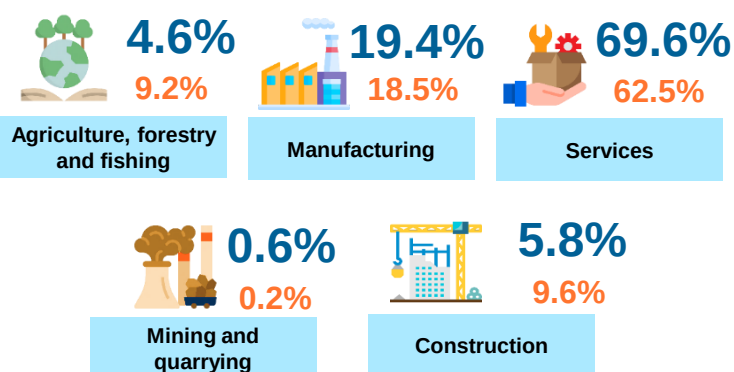


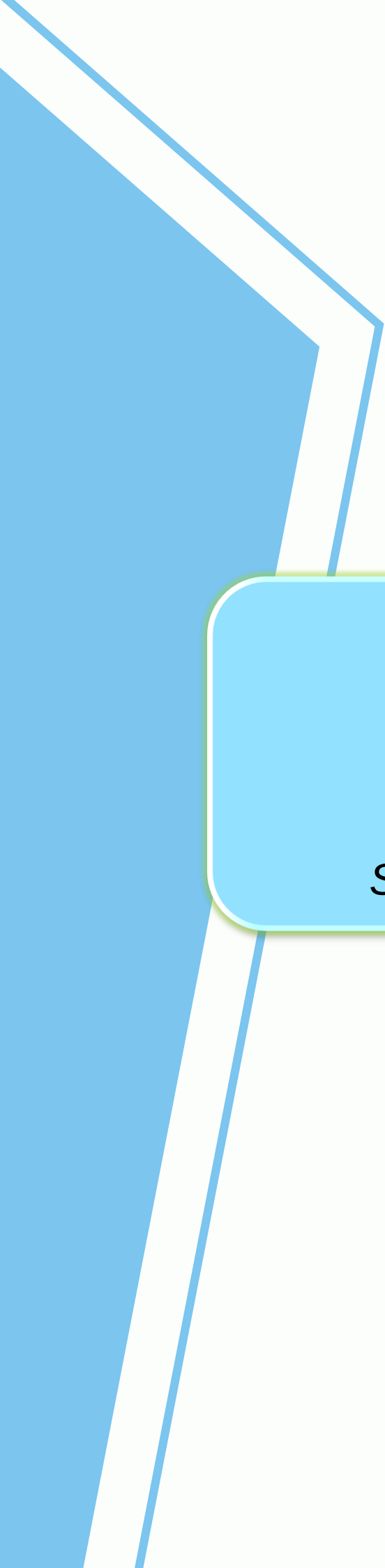
SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

Employment Status



Sector



A blue geometric graphic consisting of several overlapping triangles and parallelograms, creating a modern, abstract design on the left side of the page.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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1. PENGENALAN

Laporan ini membentangkan statistik migrasi penduduk berdasarkan penemuan Survei Migrasi 2022. Survei ini meliputi penduduk berumur satu tahun dan lebih. Tempoh rujukan setahun digunakan untuk mendapatkan maklumat berkaitan pergerakan penduduk dan aliran penduduk di peringkat negeri. Indikator utama yang dibentangkan adalah penduduk mengikut taraf migrasi, aliran migrasi dalaman, sebab-sebab migrasi serta ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi migrasi dalaman iaitu jantina, kumpulan umur, kumpulan etnik, taraf perkahwinan, pencapaian pendidikan, strata, pekerjaan dan industri. Migrasi penduduk melibatkan bandar ke/ dari bandar serta bandar ke/ dari luar bandar.

Survei Migrasi 2022 dilaksanakan semasa gelombang ketiga COVID-19. Dalam tempoh tersebut, trend kes import didapati terkawal namun kes penularan tempatan terus meningkat melibatkan golongan warganegara dan bukan warganegara (Harian Metro, 2021). Trend ini amat membimbangkan dan Kerajaan telah mengambil pendekatan yang lebih tegas bagi memutuskan rantai penularan COVID-19, sekaligus menurunkan bilangan kes harian ke satu tahap yang terkawal dan boleh diuruskan dengan lebih berkesan. Pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) secara beberapa fasa bermula Januari hingga Jun 2021 telah mempengaruhi trend pergerakan penduduk di Malaysia. Ini adalah berikutan tempoh migrasi pada satu tahun yang lalu adalah merujuk kepada tempoh dari Januari hingga Disember 2021.

Malaysia memasuki fasa peralihan daripada pandemik kepada endemik pada 1 April 2022. Walau bagaimanapun, pengisytiharan Kawasan Jangkitan Tempatan masih lagi dikuatkuasakan di seluruh Malaysia. Pembukaan semula sempadan negara bermula 1 April 2022 dan kelonggaran *Standard Operating Procedure* (SOP) COVID-19 yang membenarkan pengoperasian kesemua sektor ekonomi bermula pada 15 Mei 2022 turut mempengaruhi trend migrasi di Malaysia. Oleh itu, trend migrasi penduduk adalah sangat terkesan susulan sekatan pergerakan yang dikenakan serta peralihan daripada fasa pandemik kepada fasa endemik pada tahun 2021.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI ASAS



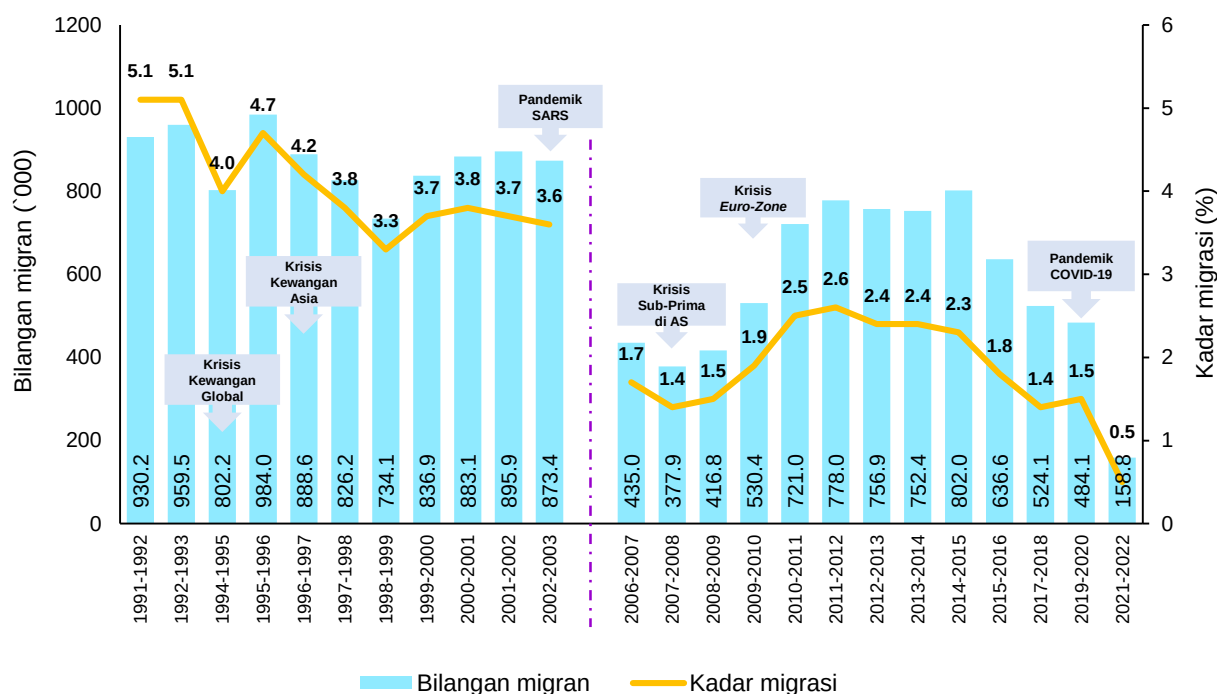
ALIRAN MIGRASI



2. STATISTIK MIGRASI DARIPADA PENDUDUK

Jumlah migran menurun semasa krisis kewangan global pada 1994-1995, krisis kewangan Asia pada 1997 dan penularan wabak Sindrom Pernafasan Akut Teruk (SARS) sekitar 2002-2003. Penurunan drastik pada jumlah migran juga berlaku semasa krisis sub-prima di Amerika Syarikat (AS) pada 2008 dan krisis *Euro-Zone* di Eropah pada hujung 2009. Sementara itu, terdapat sedikit penurunan dalam bilangan migran pada tahun 2019-2020 berikutan penularan wabak COVID-19. Pada tahun 2021-2022 pula, pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) di seluruh negara bagi membendung penularan wabak COVID-19 telah mempengaruhi penurunan jumlah migrasi daripada 484.1 ribu orang pada 2020 kepada 158.8 ribu orang pada 2021-2022. Ini menunjukkan keadaan ekonomi, kewangan dan kesihatan telah mempengaruhi trend migrasi di Malaysia.

Carta 1: Siri masa migrasi, Malaysia, 1991 - 2022



Nota:

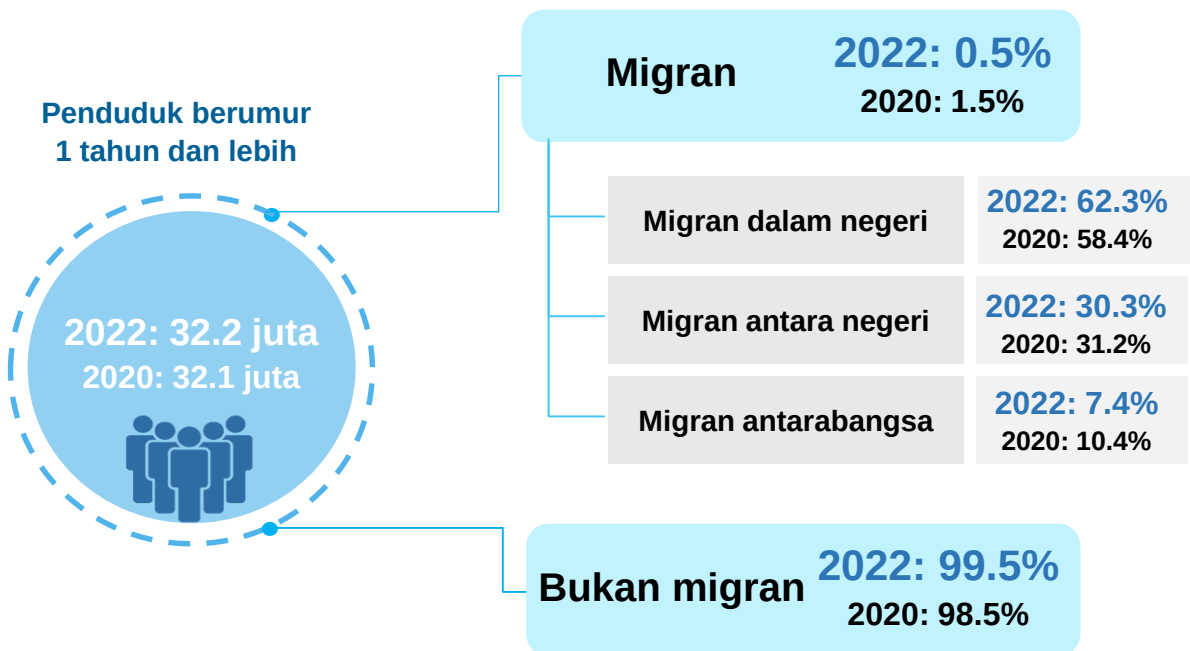
Siri masa bagi tahun 2004 – 2006 terputus kerana pindaan susulan perubahan pada frekuensi Survei Migrasi daripada suku tahunan kepada bulanan.

Penduduk berumur satu tahun dan ke atas yang telah berhijrah pada tahun 2022 menurun kepada 158.8 ribu orang (2020: 484.1 ribu orang). Kadar migrasi menurun kepada 0.5 peratus berbanding 1.5 peratus pada 2020.

Migrasi dalam negeri meningkat kepada 62.3 peratus pada 2022 berbanding 58.4 peratus pada 2020. Sebaliknya, migrasi antara negeri menunjukkan penurunan 0.9 mata peratus daripada 31.2 peratus pada 2020 kepada 30.3 peratus pada 2022.

Sementara itu, migrasi antarabangsa dari luar negara ke Malaysia menurun kepada 7.4 peratus pada 2022 berbanding 10.4 peratus pada 2020.

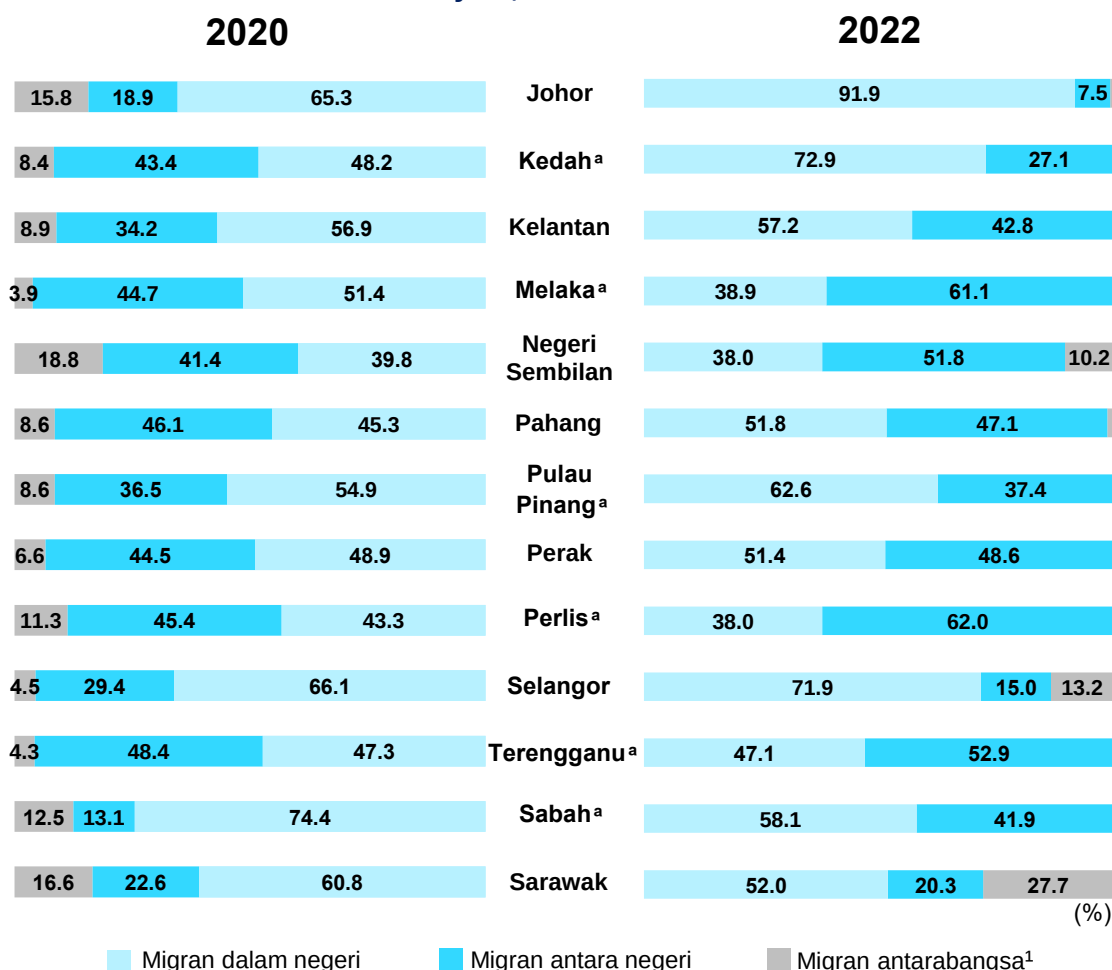
Rajah 1: Penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih mengikut status migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022



Johor mencatatkan peratus migrasi dalam negeri tertinggi iaitu 91.9 peratus pada 2022 berbanding 65.3 peratus pada 2020. Sementara itu, Negeri Sembilan dan Perlis mencatatkan migrasi dalam negeri terendah pada 2022 dengan masing-masing pada 38.0 peratus. Semua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan peratusan migrasi antara negeri pada tahun 2022 berbanding 2020 kecuali Johor (7.5%), Kedah (27.1%), Selangor (15.0%) dan Sarawak (20.3%).

Kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan tiada migrasi antarabangsa pada 2022 kecuali Johor (0.6%), Negeri Sembilan (10.2%), Pahang (1.1%), Selangor (13.2%) dan Sarawak (27.7%).

Carta 2: Peratus migran mengikut negeri destinasi dan taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022



Nota:

¹ Tidak termasuk migrasi dari Malaysia ke negara lain

^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati

Data bagi W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

ALIRAN MIGRASI DALAMAN

Gambaran keseluruhan pergerakan migran dalaman pada tahun 2022, terutamanya aliran migran masuk dan keluar antara negeri ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 1. Selangor merekodkan pergerakan migran dalaman tertinggi dengan jumlah migran masuk seramai 29.2 ribu orang. Sebahagian besar migran masuk ke Selangor adalah dari Johor (1.4 ribu orang). Selangor turut mencatatkan jumlah migran dalam negeri tertinggi iaitu 26.5 ribu orang, diikuti Johor (22.4 ribu orang) dan Kedah (7.3 ribu orang).

Pergerakan keluar migran dalaman tertinggi juga dicatatkan di Selangor iaitu seramai 37.2 ribu orang. Majoriti migran keluar berhijrah ke Negeri Sembilan (3.5 ribu orang) dan Kelantan (1.8 ribu orang).

Jadual 1: Migrasi dalaman mengikut negeri asal dan negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2022

(‘000)

Negeri asal	2022									
	Negeri destinasi									
	Malaysia	Johor ^a	Kedah ^a	Kelantan ^a	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang ^a	Perak ^a	Perlis ^a	Selangor ^a	Terengganu ^a
Malaysia	111.0	24.1	8.5	10.2	13.4	8.5	9.1	3.1	29.2	4.9
Johor ^a	30.0	22.4	-	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	-	1.4	-
Kedah ^a	8.6	-	7.3	-	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.2	-
Kelantan ^a	8.6	0.2	0.2	6.3	0.2	-	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
Negeri Sembilan ^a	7.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	6.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.2
Pahang ^a	7.7	-	0.2	0.4	0.2	4.8	0.5	0.6	-	1.0
Perak ^a	5.5	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	4.7	0.1	-	0.2
Perlis ^a	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
Selangor	37.2	1.4	0.5	1.8	3.5	1.0	1.4	0.1	26.5	1.0
Terengganu ^a	4.4	-	-	-	1.1	0.6	-	-	0.4	2.3

Nota:

^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati

- Kosong/ tiada kes

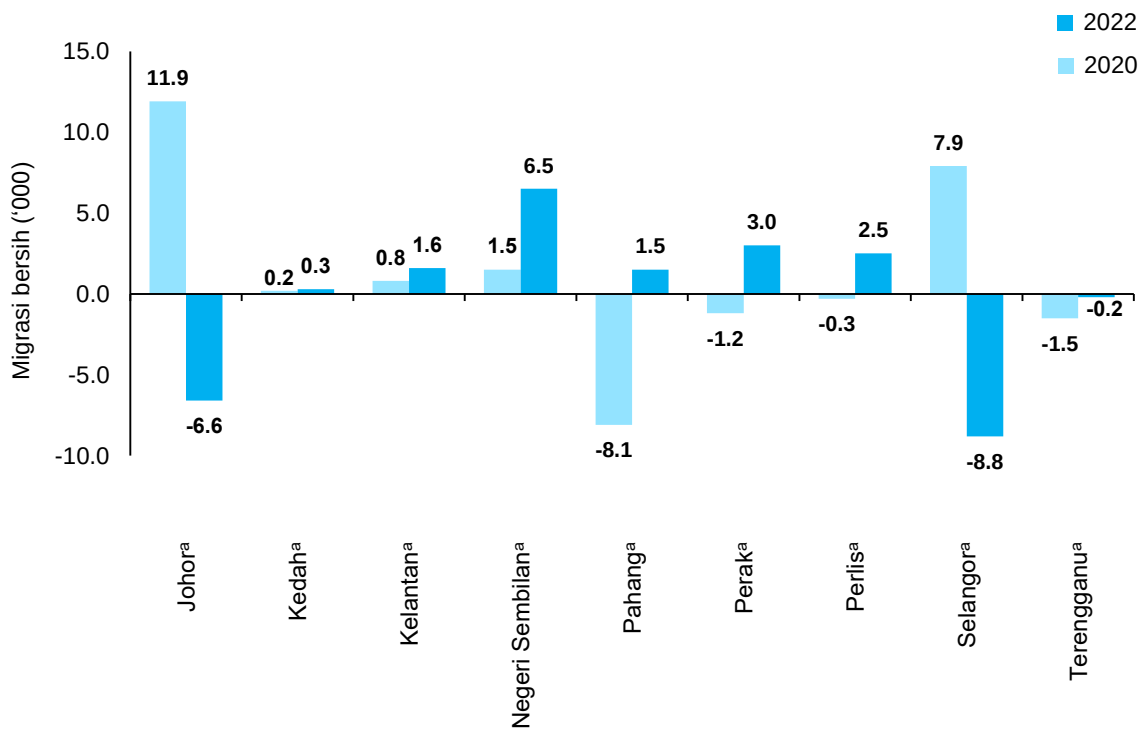
Data bagi Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

3. MIGRASI ANTARA NEGERI

MIGRASI BERSIH

Migrasi bersih ialah perbezaan antara bilangan migrasi masuk dan migrasi keluar. Negeri Sembilan merupakan negeri utama penerima migran iaitu meningkat kepada 6.5 ribu orang pada 2022 berbanding 1.5 ribu orang pada 2020. Manakala Selangor mencatatkan sebagai negeri utama penghantar migran pada tahun 2022 dengan 8.8 ribu orang dan diikuti Johor (6.6 ribu orang).

Carta 3: Migrasi bersih mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022



Nota:
^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati
Data bagi Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

NISBAH KEBERKESANAN MIGRASI

Perlis mencatatkan nisbah keberkesanan migrasi positif tertinggi iaitu 100 peratus pada 2022 (2020: -8.0%). Ini menunjukkan bahawa penduduk Perlis bertambah 100 orang bagi setiap 100 migran kasar. Manakala, Sarawak mencatatkan nisbah keberkesanan sebanyak 65.0 peratus yang menjelaskan bahawa penduduk Sarawak meningkat seramai 65 orang bagi setiap 100 orang migrasi kasar.

Sebaliknya, Johor merekodkan nisbah keberkesanan migrasi terendah pada negatif 64.1 peratus, yang menunjukkan penduduk Johor berkurang seramai 64 orang bagi setiap 100 orang migrasi kasar.

Jadual 2: Nisbah keberkesanan migrasi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Nisbah keberkesanan	2020 (%)	2022 (%)
Perlis ^a	-8.0	100.0
Sarawak	-2.1	65.0
Negeri Sembilan	10.8	61.9
Perak	-4.9	51.7
Pahang	-36.8	20.8
Kelantan	4.1	20.5
Melaka ^a	26.2	15.4
Sabah ^a	-18.6	13.7
Kedah ^a	1.3	5.9
Terengganu ^a	-10.7	-3.6
Pulau Pinang ^a	-8.6	-4.3
Selangor	15.3	-44.2
Johor	35.8	-64.1

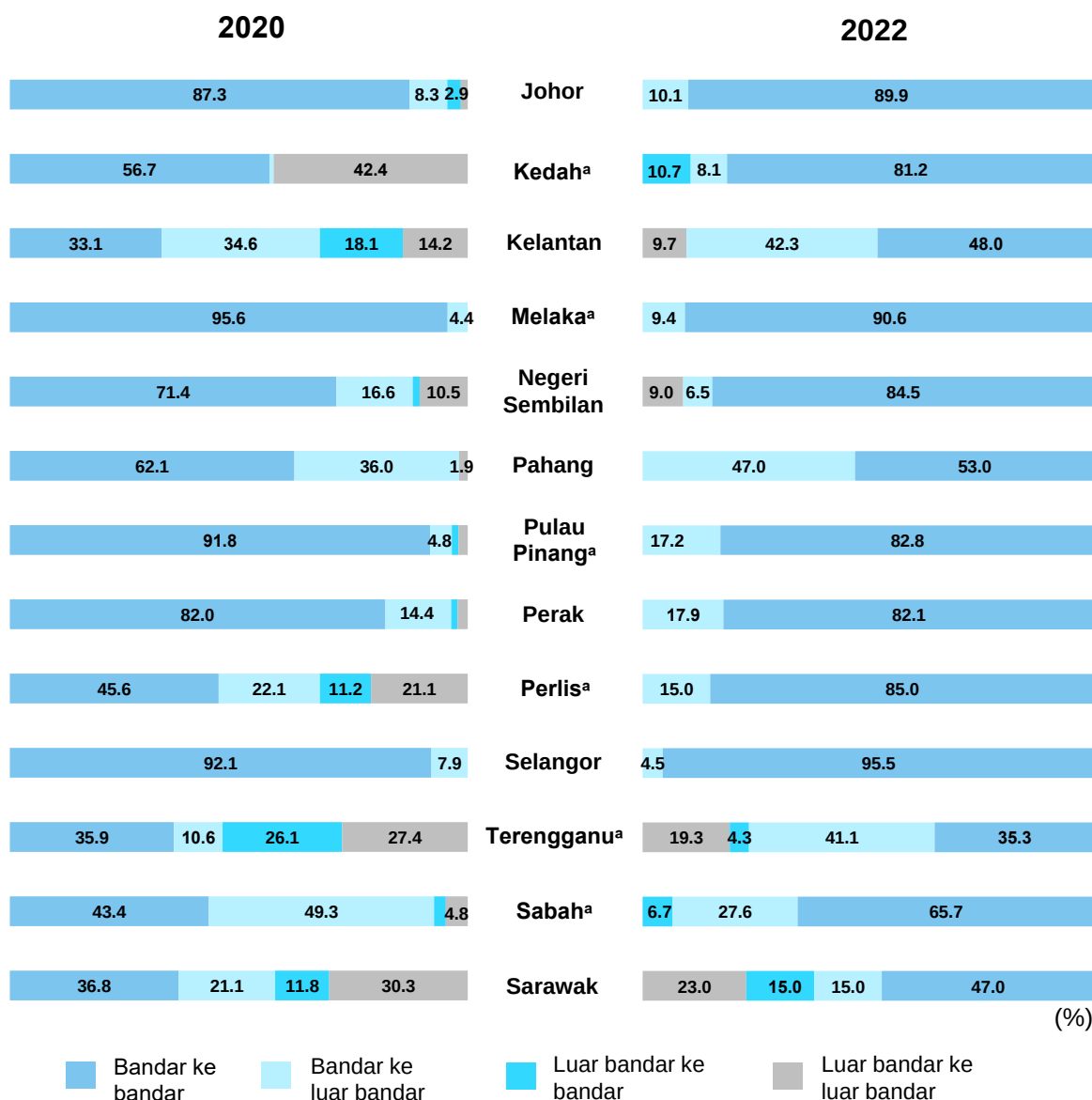
Nota:

^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati
Data bagi W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

4. MIGRASI DALAM NEGERI

Taburan peratusan tertinggi migrasi dalam negeri di Malaysia adalah dari bandar ke bandar. Semua negeri mencatatkan pergerakan tertinggi dari bandar ke bandar pada 2022 kecuali Terengganu yang merekodkan pergerakan tertinggi dari bandar ke luar bandar. Melaka dan Selangor tidak mencatatkan sebarang pergerakan penduduk dari luar bandar ke bandar dan luar bandar ke luar bandar pada 2022 dan 2020.

Carta 4: Migrasi dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022



Nota:

^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati

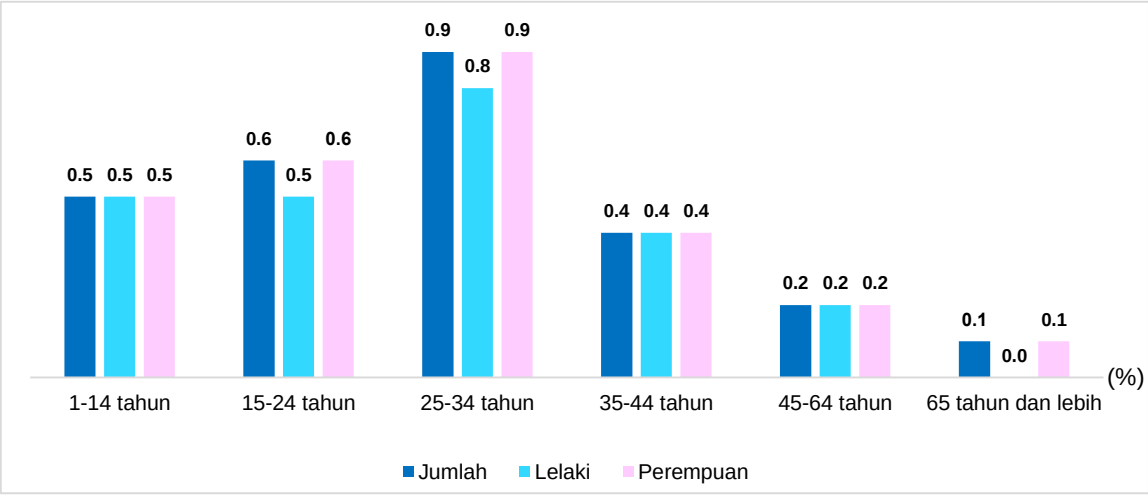
Data bagi W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

5. CIRI-CIRI DEMOGRAFI MIGRASI DALAMAN

MIGRASI DALAMAN MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR DAN JANTINA

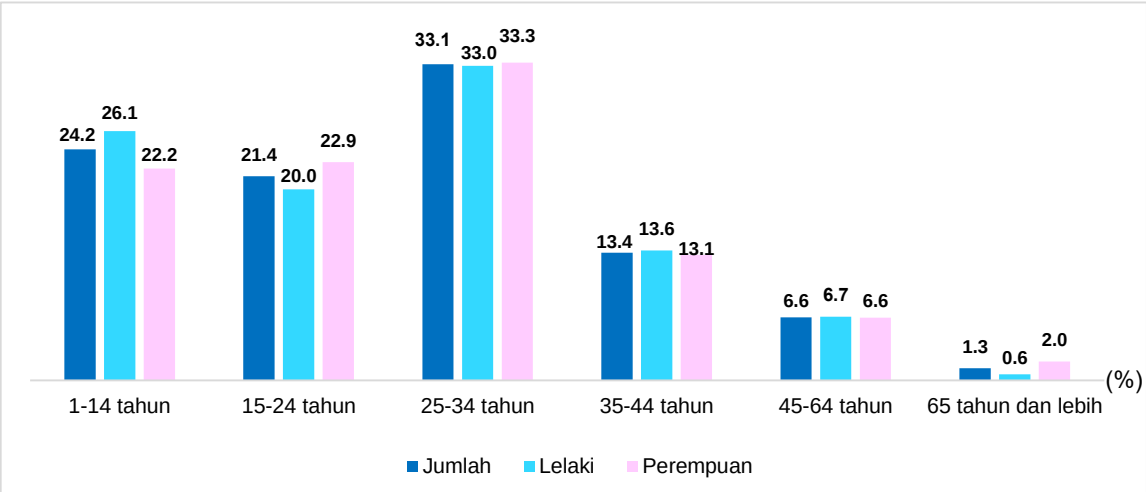
Penduduk berumur 25-34 tahun mempunyai kadar migrasi dalaman tertinggi pada tahun 2022 berbanding kumpulan umur lain iaitu pada 0.9 peratus, yang mana lelaki 0.8 peratus dan perempuan 0.9 peratus. Manakala, penduduk tua (berumur 65 tahun ke atas) merupakan kumpulan umur yang paling sedikit bermigrasi pada 0.1 peratus.

Carta 5: Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022



Kumpulan umur 25-34 tahun mendominasi peratusan migrasi dalaman pada 2022 iaitu 33.1 peratus. Ini diikuti dengan kumpulan umur 1-14 tahun (24.2%) dan 15-24 tahun (21.4%).

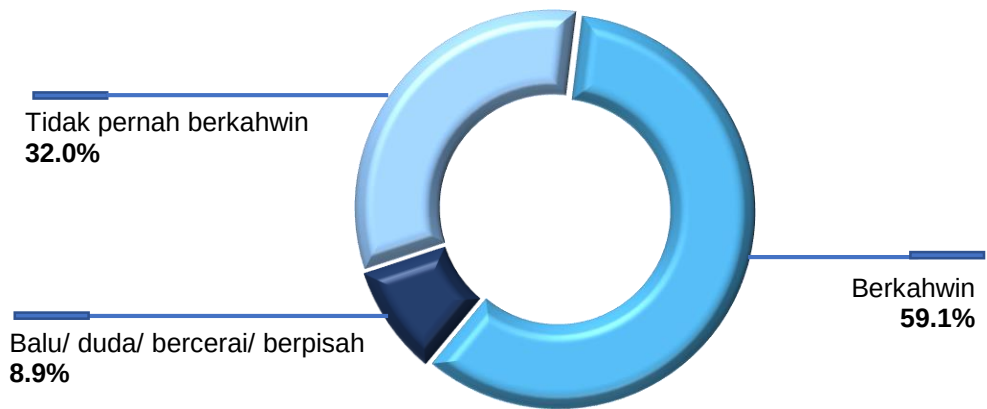
Carta 6: Peratus migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022



MIGRASI DALAMAN DALAM UMUR BEKERJA MENGIKUT TARAF PERKAHWINAN

Majoriti migran dalaman adalah berkahwin (59.1%). Ini diikuti oleh mereka yang tidak pernah berkahwin (32.0%) dan balu/ duda/ bercerai/ berpisah (8.9%).

Carta 7: Migrasi dalaman² dalam umur bekerja mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Malaysia, 2022



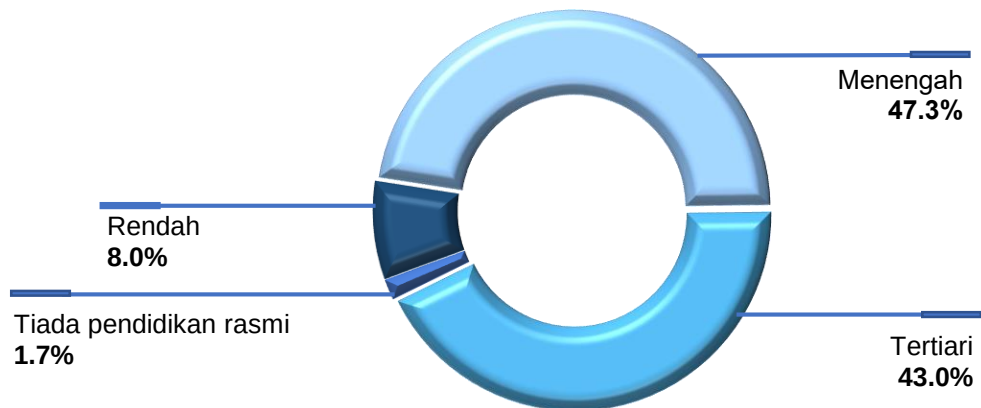
Nota:

²Dipiawaikan mengikut taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi. Rujuk Jadual A1.

MIGRASI DALAMAN DALAM UMUR BEKERJA MENGIKUT PENCAPAIAN PENDIDIKAN

Sebanyak 47.4 peratus migran dalaman tergolong dalam kalangan kumpulan umur bekerja yang mempunyai tahap pendidikan menengah pada 2022. Ini diikuti oleh pendidikan tertiar (43.0%) dan pendidikan rendah (8.0%).

Carta 8: Migrasi dalaman³ dalam umur bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, Malaysia, 2022



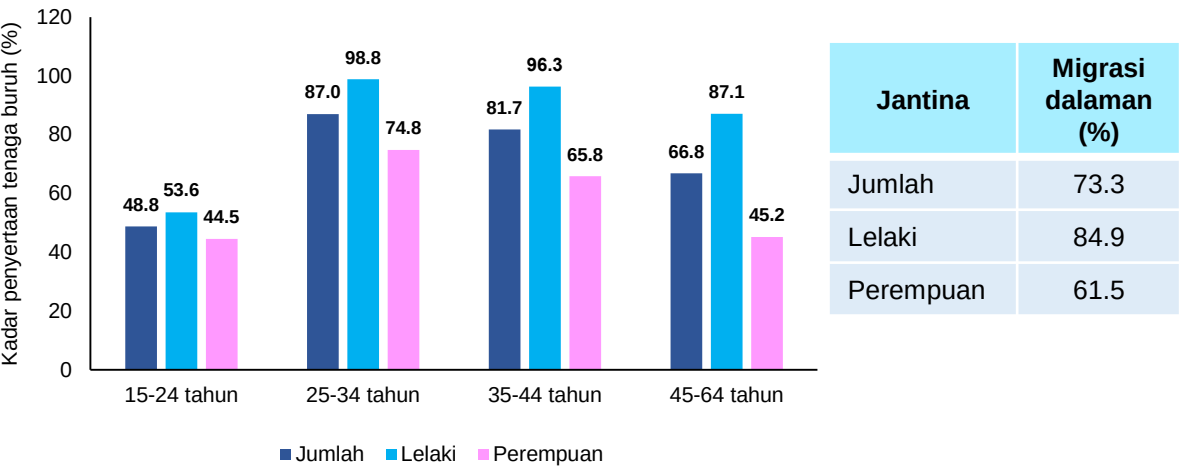
Nota:

³Dipiawaikan mengikut taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi. Rujuk Jadual A2.

6. CIRI-CIRI SOSIOEKONOMI MIGRASI DALAMAN

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB) migran dalaman pada tahun 2022 ialah 73.3 peratus. Lelaki merekodkan peratusan yang lebih tinggi iaitu 84.9 peratus manakala perempuan 61.5 peratus. Kumpulan umur 25-34 tahun mencatatkan KPTB tertinggi iaitu 87.0 peratus manakala KPTB terendah adalah kumpulan umur 15-24 tahun (48.8%).

Carta 9: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, 2022



7. SEBAB MIGRASI DALAMAN

Pada 2022, migrasi dalaman disebabkan mengikut keluarga kekal sebagai sebab utama migrasi pada 47.3 peratus berbanding 45.3 peratus pada 2020. Ini diikuti dengan persekitaran (19.3%) dan kerjaya (18.3%).

Rajah 2: Migrasi dalaman mengikut sebab migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022



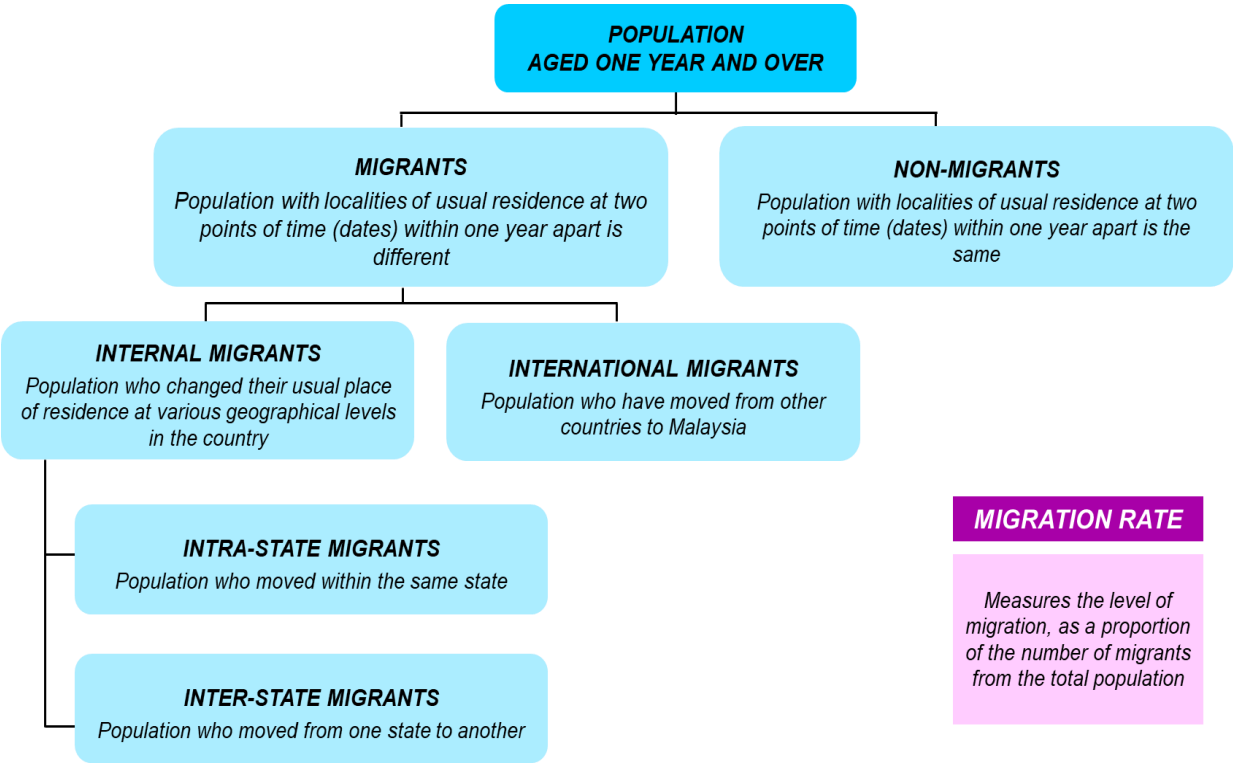
1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents population migration statistics based on the findings from the Migration Survey 2022. This survey covers the population aged one year and over. A reference period of one year is used to obtain information related to population movements and flows at the 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 migration namely sex, age group, ethnic group, marital status, educational attainment, strata, occupation and industry. Population migration involves urban to/ from urban areas as well as urban to/ from rural areas.

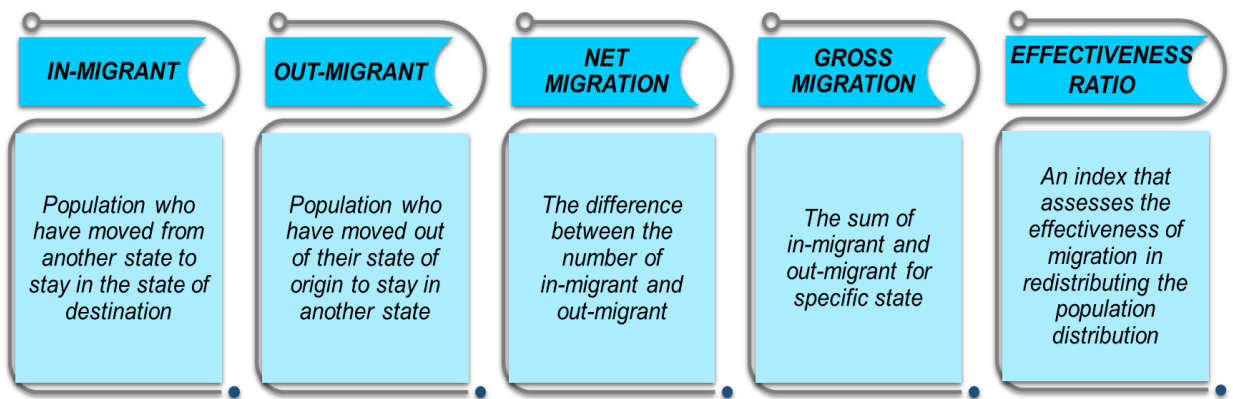
The Migration Survey 2022 was carried out during the third wave of COVID-19. During the period, the trend of imported cases was found to be under control, but cases of local transmission continued to increase involving citizens and non-citizens (Harian Metro, 2021). The trend was very worrying and the Government has taken a more decisive approach to break the chain of COVID-19 transmission and reducing the number of daily cases to a level that can be controlled and managed more effectively. The implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO) in few phases from January to June 2021 has affected the trend of population movement in Malaysia. The migration period for one year ago refers to the period from January to December 2021.

Malaysia entered the phase of transition from pandemic to endemic on 1st April 2022. However, the declaration of Local Infected Areas was still enforced throughout Malaysia. The reopening of national borders starting 1st April 2022 and the easing of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of COVID-19 which allows the operation of all economic sectors starting 15th May 2022 also have affected the migration trend in Malaysia. Therefore, the trend of population migration has been significantly impacted by the movement restrictions imposed as well as the transition from pandemic to endemic phases in 2021.

BASIC CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS



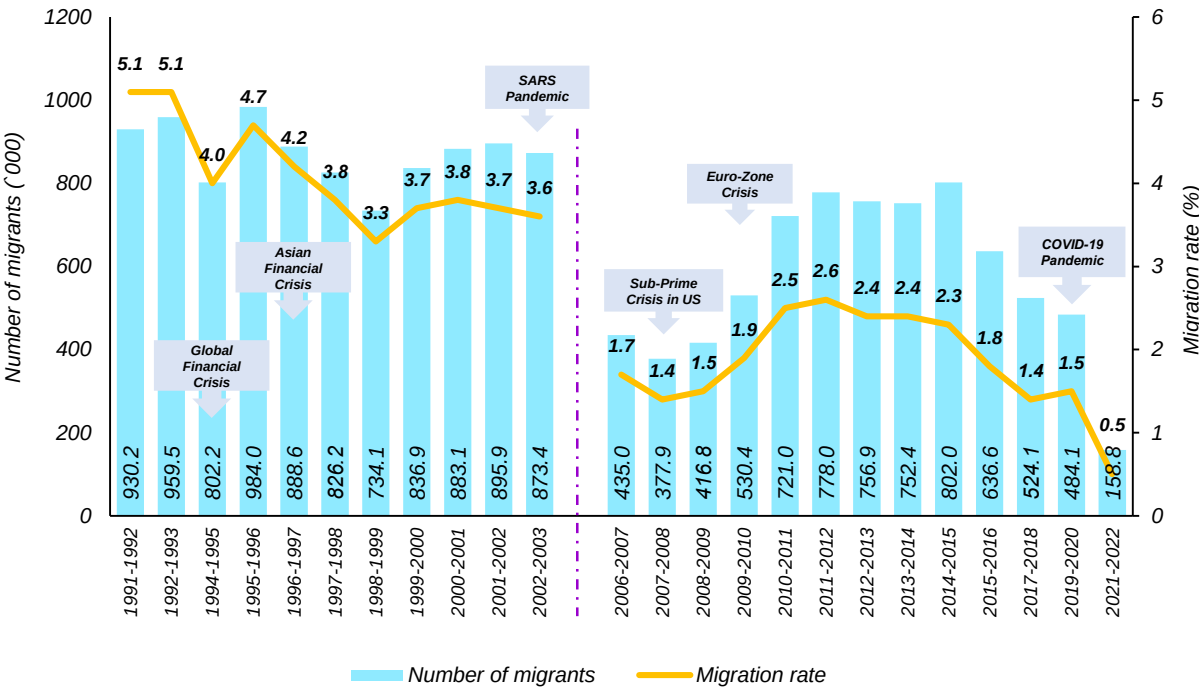
MIGRATION FLOW



2. MIGRATION STATISTICS FROM POPULATION

The number of migrants decreased during the global financial crisis in 1994-1995, the Asian financial crisis in 1997 and the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2002-2003. A significant decrease in the number of migrants also occurred during the sub-prime crisis in the United States (US) in 2008 and the Euro-Zone crisis at the end of 2009. Meanwhile, there was a decrease in the number of migrants in 2019-2020 following the spread of the COVID-19. In the year 2021-2022, the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO) throughout the country to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has influenced the decrease in the number of migrants from 484.1 thousand persons in 2020 to 158.8 thousand persons in 2021-2022. This shows that economic, financial and health conditions have influenced migration trends in Malaysia.

Chart 1: Time series of migration, Malaysia, 1991 - 2022



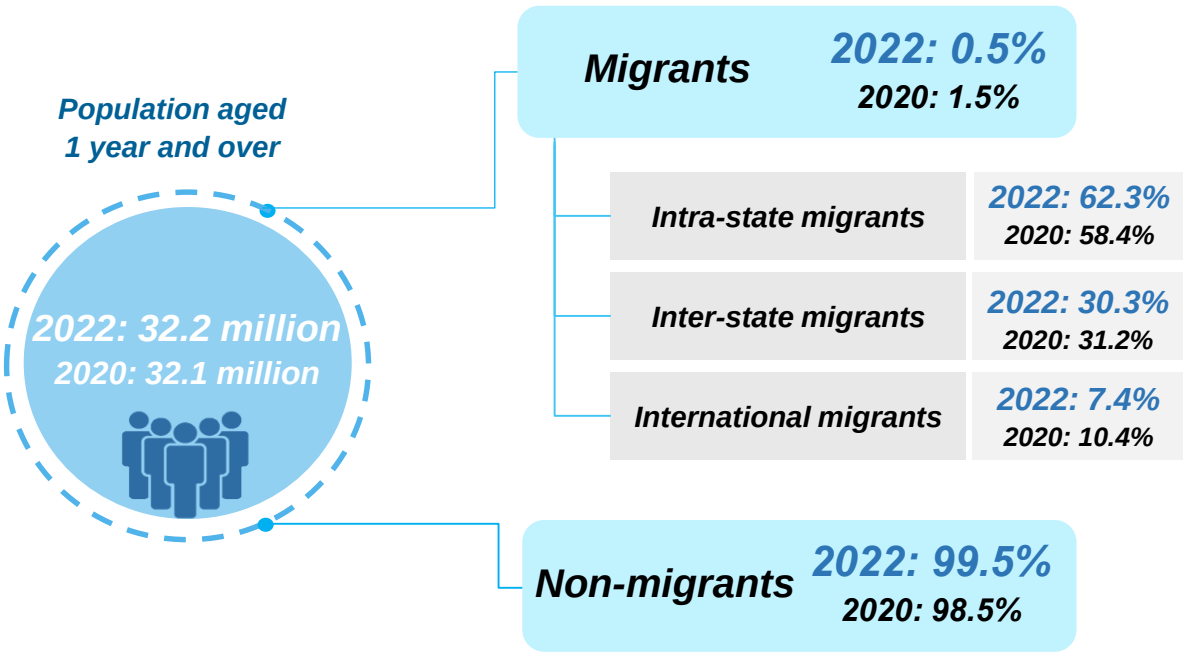
Note:
Break time series of 2004-2006 due to adjusted following changes in the frequency of Migration Survey from quarterly to monthly

The population aged one year and over who has migrated in 2022 decreased to 158.8 thousand persons (2020: 484.1 thousand persons). The migration rate declined to 0.5 per cent as compared to 1.5 per cent in 2020.

Intra-state migrants increased to 62.3 per cent in 2022 as compared to 58.4 per cent in 2020. On the other hand, inter-state migrants showed a decrease of 0.9 percentage points from 31.2 per cent in 2020 to 30.3 per cent in 2022.

Meanwhile, international migration from abroad to Malaysia declined to 7.4 per cent in 2022 as compared to 10.4 per cent in 2020.

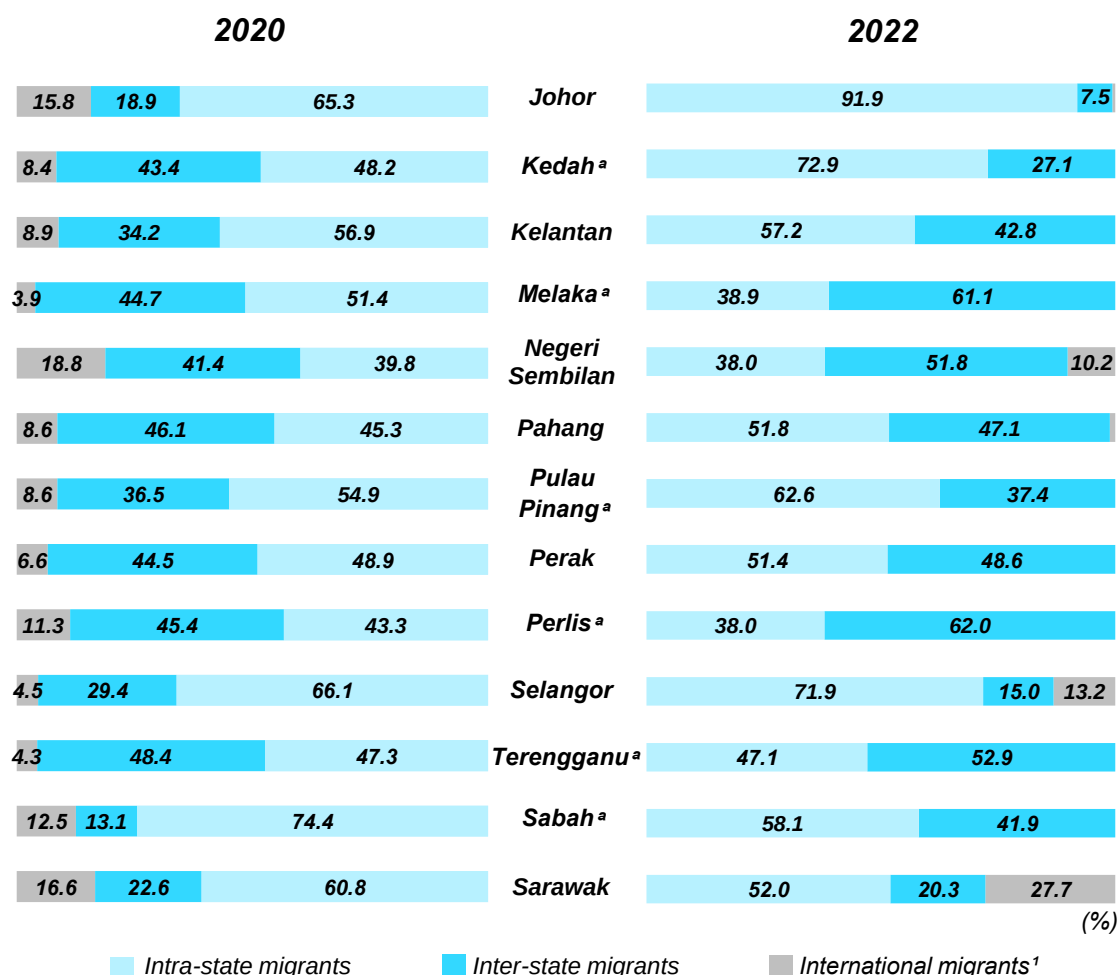
Figure 1: Population aged 1 year and over by migration status, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022



Johor recorded the highest percentage of intra-state migration at 91.9 per cent in 2022 as compared to 65.3 per cent in 2020. Meanwhile, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis recorded the lowest intra-state migration in 2022 at 38.0 per cent respectively. All states recorded an increase in the percentage of inter-state migration in 2022 as against 2020 except for Johor (7.5%), Kedah (27.1%), Selangor (15.0%) and Sarawak (20.3%).

Most of the states recorded no international migration in 2022 except for Johor (0.6%), Negeri Sembilan (10.2%), Pahang (1.1%), Selangor (13.2%) and Sarawak (27.7%).

Chart 2: Percentage of migrants by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022



Notes:

¹ Exclude migrants from Malaysia to other countries

^a Subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution

Data for W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high RSE values

INTERNAL MIGRATION FLOWS

Overview of the internal migrants movement in 2022, especially the flow of in-migrants and out-migrants between states is shown in Table 1. Selangor recorded the highest movement of internal migrants with a total of 29.2 thousand in-migrants. Most of the in-migrants into Selangor are from Johor (1.4 thousand persons). Selangor also recorded the highest number of intra-state migrants at 26.5 thousand persons, followed by Johor (22.4 thousand persons) and Kedah (7.3 thousand persons).

The highest outflow of internal migrants was also recorded in Selangor at 37.2 thousand persons. The majority of out-migrants migrated to Negeri Sembilan (3.5 thousand persons) and Kelantan (1.8 thousand persons).

Table 1: Internal migrants by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 2022

('000)

State of origin	2022									
	State of destination									
	Malaysia	Johor ^a	Kedah ^a	Kelantan ^a	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang ^a	Perak ^a	Perlis ^a	Selangor ^a	Terengganu ^a
Malaysia	111.0	24.1	8.5	10.2	13.4	8.5	9.1	3.1	29.2	4.9
Johor ^a	30.0	22.4	-	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	-	1.4	-
Kedah ^a	8.6	-	7.3	-	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.2	-
Kelantan ^a	8.6	0.2	0.2	6.3	0.2	-	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
Negeri Sembilan ^a	7.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	6.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.2
Pahang ^a	7.7	-	0.2	0.4	0.2	4.8	0.5	0.6	-	1.0
Perak ^a	5.5	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	4.7	0.1	-	0.2
Perlis ^a	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
Selangor	37.2	1.4	0.5	1.8	3.5	1.0	1.4	0.1	26.5	1.0
Terengganu ^a	4.4	-	-	-	1.1	0.6	-	-	0.4	2.3

Notes:

^a Subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution

- Nil/ no cases

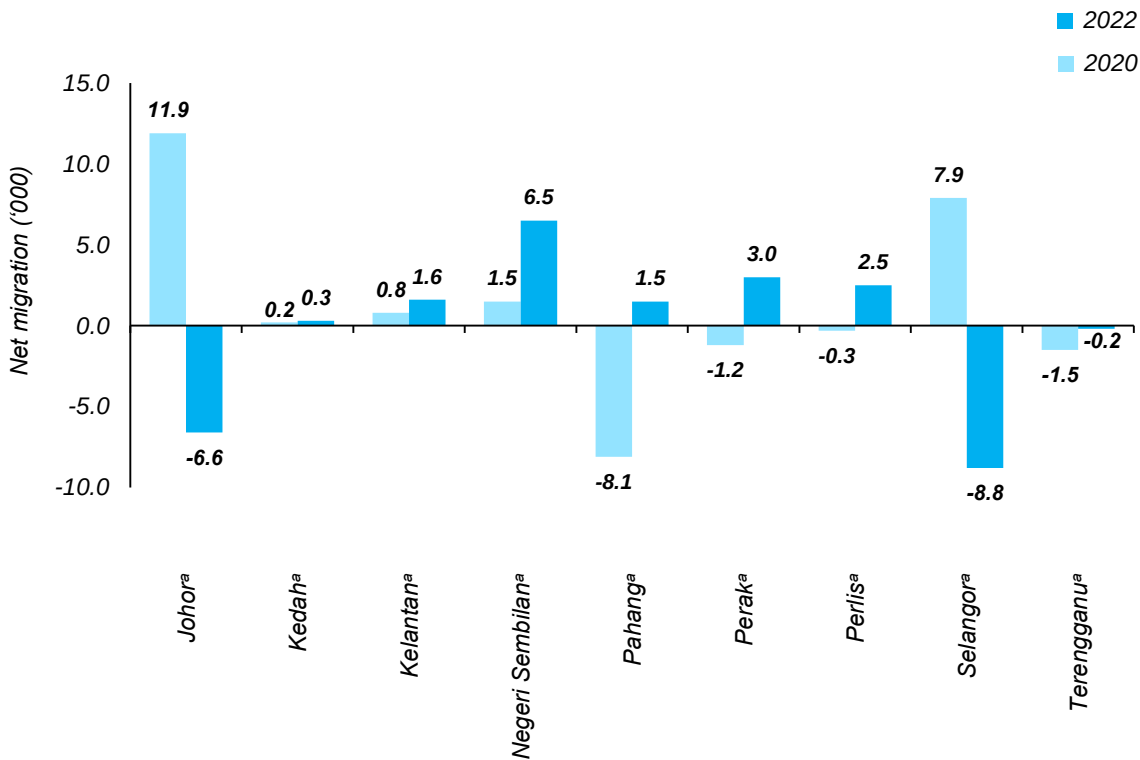
Data for Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high RSE values

3. INTER-STATE MIGRATION

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the number of in-migrants and out-migrants. Negeri Sembilan was the main state receiving migrants which increased to 6.5 thousand persons in 2022 as compared to 1.5 thousand persons in 2020. Meanwhile Selangor recorded as the main migrant sending state in 2022 with 8.8 thousand persons and followed by Johor (6.6 thousand persons).

Chart 3: Net migration by state, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022



Notes:
^a Subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution
Data for Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high RSE values

MIGRATION EFFECTIVENESS RATIO

Perlis recorded the highest positive migration effectiveness ratio at 100 per cent in 2022 (2020: -8.0%). This indicates that the population of Perlis grow 100 persons for every 100 gross migrants. Meanwhile, Sarawak recorded an effectiveness ratio of 65.0 per cent which explains that the population of Sarawak increased by 65 persons for every 100 gross migrants.

On the contrary, Johor recorded the lowest migration effectiveness ratio at negative 64.1 per cent, which indicated the population of Johor decreased by 64 persons for every 100 gross migrants.

Table 2: Migration effectiveness ratio by state, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

Effectiveness ratio	2020 (%)	2022 (%)
Perlis ^a	-8.0	100.0
Sarawak	-2.1	65.0
Negeri Sembilan	10.8	61.9
Perak	-4.9	51.7
Pahang	-36.8	20.8
Kelantan	4.1	20.5
Melaka ^a	26.2	15.4
Sabah ^a	-18.6	13.7
Kedah ^a	1.3	5.9
Terengganu ^a	-10.7	-3.6
Pulau Pinang ^a	-8.6	-4.3
Selangor	15.3	-44.2
Johor	35.8	-64.1

Notes:

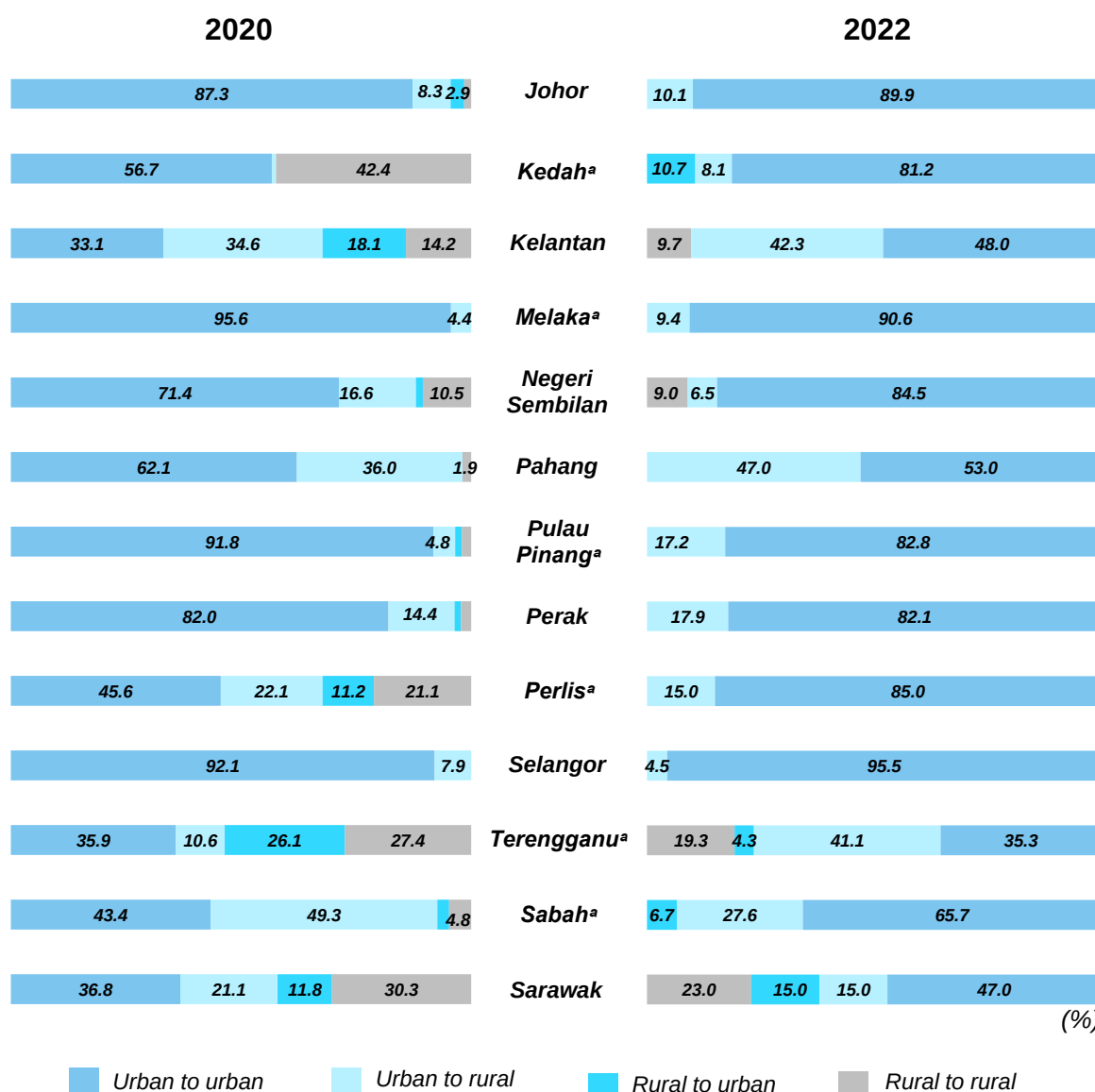
^a Subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution

Data for W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high RSE values

4. INTRA-STATE MIGRATION

The highest percentage distribution of intra-state migration in Malaysia was from urban to urban. All states recorded the highest movement from urban to urban in 2022 except for Terengganu which recorded the highest movement from urban to rural. Melaka and Selangor did not record any population movement from rural to urban and rural to rural in 2022 and 2020.

Chart 4: Intra-state migrants by migration flow, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022



Notes:

^a Subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution

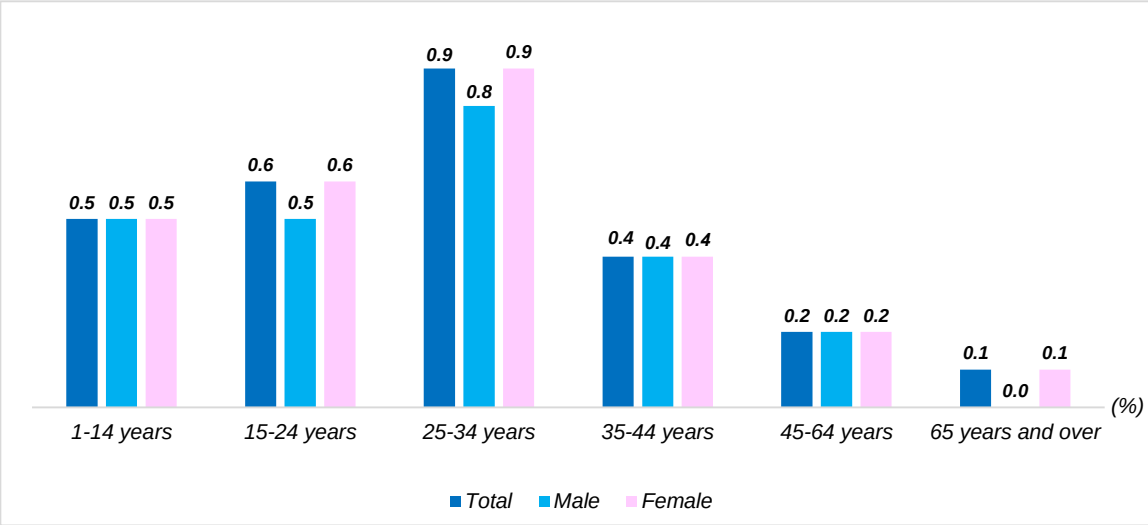
Data for W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high RSE values

5. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

INTERNAL MIGRATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

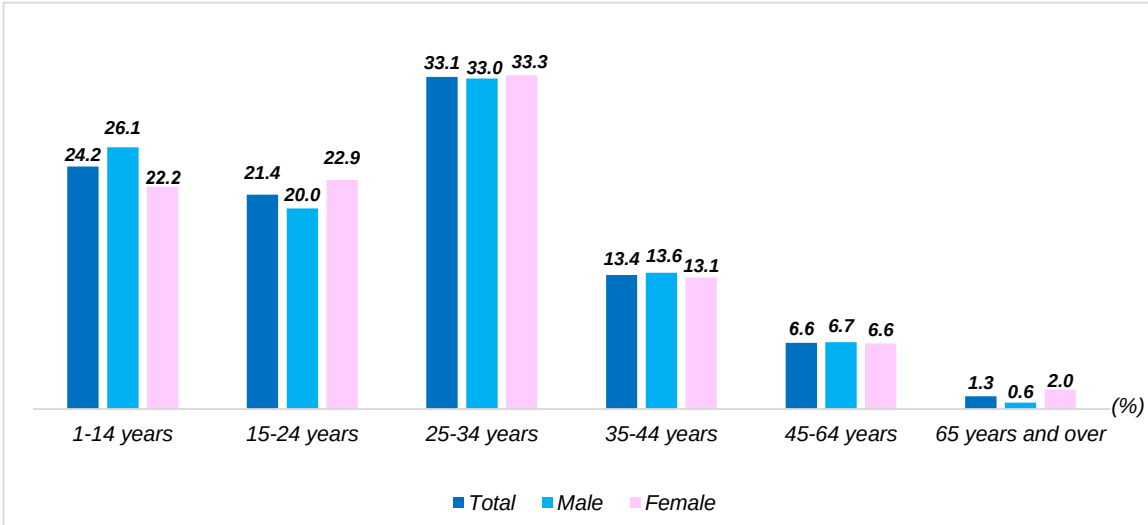
The population aged 25-34 years has the highest internal migration rate in 2022 as compared to other age groups at 0.9 per cent, out of which males at 0.8 per cent and females at 0.9 per cent. Meanwhile, the elder population (aged 65 and over) was the age group that migrated the least at 0.1 per cent.

Chart 5: Internal migration rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2022



The 25-34 year old age group dominated the percentage of internal migration in 2022 at 33.1 per cent. This was followed by the age group of 1-14 years (24.2%) and 15-24 years (21.4%).

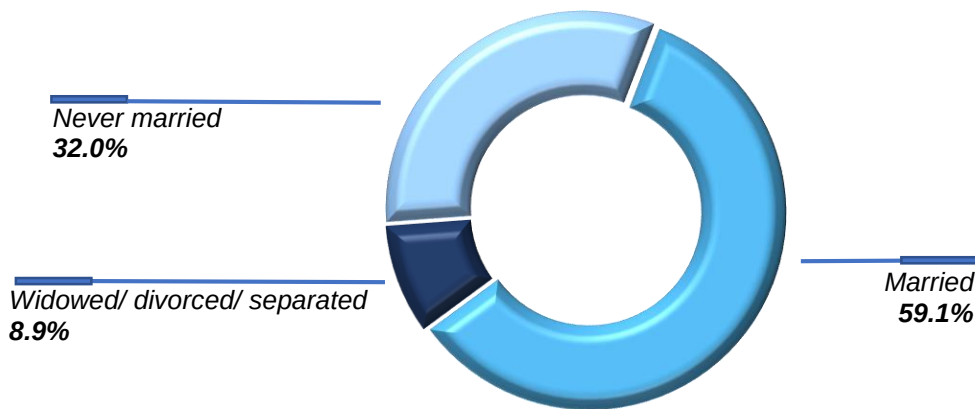
Chart 6: Percentage of internal migration by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2022



INTERNAL MIGRANTS AMONG WORKING AGE BY MARITAL STATUS

Majority of internal migrants are married (59.1%). This was followed by those who have never married (32.0%) and widowed/ divorced/ separated (8.9%).

Chart 7: Internal migration² among working age by marital status, Malaysia, 2022



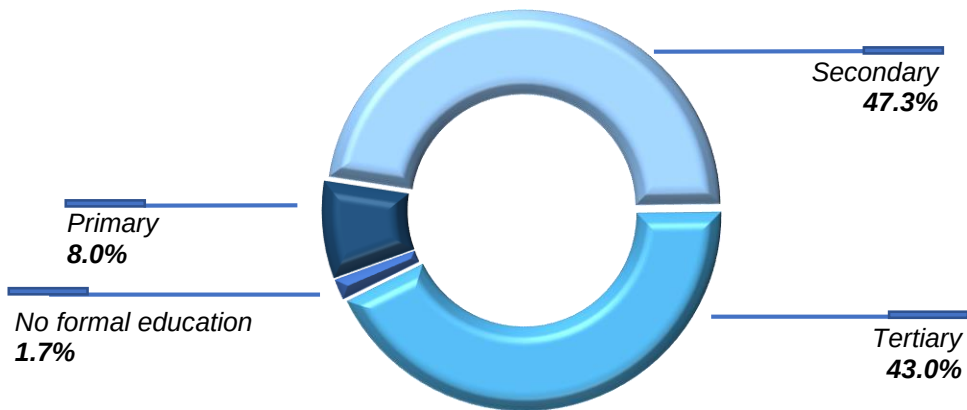
Note:

² Standardised according to the age distribution of non-migrant population. Refer Table A1.

INTERNAL MIGRANTS AMONG WORKING AGE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

A total of 47.4 per cent of internal migrants belong to the working age group who have a secondary education level in 2022. This was followed by tertiary education (43.0%) and primary education (8.0%).

Chart 8: Internal migration³ among working age by educational attainment, Malaysia, 2022



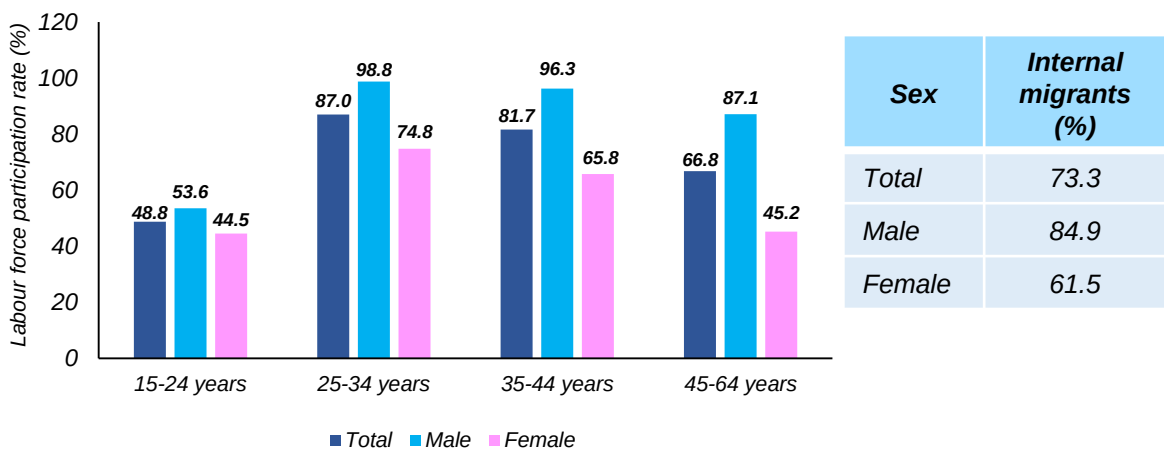
Note:

³ Standardised according to the age distribution of non-migrant population. Refer Table A2.

6. SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of internal migrants in 2022 was 73.3 per cent. Males recorded a higher percentage of 84.9 per cent, while females were 61.5 per cent. The age group of 25-34 years recorded the highest LFPR which was 87.0 per cent, while the lowest LFPR was in the age group of 15-24 years (48.8%).

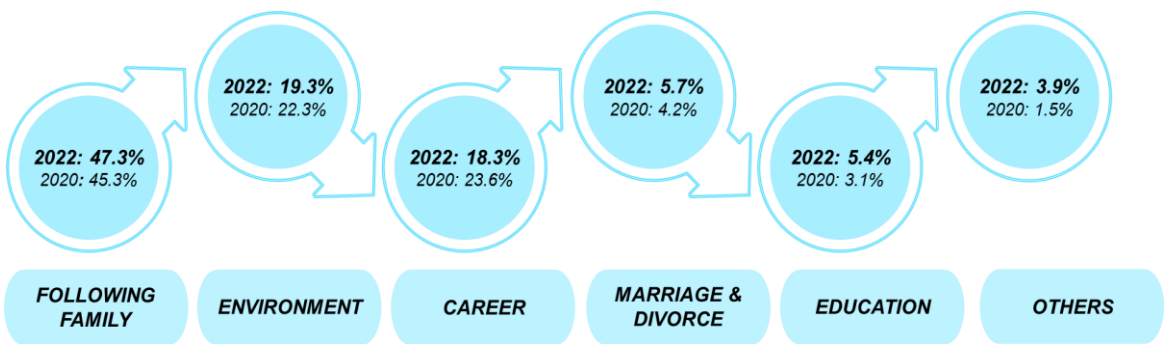
Chart 9: Labour force participation rate of internal migrants by age group and sex, 2022



7. REASON FOR INTERNAL MIGRATION

In 2022, internal migration due to following family remained as the main reason for migration at 47.3 per cent as compared to 45.3 per cent in 2020. This was followed by environment (19.3%) and career (18.3%).

Figure 2: Internal migrants by reason for migration, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022





JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES

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JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES

MIGRASI DALAMAN

INTERNAL MIGRATION

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Jadual 1 : Penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih mengikut taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 1 : Population aged 1 year and over by migration status, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

Taraf migrasi <i>Migration status</i>		Tempoh <i>Period</i>	
		2020	2022
Penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih <i>Population aged 1 year and over</i>	(%)	100.0	100.0
Kadar migrasi <i>Migration rate</i>		1.5	0.5
Migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>		89.6	92.6
Migrasi dalam negeri <i>Intra-state migrants</i>		58.4	62.3
Migrasi antara negeri <i>Inter-state migrants</i>		31.2	30.3
Migrasi antarabangsa¹ <i>International migrants¹</i>		10.4	7.4
Kadar bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants rate</i>		98.5	99.5
Kadar migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migration rate</i>	(%)	1.4	0.5
Migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	('000)	433.6	147.0
Migrasi dalam negeri <i>Intra-state migrants</i>		282.8	98.9
Migrasi antara negeri <i>Inter-state migrants</i>		150.8	48.1

¹ Tidak termasuk migrasi dari Malaysia ke negara lain

Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries

Jadual 2 : Kadar migrasi mengikut negeri destinasi dan taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 2 : Migration rates by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	Tempoh <i>Period</i>					
	2020			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migrasi dalam <i>Internal</i> <i>migrants</i>	Migrasi antarabangsa ¹ <i>International</i> <i>migrants</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migrasi dalam <i>Internal</i> <i>migrants</i>	Migrasi antarabangsa ¹ <i>International</i> <i>migrants</i>
Johor	3.2	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
Kedah	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	-
Kelantan	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	-
Melaka	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Negeri Sembilan	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.1
Pahang	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.6	-
Pulau Pinang	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	-
Perak	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	-
Perlis	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.4	1.4	-
Selangor	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1
Terengganu	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	-
Sabah	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
Sarawak	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2

¹ Tidak termasuk migrasi dari Malaysia ke negara lain

Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries

- Kosong/ tiada kes

Nil/ no cases

Jadual 3 : Migrasi mengikut negeri destinasi dan taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 3 : Migrants by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	Tempoh <i>Period</i>							
	2020				2022			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migrasi dalam negeri <i>Intra-state migrants</i>	Migrasi antara negeri <i>Inter-state migrants</i>	Migrasi antarabangsa ¹ <i>International migrants</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migrasi dalam negeri <i>Intra-state migrants</i>	Migrasi antara negeri <i>Inter-state migrants</i>	Migrasi antarabangsa ¹ <i>International migrants</i>
Johor	100.0	65.3	18.9	15.8	100.0	91.9	7.5	0.6
Kedah	100.0	48.2	43.4	8.4	100.0	72.9	27.1	-
Kelantan	100.0	56.9	34.2	8.9	100.0	57.2	42.8	-
Melaka	100.0	51.4	44.7	3.9	100.0	38.9	61.1	-
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	39.8	41.4	18.8	100.0	38.0	51.8	10.2
Pahang	100.0	45.3	46.1	8.6	100.0	51.8	47.1	1.1
Pulau Pinang	100.0	54.9	36.5	8.6	100.0	62.6	37.4	-
Perak	100.0	48.9	44.5	6.6	100.0	51.4	48.6	-
Perlis	100.0	43.3	45.4	11.3	100.0	38.0	62.0	-
Selangor	100.0	66.1	29.4	4.5	100.0	71.9	15.0	13.2
Terengganu	100.0	47.3	48.4	4.3	100.0	47.1	52.9	-
Sabah	100.0	74.4	13.1	12.5	100.0	58.1	41.9	-
Sarawak	100.0	60.8	22.6	16.6	100.0	52.0	20.3	27.7

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

- Kosong/ tiada kes

Nil/ no cases

Jadual 4 : Migrasi kasar dan nisbah keberkesanan migrasi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 4 : Gross migration and migration effectiveness ratio by state, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

Negeri State	2020								
	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 (%)
	Migrasi masuk In- migrants	Migrasi keluar Out- migrants	Migrasi bersih Net- migrants	Migrasi masuk In- migrants	Migrasi keluar Out- migrants	Migrasi bersih Net- migrants	Migrasi kasar Gross- migration	Migrasi kasar Gross- migration	Nisbah keberkesanan migrasi Migration effectiveness ratio
Johor	22.6	10.7	11.9	6.1	2.9	3.2	33.3	9.0	35.8
Kedah	7.3	7.1	0.2	3.4	3.3	0.1	14.5	6.7	1.3
Kelantan	10.1	9.3	0.8	5.4	5.0	0.4	19.4	10.4	4.1
Melaka	9.0	5.2	3.7	9.8	5.8	4.1	14.2	15.6	26.2
Negeri Sembilan	7.5	6.1	1.5	6.8	5.5	1.3	13.6	12.3	10.8
Pahang	7.0	15.1	-8.1	4.2	9.1	-4.9	22.1	13.4	-36.8
Pulau Pinang	7.7	9.1	-1.4	4.4	5.2	-0.8	16.8	9.6	-8.6
Perak	11.6	12.8	-1.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5	24.3	9.8	-4.9
Perlis	1.9	2.2	-0.3	7.5	8.8	-1.3	4.1	16.3	-8.0
Selangor	29.9	22.0	7.9	4.7	3.4	1.2	51.9	8.1	15.3
Terengganu	6.5	8.0	-1.5	5.3	6.5	-1.3	14.5	11.8	-10.7
Sabah	6.4	9.3	-2.9	1.7	2.4	-0.8	15.7	4.1	-18.6
Sarawak	7.1	7.4	-0.3	2.6	2.7	-0.1	14.5	5.2	-2.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ^a	6.1	22.2	-16.1	3.5	12.7	-9.3	28.4	16.3	-56.7
W.P. Putrajaya ^a	10.1	3.4	6.7	86.0	30.9	56.9	13.5	115.1	49.5

^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati

Subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution

Jadual 4 : Migrasi kasar dan nisbah keberkesanan migrasi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 4 : Gross migration and migration effectiveness ratio by state, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	2022								
	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 (%)
	Migrasi masuk In- migrants	Migrasi keluar Out- migrants	Migrasi bersih Net- migrants	Migrasi masuk In- migrants	Migrasi keluar Out- migrants	Migrasi bersih Net- migrants	Migrasi kasar Gross- migration	Migrasi kasar Gross- migration	Nisbah keberkesanan migrasi Migration effectiveness ratio
Johor ^a	1.8	8.5	-6.6	0.5	2.1	-1.7	10.3	2.6	-64.1
Kedah ^a	2.7	2.4	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.2	5.1	2.4	5.9
Kelantan ^a	4.7	3.1	1.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	7.8	4.3	20.5
Negeri Sembilan ^a	8.5	2	6.5	7.1	1.7	5.5	10.5	8.8	61.9
Pahang ^a	4.3	2.8	1.5	2.7	1.8	0.9	7.2	4.5	20.8
Perak ^a	4.4	1.4	3.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	5.8	2.3	51.7
Perlis ^a	2.5	-	2.5	8.9	-	8.9	2.5	8.9	100.0
Selangor	5.5	14.4	-8.8	0.8	2.1	-1.3	19.9	2.9	-44.2
Terengganu ^a	2.6	2.8	-0.2	2.3	2.4	-0.2	5.5	4.7	-3.6

^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati

Subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution

- Kosong/ tiada kes

Nil/ no cases

Data bagi Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

Data for Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

Jadual 5 : Migrasi dalaman mengikut negeri asal dan negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 5 : Internal migrants by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

('000)

Negeri asal State of origin	2020																
	Negeri destinasi State of destination																
	Malaysia	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ^a	W.P. Labuan ^a	W.P. Putrajaya ^a
Malaysia	432.5	100.5	15.5	26.8	19.3	14.7	13.8	19.2	24.3	3.7	97.1	12.8	42.2	26.3	6.1	0.3	10.1
Johor	88.6	77.9	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.8	-	1.3
Kedah	15.3	1.6	8.1	1.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	-	-	-
Kelantan	26.0	1.7	-	16.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	-	1.5	2.7	-	0.5	0.3	-	0.6
Melaka	15.6	1.5	0.4	0.1	10.3	0.6	0.2	-	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	-	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	13.3	0.8	-	0.1	0.4	7.2	0.3	-	0.3	0.0	2.7	-	-	1.0	0.2	-	0.3
Pahang	22.0	6.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	2.7	6.9	-	0.7	-	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	-	-	0.1
Pulau Pinang	20.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	3.9	-	-	11.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	-	-	1.7
Perak	25.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.1	12.7	0.2	2.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	-	0.9
Perlis	4.0	0.1	0.3	-	0.5	-	-	1.2	0.1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selangor	89.2	1.4	1.8	3.0	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.6	4.0	0.6	67.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.3	-	3.3
Terengganu	14.3	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	-	1.1	6.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	-	0.2
Sabah	45.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	-	0.5	-	4.3	-	36.6	0.5	0.7	-	0.3
Sarawak	26.6	3.8	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.7	-	0.5	0.2	1.3	19.1	-	-	0.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ^a	22.2	0.1	1.9	1.8	0.1	1.5	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	11.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-	1.2
W.P. Labuan ^a	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.3	-
W.P. Putrajaya ^a	3.4	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	0.2	-	-	-

^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati

Subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution

- Kosong/ tiada kes

Nil/ no cases

Jadual 5 : Migrasi dalaman mengikut negeri asal dan negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 5 : Internal migrants by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022 (cont'd)

('000)

Negeri asal State of origin	2022									
	Negeri destinasi State of destination									
	Malaysia	Johor ^a	Kedah ^a	Kelantan ^a	Negeri Sembilan ^a	Pahang ^a	Perak ^a	Perlis ^a	Selangor ^a	Terengganu ^a
Malaysia	111.0	24.1	8.5	10.2	13.4	8.5	9.1	3.1	29.2	4.9
Johor ^a	30.0	22.4	-	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	-	1.4	-
Kedah ^a	8.6	-	7.3	-	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.2	-
Kelantan ^a	8.6	0.2	0.2	6.3	0.2	-	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
Negeri Sembilan ^a	7.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	6.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.2
Pahang ^a	7.7	-	0.2	0.4	0.2	4.8	0.5	0.6	-	1.0
Perak ^a	5.5	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	4.7	0.1	-	0.2
Perlis ^a	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
Selangor	37.2	1.4	0.5	1.8	3.5	1.0	1.4	0.1	26.5	1.0
Terengganu ^a	4.4	-	-	-	1.1	0.6	-	-	0.4	2.3

^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati

Subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution

- Kosong/ tiada kes

Nil/ no cases

Data bagi Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

Data for Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

Jadual 6 : Migrasi dalaman mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 6 : Internal migrants by migration flow, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Aliran migrasi <i>Migration flow</i>	2020	2022
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0
Bandar - Bandar <i>Urban - Urban</i>	73.3	78.2
Bandar - Luar bandar <i>Urban - Rural</i>	18.1	16.7
Luar bandar - Bandar <i>Rural - Urban</i>	3.0	2.4
Luar bandar - Luar bandar <i>Rural - Rural</i>	5.6	2.7

Jadual 7 : Migrasi dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 7 : Intra-state migrants by migration flow, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Negeri State	2020				
	Jumlah Total	Bandar -Bandar Urban - Urban	Bandar - Luar Bandar Urban - Rural	Luar Bandar - Bandar Rural - Urban	Luar Bandar - Luar Bandar Rural - Rural
Malaysia	100.0	73.0	16.8	3.8	6.4
Johor	100.0	87.3	8.3	2.9	1.5
Kedah	100.0	56.7	0.9	-	42.4
Kelantan	100.0	33.1	34.6	18.1	14.2
Melaka	100.0	95.6	4.4	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	71.4	16.6	1.5	10.5
Pahang	100.0	62.1	36.0	-	1.9
Pulau Pinang	100.0	91.8	4.8	1.4	2.0
Perak	100.0	82.0	14.4	1.4	2.2
Perlis	100.0	45.6	22.1	11.2	21.1
Selangor	100.0	92.1	7.9	-	-
Terengganu	100.0	35.9	10.6	26.1	27.4
Sabah	100.0	43.4	49.3	2.5	4.8
Sarawak	100.0	36.8	21.1	11.8	30.3

Data bagi W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi.

Data for W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

- Kosong/ tiada kes

Nil/ no cases

Jadual 7 : Migrasi dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 7 : Intra-state migrants by migration flow, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri State	2022				
	Jumlah Total	Bandar -Bandar Urban - Urban	Bandar - Luar Bandar Urban - Rural	Luar Bandar - Bandar Rural - Urban	Luar Bandar - Luar Bandar Rural - Rural
Malaysia	100.0	79.3	14.7	2.4	3.6
Johor	100.0	89.9	10.1	-	-
Kedah	100.0	81.2	8.1	10.7	-
Kelantan	100.0	48.0	42.3	-	9.7
Melaka	100.0	90.6	9.4	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	84.5	6.5	-	9.0
Pahang	100.0	53.0	47.0	-	-
Pulau Pinang	100.0	82.8	17.2	-	-
Perak	100.0	82.1	17.9	-	-
Perlis	100.0	85.0	15.0	-	-
Selangor	100.0	95.5	4.5	-	-
Terengganu	100.0	35.3	41.1	4.3	19.3
Sabah	100.0	65.7	27.6	6.7	-
Sarawak	100.0	47.0	15.0	15.0	23.0

Data bagi W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

Data for W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

- Kosong/ tiada kes

Nil/ no cases

Jadual 8 : Migrasi antara negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 8 : Inter-state migrants by migration flows, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Negeri State	2020				
	Jumlah Total	Bandar - Bandar Urban - Urban	Bandar - Luar Bandar Urban - Rural	Luar Bandar - Bandar Rural - Urban	Luar Bandar - Luar Bandar Rural - Rural
Malaysia	100.0	73.9	20.5	1.6	4.0
Johor	100.0	62.6	35.9	-	1.5
Kedah	100.0	71.0	29.0	-	-
Kelantan	100.0	47.8	42.2	1.4	8.6
Melaka	100.0	91.2	3.6	-	5.2
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	54.3	5.0	-	40.7
Pahang	100.0	54.1	44.3	1.6	-
Pulau Pinang	100.0	85.4	11.9	2.7	-
Perak	100.0	74.6	23.6	1.8	-
Perlis	100.0	69.9	30.1	-	-
Selangor	100.0	91.7	7.6	-	0.7
Terengganu	100.0	21.6	57.4	10.4	10.6
Sabah	100.0	87.3	6.3	6.4	-
Sarawak	100.0	56.2	28.6	8.6	6.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ^a	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya ^a	100.0	100.0	-	-	-

^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati

Subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution

- Kosong/ tiada kes

Nil/ no cases

Jadual 8 : Migrasi antara negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 8 : Inter-state migrants by migration flows, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri State	2022				
	Jumlah Total	Bandar - Bandar Urban - Urban	Bandar - Luar Bandar Urban - Rural	Luar Bandar - Bandar Rural - Urban	Luar Bandar - Luar Bandar Rural - Rural
Malaysia	100.0	75.9	21.0	2.2	0.8
Johor	100.0	34.0	66.0	-	-
Kedah	100.0	91.8	8.2	-	-
Kelantan	100.0	48.9	51.1	-	-
Melaka	100.0	64.2	35.8	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	75.0	21.8	2.5	0.6
Pahang	100.0	83.0	17.0	-	-
Pulau Pinang	100.0	54.4	7.6	38.0	-
Perak	100.0	97.2	2.8	-	-
Perlis	100.0	76.1	23.9	-	-
Selangor	100.0	100.0	0.0	-	-
Terengganu	100.0	52.0	34.9	-	13.1
Sabah	100.0	95.1	4.9	-	-
Sarawak	100.0	58.4	41.6	-	-

Data bagi W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

Data for W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

- Kosong/ tiada kes

Nil/ no cases

Jadual 9 : Migrasi dalaman dan migrasi antarabangsa mengikut sebab-sebab migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 9 : Internal migrants and international migrants by reasons for migration, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Sebab-sebab migrasi Reasons for migration	Tempoh Period					
	2020			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Migrasi dalaman Internal migrants	Migrasi antarabangsa ¹ International migrants	Jumlah Total	Migrasi dalaman Internal migrants	Migrasi antarabangsa ¹ International migrants
Jumlah Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kerjaya <i>Career</i>	29.5	23.6	80.9	21.7	18.3	63.5
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	3.0	3.1	1.9	6.4	5.4	18.4
Persekitaran <i>Environment</i>	20.1	22.3	1.1	18.7	19.3	10.0
Perkahwinan dan perceraian <i>Marriage and divorced</i>	4.0	4.2	2.5	5.5	5.7	3.0
Mengikut keluarga <i>Following family</i>	42.0	45.3	13.4	44.1	47.3	4.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	1.4	1.5	0.2	3.7	3.9	1.0

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

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JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES

CIRI-CIRI DEMOGRAFI MIGRASI DALAMAN

*DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF
INTERNAL MIGRANTS*

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Jadual 10 : Migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 10 : Internal migrants and non-migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2020			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-14	22.8	21.9	23.9	24.2	26.1	22.2
15-24	25.3	23.9	26.8	21.4	20.0	22.9
25-34	33.5	34.5	32.4	33.1	33.0	33.3
35-44	10.7	11.8	9.5	13.4	13.6	13.1
45-64	7.1	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6
65 dan lebih <i>65 and over</i>	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.6	2.0
Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-14	22.1	22.3	22.0	22.2	22.0	22.5
15-24	18.5	18.8	18.1	17.6	18.0	17.3
25-34	18.8	19.2	18.3	17.5	18.2	16.7
35-44	14.3	14.3	14.3	15.9	16.2	15.6
45-64	19.1	18.7	19.6	19.4	18.9	20.0
65 dan lebih <i>65 and over</i>	7.2	6.7	7.7	7.3	6.8	7.9

Jadual 11 : Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 11 : Internal migration rates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2020			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
1-14	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
15-24	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
25-34	2.4	2.5	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
35-44	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
45-64	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
65 dan lebih <i>65 and over</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Jadual 12 : Nisbah jantina bagi migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 12 : Sex ratio of internal migrants and non-migrants by age group, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2020		2022	
	Migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>	Migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	116	106	105	109
1–14	106	107	124	106
15–24	104	109	92	113
25–34	124	111	104	118
35–44	145	106	109	112
45–64	127	101	107	103
65 dan lebih <i>65 and over</i>	96	93	34	94

Jadual 13 : Migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi mengikut kumpulan etnik dan strata destinasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 13 : Internal migrants and non-migrants by ethnic group and strata of destination, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	2020			2022		
	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>
Migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Warganegara <i>Citizens</i>	78.5	82.2	66.6	94.6	94.0	96.9
Bumiputera	62.6	63.5	59.7	76.7	72.4	94.7
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	8.4	10.2	2.6	8.1	9.7	1.8
India <i>Indians</i>	6.5	7.6	2.8	8.7	10.7	0.4
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.3	-
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-citizens</i>	21.5	17.8	33.4	5.4	6.0	3.1
Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Warganegara <i>Citizens</i>	91.3	91.8	89.4	92.6	93.4	89.4
Bumiputera	63.3	58.1	81.6	64.5	60.5	81.3
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	20.9	25.2	5.7	21.4	25.1	5.6
India <i>Indians</i>	6.2	7.6	1.4	6.1	7.2	1.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-citizens</i>	8.7	8.2	10.6	7.4	6.6	10.6

Jadual 14 : Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan etnik dan strata destinasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 14 : Internal migration rates by ethnic group and strata of destination, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	2020			2022		
	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 <i>Total</i>	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Warganegara <i>Citizens</i>	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bumiputera	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
India <i>Indians</i>	1.4	1.3	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	1.6	1.3	3.0	0.8	1.1	n.a
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-citizens</i>	3.2	2.8	4.3	0.3	0.4	0.1

Jadual 15 : Migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi dalam umur bekerja mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 15 : Internal migrants and non-migrants among working age by marital status, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Taraf perkahwinan <i>Marital status</i>	2020		2022	
	Migrasi dalaman ² <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>	Migrasi dalaman ² <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tidak pernah berkahwin <i>Never married</i>	29.3	40.5	32.0	40.6
Berkahwin <i>Married</i>	65.8	55.4	59.1	55.0
Balu/ duda/ bercerai/ berpisah <i>Widowed/ divorced/ separated</i>	4.9	4.1	8.9	4.4

² Dipiawaikan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi. Rujuk jadual A1.
Standardising according to the age distribution of non-migrant population. Refer to table A1 .

Jadual 16 : Migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi dalam umur bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 16 : Internal migrants and non-migrants among working age by educational attainment, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>	2020		2022	
	Migrasi dalaman ² <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>	Migrasi dalaman ² <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	4.7	2.9	1.7	2.6
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	10.5	10.2	8.0	8.3
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	53.1	56.0	47.3	56.4
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	31.7	30.9	43.0	32.7

² Dipiawaikan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi. Rujuk jadual A2.
Standardising according to the age distribution of non-migrant population. Refer to table A2 .

JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES

CIRI-CIRI SOSIOEKONOMI MIGRASI DALAMAN DALAM UMUR BEKERJA

*SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS
AMONG WORKING AGE*

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Jadual 17 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 17 : Labour force participation rate of internal migrants and non-migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2020			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	77.9	91.5	61.6	73.3	84.9	61.5
15–24	65.1	79.0	50.7	48.8	53.6	44.5
25–34	86.8	98.7	72.1	87.0	98.8	74.8
35–44	84.4	98.6	64.0	81.7	96.3	65.8
45–64	71.4	87.5	51.0	66.8	87.1	45.2
Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	65.7	79.2	51.2	63.7	78.5	47.3
15–24	39.0	46.6	30.7	35.0	41.9	27.2
25–34	82.4	95.2	68.1	82.4	96.2	66.2
35–44	81.3	97.5	64.1	80.4	97.9	60.7
45–64	63.3	81.7	44.9	59.3	79.6	38.6

Jadual 18 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi mengikut aliran migrasi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 18 : Labour force participation rate of internal migrants and non-migrants by migration flow and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Aliran migrasi <i>Migration flow</i>	2020			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	77.9	91.5	61.6	73.3	84.9	61.5
Bandar - Bandar <i>Urban - Urban</i>	78.9	91.3	64.6	75.6	86.1	65.0
Bandar - Luar bandar <i>Urban - Rural</i>	76.3	93.1	51.2	65.5	82.1	47.3
Luar bandar - Bandar <i>Rural - Urban</i>	67.5	87.8	50.4	60.3	72.0	47.6
Luar bandar - Luar bandar <i>Rural - Rural</i>	74.7	91.4	57.2	62.7	77.4	47.6
Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	65.7	79.2	51.2	63.7	78.5	47.3
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	65.9	78.5	52.6	63.9	77.7	48.7
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	65.0	82.0	45.5	63.2	82.0	41.0

Jadual 19 : Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 19 : Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by occupation, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2020		2022	
	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
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	2.5	4.4	4.4	6.1
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	12.0	13.9	20.4	15.4
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technician and associate professionals</i>	12.4	11.5	13.7	11.3
Pekerjaan sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	7.2	8.0	6.5	8.7
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	20.4	24.7	22.4	20.2
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	1.8	6.7	1.8	5.2
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	9.4	9.4	4.5	7.9
Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang <i>Plant and machine-operators and assemblers</i>	16.0	10.8	14.3	13.1
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	18.3	10.6	10.4	11.4

Jadual 20 : Migran dalaman yang bekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 20 : Employed internal migrants by occupation and migration flow, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2020			
	Bandar - Bandar <i>Urban - Urban</i>	Bandar - Luar Bandar <i>Urban - Rural</i>	Luar Bandar - Bandar <i>Rural - Urban</i>	Luar Bandar - Luar Bandar <i>Rural - Rural</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	2.7	1.7	-	2.0
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	13.3	7.1	9.8	10.9
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technician and associate professionals</i>	14.1	6.4	12.1	8.9
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	7.8	5.2	13.0	3.1
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	21.8	16.7	25.7	11.1
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penterbakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	0.6	4.9	2.7	7.3
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	8.0	16.9	11.7	4.0
Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang <i>Plant and machine-operators and assemblers</i>	17.7	10.3	19.7	9.6
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	14.0	30.8	5.3	43.1

- Kosong/ tiada kes
Nil/ no cases

Jadual 20 : Migran dalaman yang bekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 20 : Employed internal migrants by occupation and migration flow, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022 (cont'd)

(%)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2022			
	Bandar – Bandar <i>Urban - Urban</i>	Bandar – Luar bandar <i>Urban – Rural</i>	Luar bandar – Bandar <i>Rural – Urban</i>	Luar bandar – Luar bandar <i>Rural – Rural</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	4.5	3.8	11.1	-
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	20.3	21.5	9.1	30.1
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technician and associate professionals</i>	15.3	7.1	10.3	-
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	7.3	3.8	-	-
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	21.0	28.1	35.0	22.4
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penterbangan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	1.2	4.1	-	15.1
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	3.2	7.4	26.8	10.3
Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang <i>Plant and machine-operators and assemblers</i>	16.3	6.4	-	4.7
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	9.3	16.7	7.8	17.4

- Kosong/ tiada kes
Nil/ no cases

Jadual 21 : Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

Table 21 : Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by industry, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Industri <i>Industry</i>	2020		2022	
	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
Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>	9.2	10.7	4.6	9.6
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	18.5	16.7	19.4	16.8
Bekalan elektrik, gas wap dan pendingin udara <i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>	1.2	0.5	-	0.5
Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan <i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</i>	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	9.6	8.1	5.8	8.7
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>	18.0	23.1	16.9	17.0
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	5.9	3.6	4.9	5.4
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverages service activities</i>	8.4	7.8	10.9	9.0
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.3
Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful <i>Financial and insurance/takaful activities</i>	2.0	2.6	1.9	3.0
Aktiviti hartanah <i>Real estate activities</i>	0.3	0.5	-	0.7
Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal <i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>	1.7	2.8	3.9	2.8
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support services activities</i>	7.3	5.3	2.8	4.3
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib <i>Public administration and defence compulsory social security</i>	5.2	4.6	7.1	5.9
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	5.5	5.5	10.4	6.9
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work activities</i>	2.8	3.1	6.7	3.8
Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi <i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.3
Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan <i>Activities of household as employers</i>	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4

- Kosong/ tiada kes
Nil/ no cases

Jadual 22 : Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2022

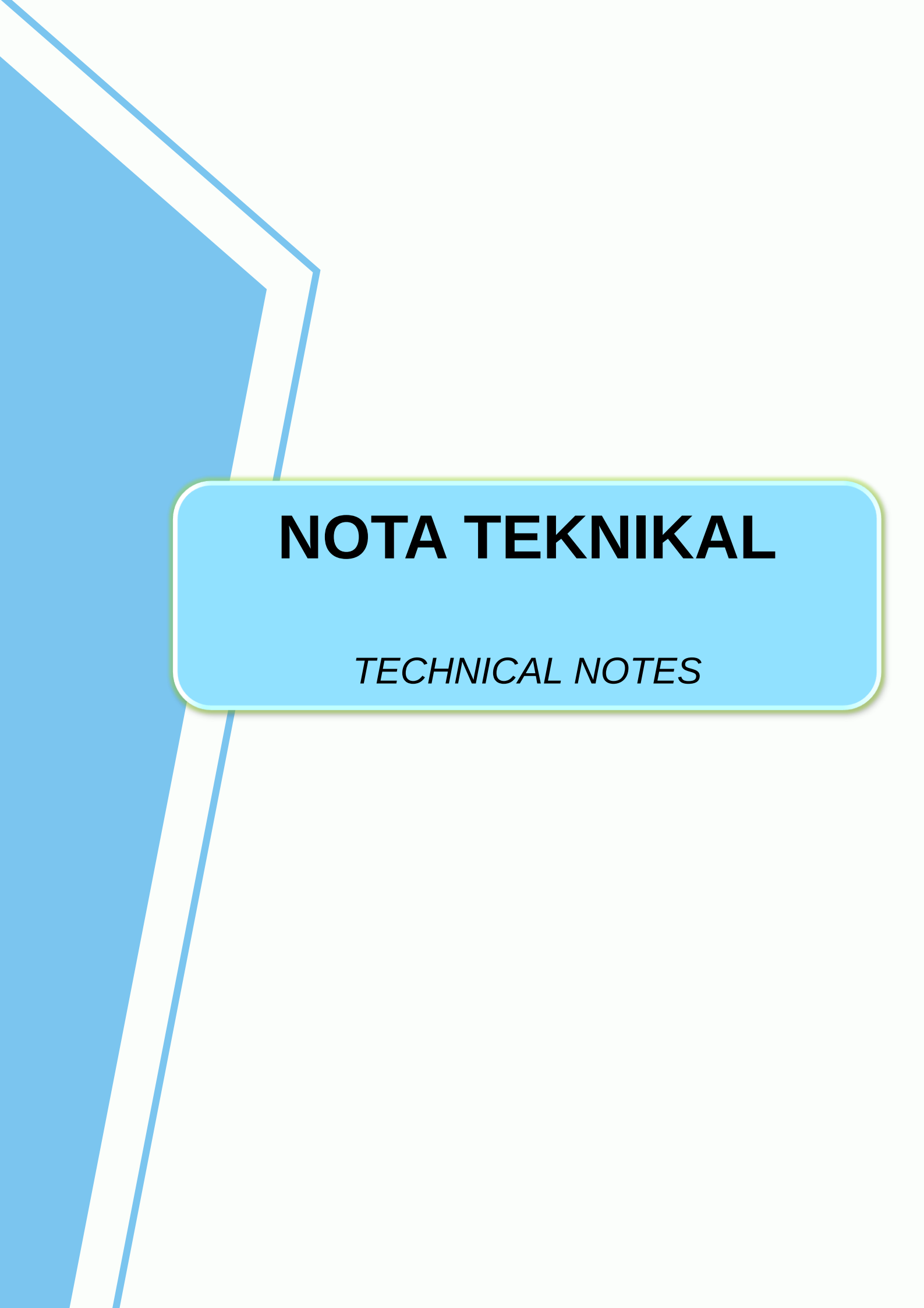
Table 22 : *Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by status in employment, Malaysia, 2020 and 2022*

(%)

Taraf pekerjaan <i>Status in employment</i>	2020		2022	
	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>	1.2	3.0	2.7	3.5
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	86.0	78.6	82.7	76.0
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	10.5	15.5	13.5	17.5
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	2.3	2.9	1.2	2.9

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NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

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1. PENGENALAN

- 1.1 Statistik yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini adalah hasil dapatan Survei Migrasi yang dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Survei ini dilaksanakan berdasarkan garis panduan dan syor oleh **United Nations** dengan merujuk kepada ***Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration***.
- 1.2 Survei Migrasi 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 Survei Migrasi bagi membantu pengguna untuk memahami dengan lebih mendalam berkaitan corak migrasi dalaman yang dipungut melalui pendekatan isi rumah.

2. OBJEKTIF SURVEI

Objektif Survei Migrasi adalah untuk menyediakan anggaran pergerakan penduduk di peringkat negeri pada tempoh tertentu. Selain itu, survei ini juga bertujuan untuk mendapatkan maklumat tentang ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi penduduk migrasi serta bukan migrasi seperti umur, pekerjaan di tempat destinasi serta faktor penghijrahan penduduk.

3. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN DATA

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

4. SOAL SELIDIK

- 4.1 Soal selidik survei 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 Survei 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 diperoleh.
- 4.3 Maklumat demografi dan sosioekonomi ahli isi rumah pula akan diambil daripada soal selidik Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB).

5. TEMPOH RUJUKAN

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

Bulan survei	Tempoh rujukan
Januari	1 Januari 2021 hingga 1 Januari 2022
Februari	1 Februari 2021 hingga 1 Februari 2022
Mac	1 Mac 2021 hingga 1 Mac 2022
April	1 April 2021 hingga 1 April 2022
Mei	1 Mei 2021 hingga 1 Mei 2022
Jun	1 Jun 2021 hingga 1 Jun 2022
Julai	1 Julai 2021 hingga 1 Julai 2022
Ogos	1 Ogos 2021 hingga 1 Ogos 2022
September	1 September 2021 hingga 1 September 2022
Oktober	1 Oktober 2021 hingga 1 Oktober 2022
November	1 November 2021 hingga 1 November 2022
Disember	1 Disember 2021 hingga 1 Disember 2022

6. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

- 6.1 Populasi survei dalam Survei Migrasi adalah sama seperti mana STB iaitu meliputi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi semua negeri di Malaysia.
- 6.2 Definisi populasi survei 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 Survei 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. Peraturan ini adalah kecil dan tidak mempengaruhi anggaran statistik daripada Survei Migrasi.

- 6.4 Bagi tujuan survei 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 suatu tempat kediaman sekurang-kurangnya bagi tempoh tiga bulan; dan
 - iii. berumur satu tahun dan lebih.

7. RANGKA PENSAMPELAN

- 7.1 Rangka pensampelan yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel Survei Migrasi 2022 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 bandar^a.

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 1,000 orang serta kawasan yang tidak diwartakan. Pengelasan kawasan mengikut strata adalah seperti berikut:

Strata	Bilangan penduduk
Metropolitan	75,000 dan lebih
Bandar besar	10,000 hingga 74,999
Bandar kecil	1,000 hingga 9,999
Luar bandar	Kawasan selebihnya

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

- 7.4 Pembandaran 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

- 8.2 Pemilihan sampel dua peringkat telah dilaksanakan dan sampel telah dipilih secara rawak. Unit pensampelan peringkat pertama ialah BP manakala 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 survei perlu mewakili populasi mengikut keperluan peringkat analisis yang ditetapkan. Saiz sampel survei ini telah mengambil kira elemen berikut:
- Kadar respon daripada survei yang lepas;
 - Peringkat reka bentuk pensampelan; dan
 - Ralat yang disasarkan.

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

9.2 Agihan saiz sampel bagi Survei Migrasi 2022 adalah seperti berikut:

Negeri	Bilangan BP terpilih	Bilangan TK terpilih
Johor	811	6,488
Kedah	708	5,664
Kelantan	558	4,464
Melaka	325	2,600
Negeri Sembilan	507	4,056
Pahang	635	5,080
Pulau Pinang	454	3,632
Perak	731	5,848
Perlis	210	1,680
Selangor	788	6,304
Terengganu	474	3,792
Sabah	992	7,936
Sarawak	1,014	8,112
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	312	2,496
W.P. Labuan	90	720
W.P. Putrajaya	96	768
Malaysia	8,705	69,640

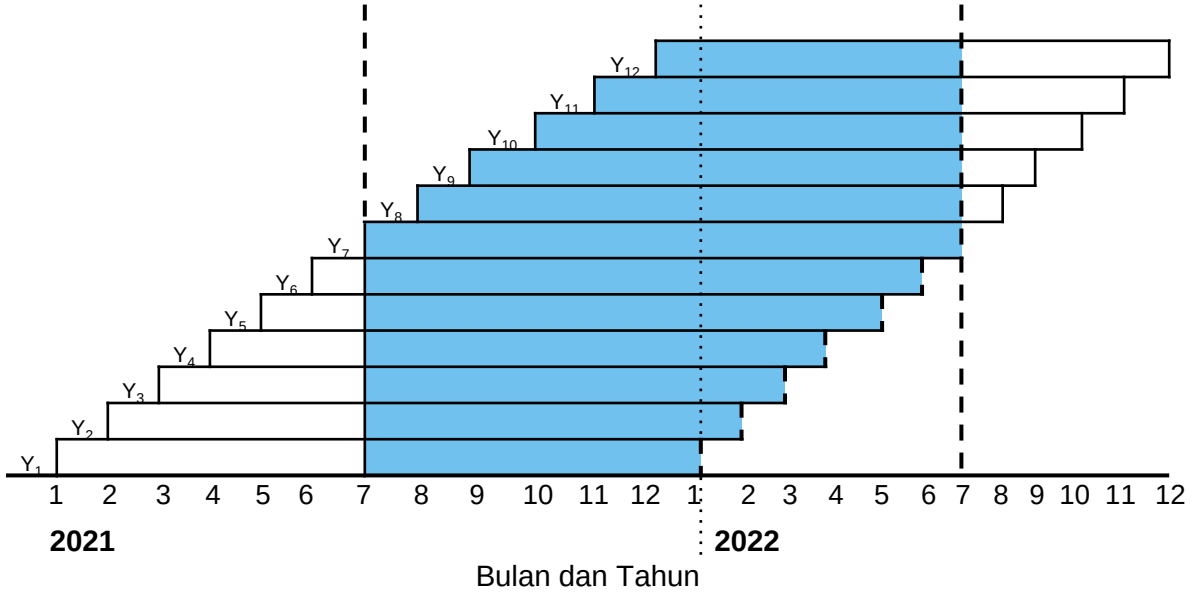
10. PROSEDUR PENGANGGARAN

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 2021 hingga 30 Jun 2022 untuk tahun survei 2022. Perlu diambil perhatian bahawa jangka masa rujukan berbeza mengikut tempoh survei.

10.3 Katakan Y_t ialah anggaran jumlah migrasi untuk setiap bulan bagi tahun survei 2022. $t=1, 2, \dots, 12$, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam rajah berikut:

Rajah 1: Migrasi purata bagi 1 Julai 2021 hingga 30 Jun 2022



Persamaan 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{7} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7) \right] + \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{8} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{9} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{10} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{11} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{12} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{11} (Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{10} (Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{9} (Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] + \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{8} (Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{7} (Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] + \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_1 + \frac{1}{96}Y_1 + \frac{1}{108}Y_1 + \frac{1}{120}Y_1 + \frac{1}{132}Y_1 + \frac{1}{144}Y_1 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_2 + \frac{1}{96}Y_2 + \frac{1}{108}Y_2 + \frac{1}{120}Y_2 + \frac{1}{132}Y_2 + \frac{1}{144}Y_2 + \frac{1}{132}Y_2 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_3 + \frac{1}{96}Y_3 + \frac{1}{108}Y_3 + \frac{1}{120}Y_3 + \frac{1}{132}Y_3 + \frac{1}{144}Y_3 + \frac{1}{132}Y_3 + \frac{1}{120}Y_3 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_4 + \frac{1}{96}Y_4 + \frac{1}{108}Y_4 + \frac{1}{120}Y_4 + \frac{1}{132}Y_4 + \frac{1}{144}Y_4 + \frac{1}{132}Y_4 + \frac{1}{120}Y_4 + \frac{1}{108}Y_4 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_5 + \frac{1}{96}Y_5 + \frac{1}{108}Y_5 + \frac{1}{120}Y_5 + \frac{1}{132}Y_5 + \frac{1}{144}Y_5 + \frac{1}{132}Y_5 + \frac{1}{120}Y_5 + \frac{1}{108}Y_5 + \frac{1}{96}Y_5 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_6 + \frac{1}{96}Y_6 + \frac{1}{108}Y_6 + \frac{1}{120}Y_6 + \frac{1}{132}Y_6 + \frac{1}{144}Y_6 + \frac{1}{132}Y_6 + \frac{1}{120}Y_6 + \frac{1}{108}Y_6 + \frac{1}{96}Y_6 + \frac{1}{84}Y_6 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_7 + \frac{1}{96}Y_7 + \frac{1}{108}Y_7 + \frac{1}{120}Y_7 + \frac{1}{132}Y_7 + \frac{1}{144}Y_7 + \frac{1}{132}Y_7 + \frac{1}{120}Y_7 + \frac{1}{108}Y_7 + \frac{1}{96}Y_7 + \frac{1}{84}Y_7 + \frac{1}{72}Y_7 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{96}Y_8 + \frac{1}{108}Y_8 + \frac{1}{120}Y_8 + \frac{1}{132}Y_8 + \frac{1}{144}Y_8 + \frac{1}{132}Y_8 + \frac{1}{120}Y_8 + \frac{1}{108}Y_8 + \frac{1}{96}Y_8 + \frac{1}{84}Y_8 + \frac{1}{72}Y_8 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{108}Y_9 + \frac{1}{120}Y_9 + \frac{1}{132}Y_9 + \frac{1}{144}Y_9 + \frac{1}{132}Y_9 + \frac{1}{120}Y_9 + \frac{1}{108}Y_9 + \frac{1}{96}Y_9 + \frac{1}{84}Y_9 + \frac{1}{72}Y_9 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{120}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{132}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{144}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{132}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{120}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{108}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{96}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{84}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{72}Y_{10} \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{132}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{144}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{132}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{120}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{108}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{96}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{84}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{72}Y_{11} \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{144}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{132}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{120}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{108}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{96}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{84}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{72}Y_{12} \right) \\
 &= \frac{18,107}{332,640}Y_1 + \frac{20,627}{332,640}Y_2 + \frac{23,399}{332,640}Y_3 + \frac{26,479}{332,640}Y_4 + \frac{3,743}{41,580}Y_5 + \frac{2,119}{20,790}Y_6 + \frac{9,631}{83,160}Y_7 + \\
 &\frac{8,641}{83,160}Y_8 + \frac{31,099}{332,640}Y_9 + \frac{28,019}{332,640}Y_{10} + \frac{25,247}{332,640}Y_{11} + \frac{22,727}{332,640}Y_{12} \dots\dots\dots(1)
 \end{aligned}$$

10.4 Ini bermakna migrasi purata 1 Julai 2021 hingga 30 Jun 2022 merujuk kepada migrasi yang berlaku dalam tempoh (bulan) survei seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh kawasan yang berlorek dalam Rajah 1.

- 10.5 Nilai-nilai yang diperoleh dalam Persamaan 1 adalah pemberat yang sesuai untuk digunakan ke atas data sampel setiap pusingan survei dan seterusnya dicampurkan untuk mendapatkan purata anggaran migrasi bagi jangka masa tertentu.

Pemberat bulanan,	$P_1:$	0.0544×12	$=$	0.6532
	$P_2:$	0.0620×12	$=$	0.7441
	$P_3:$	0.0703×12	$=$	0.8441
	$P_4:$	0.0796×12	$=$	0.9552
	$P_5:$	0.0900×12	$=$	1.0802
	$P_6:$	0.1019×12	$=$	1.2230
	$P_7:$	0.1158×12	$=$	1.3897
	$P_8:$	0.1039×12	$=$	1.2469
	$P_9:$	0.0935×12	$=$	1.1219
	$P_{10}:$	0.0842×12	$=$	1.0108
	$P_{11}:$	0.0759×12	$=$	0.9108
	$P_{12}:$	0.0683×12	$=$	0.8198
				12.000

- 10.6 Peringkat kedua adalah menggunakan teknik anggaran nisbah bergabung (*adjusted weight*^b dan faktor penduduk^c). Statistik penduduk mengikut ciri-ciri kumpulan umur, jantina, etnik dan negeri digunakan sebagai penanda aras dalam penganggaran ini.

- 10.7 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.

^b *Adjusted weight* digunakan bagi mengambil kira kes tidak respon.

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

- ii. **Anggaran penduduk semasa** menggambarkan saiz populasi pada masa kini dan disediakan secara tahunan berasaskan data semasa kelahiran, kematian dan migrasi.

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 survei. 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 **migrasi antara negeri** jika mereka berhijrah dari satu negeri ke negeri yang lain. Jika berhijrah dalam negeri yang sama, mereka dikategorikan sebagai **migrasi dalam negeri**.

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

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 survei. Kadar tersebut dikira dengan menggunakan formula berikut:

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

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 migrasi masuk dan migrasi keluar. Jika bilangan migrasi masuk melebihi migrasi keluar, hasilnya ialah migrasi masuk bersih. Kes sebaliknya pula dikenali sebagai migrasi keluar bersih.

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

iv. **Migrasi kasar**

Jumlah migrasi masuk dan migrasi 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 migrasi 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 migrasi 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.

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

11.7 **Nisbah jantina**

Merujuk kepada bilangan lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan.

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

11.8 **Kumpulan etnik**

Kumpulan etnik dikategorikan di kalangan warganegara Malaysia setelah mengasingkan bukan warganegara Malaysia. Pengelasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

i. **Warganegara Malaysia**

- Bumiputera
- Cina
- India
- Lain-lain

ii. **Bukan warganegara Malaysia**

11.9 **Taraf perkahwinan**

i. **Tidak pernah berkahwin**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang belum pernah berkahwin pada masa temu ramah.

ii. **Berkahwin**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang masih berkahwin pada masa temu ramah. Istilah 'perkahwinan' adalah termasuk perkahwinan mengikut undang-undang atau peraturan keagamaan atau pun tinggal bersama atas persetujuan bersama.

iii. **Balu/ duda**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang belum berkahwin semula selepas kematian suami/isteri pada masa temu ramah.

iv. **Bercerai/ berpisah tetap**

Merujuk kepada 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 dan dikategorikan seperti berikut:

i. **Tiada pendidikan rasmi**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang tidak pernah menghadiri mana-mana institusi pendidikan yang memberi pendidikan secara rasmi.

ii. **Rendah**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tahun 1 hingga 6 atau yang setaraf.

iii. **Menengah**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tingkatan 1 hingga 5 (termasuk kelas peralihan), *General Certificate of Education (GCE) O Level* atau yang setaraf. Ini termasuk program kemahiran asas di institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal dengan tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan.

iv. **Tertiari**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan 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

- i. Pada 2016-2021, pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut MASCO 2013 yang masih lagi berasaskan ISCO-08 tetapi ditambahbaik selaras dengan transformasi proses kerja, bidang pengkhususan suatu tugas dan kemahiran yang lebih kompleks dan dinamik. Pengelasan pekerjaan berasaskan MASCO 2013 adalah seperti berikut:
 1. Pengurus
 2. Profesional
 3. Juruteknik dan professional bersekutu
 4. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian
 5. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
 6. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan
 7. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan
 8. Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang
 9. Pekerja asas

- ii. Pekerjaan bagi data 2022 dikelaskan mengikut **Klasifikasi Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020** berasaskan *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)* seperti berikut:
 0. Angkatan Tentera
 1. Pengurus
 2. Profesional
 3. Juruteknik dan professional bersekutu
 4. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian
 5. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
 6. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan
 7. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan
 8. Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang
 9. Pekerja asas
- iii. Bagi seseorang yang mempunyai lebih daripada satu pekerjaan, hanya pekerjaan yang mengambil masa terbanyak semasa tempoh rujukan 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.

11.15 Industri

- i. 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.***
- ii. Pengelasan industri seseorang merujuk kepada aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan utama.
- iii. Sektor dalam statistik terpilih migrasi penduduk di muka surat 2 merupakan klasifikasi semula industri seperti berikut:

Sektor	MSIC 2008
Pertanian	Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian
Pembuatan	Pembuatan
Pembinaan	Pembinaan
Perkhidmatan	Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara
	Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan
	Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal
	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan
	Penginapan dan aktiviti Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman
	Maklumat dan komunikasi
	Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful
	Aktiviti hartanah
	Aktiviti professional, saintifik dan teknikal
	Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan
	Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib
	Pendidikan
	Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial
	Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi
	Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain
	Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan
	Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah

- iv. STB 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 dan disesuaikan berasaskan ***International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93)***. Penduduk bekerja dikelaskan mengikut taraf pekerjaan seperti 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 ganjaran 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 survei 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 berasaskan survei sampel berkebarangkalian berbanding populasi. Ralat ini boleh diukur dengan menggunakan **Ralat Piawai Relatif (*Relative Standard Error [RSE]*)** dan dinyatakan dalam bentuk peratusan. Ia digunakan sebagai penunjuk kepada kepersisan anggaran parameter yang dikaji. Ini memberi gambaran tahap variasi pembolehubah yang dianggarkan melalui survei berbanding dengan parameter populasi.

Anggaran ralat pensampelan telah dikira secara berasingan untuk beberapa pembolehubah penting bagi peringkat nasional dan negeri seperti di jadual A3. Bagi Survei Migrasi 2022, kadar migrasi dalaman peringkat Malaysia ialah 0.5 peratus, dengan RSE 7.96 peratus dan ralat piawai (*Standard Error [SE]*) ialah 0.04 peratus. Pada selang keyakinan $\alpha = 0.05$, kadar migrasi dalaman berada antara 0.39 – 0.53 peratus.

12.2 Ralat bukan pensampelan

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

Antaranya adalah melalui latihan intensif kepada penyelia dan penemuramah. Selain itu, penyeliaan yang rapi dan semakan kualiti secara rawak 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 survei, maka penganggaran saiz sampel survei ini telah mengambil kira semua kemungkinan tersebut.

Pengemaskinian rangka pensampelan yang dilaksanakan dari semasa ke semasa telah dapat mengurangkan kadar tiada respon yang berpunca daripada 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 jenis 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 W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak diterbitkan memandangkan bilangan kes terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran.
- 13.2 Anggaran statistik terperinci bagi Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Sabah dan Sarawak tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati.
- 13.3 Kekangan utama data survei ini adalah penetapan migrasi pada tempoh rujukan yang singkat iaitu selama satu tahun mungkin tidak menghasilkan jumlah migrasi yang cukup dalam survei sampel yang menggunakan corak pensampelan STB.
- 13.4 Anggaran jumlah penduduk yang ditunjukkan pada jadual merujuk kepada mereka yang berumur satu tahun dan lebih. Ciri-ciri utama bagi penduduk migrasi ditunjukkan dalam bentuk taburan nisbah atau peratus dan di mana berkenaan, ianya dibandingkan dengan penduduk bukan migrasi di negeri tempat temu ramah. Oleh itu, prosedur piawaian umur akan digunakan jika difikirkan perbezaan taburan umur penduduk migrasi dan bukan migrasi akan mempengaruhi perbandingan di antara sesuatu ciri-ciri seperti taraf perkahwinan dan pencapaian pendidikan (Jadual A1 dan A2).

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

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 *The statistics published in this report is based on Migration Survey's findings 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** with reference to the **Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration**.*
- 1.2 *Migration Survey 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 socioeconomic 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 Surveys uses the face to face interview method. During the survey period, trained interviews 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 one 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 socioeconomic characteristics will be extracted from Labour Force Survey (LFS) questionnaire.*

5. REFERENCE PERIOD

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

Survey month	Reference period
January	1 st January 2021 to 1 st January 2022
February	1 st February 2021 to 1 st February 2022
March	1 st March 2021 to 1 st March 2022
April	1 st April 2021 to 1 st April 2022
May	1 st May 2021 to 1 st May 2022
June	1 st June 2021 to 1 st June 2022
July	1 st July 2021 to 1 st July 2022
August	1 st August 2021 to 1 st August 2022
September	1 st September 2021 to 1 st September 2022
October	1 st October 2021 to 1 st October 2022
November	1 st November 2021 to 1 st November 2022
December	1 st December 2021 to 1 st December 2022

6. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

- 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 2022 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 areas^a.

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 1,000 persons and non-gazetted areas. The classification of areas by stratum is as follows:

Stratum	Number of population
Metropolitan	75,000 and over
Urban large	10,000 to 74,999
Urban small	1,000 to 9,999
Rural	The rest of the areas

^a Refer Population Distribution and Basic Demographic Characteristics, 2010 Population and Housing Census

- 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:*

<i>Primary strata</i>	<i>:</i>	<i>Urban and rural strata</i>
<i>Secondary strata</i>	<i>:</i>	<i>States and administrative district within the primary strata</i>

- 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.*

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 2022 are as follows:

State	Number of selected EBs	Number of selected LQs
Johor	811	6,488
Kedah	708	5,664
Kelantan	558	4,464
Melaka	325	2,600
Negeri Sembilan	507	4,056
Pahang	635	5,080
Pulau Pinang	454	3,632
Perak	731	5,848
Perlis	210	1,680
Selangor	788	6,304
Terengganu	474	3,792
Sabah	992	7,936
Sarawak	1,014	8,112
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	312	2,496
W.P. Labuan	90	720
W.P. Putrajaya	96	768
Malaysia	8,705	69,640

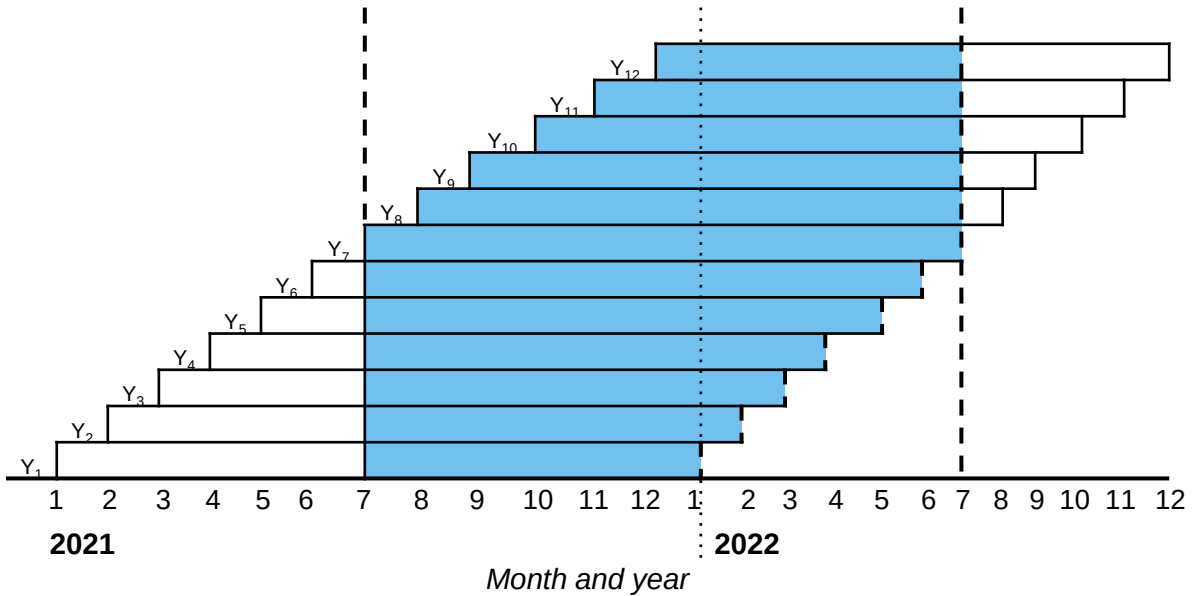
10. ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

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 1st July 2021 to 30th June 2022 for the year 2022. In addition, it is also to take note that the reference time varies according to the survey period.

10.3 Let Y represent the estimates of total migration for each round of the survey year 2022. $t=1, 2, \dots, 12$, as illustrated in the following diagram.

Diagram 1: Average migration for 1st July 2021 to 30th June 2022



Equation 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{7} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7) \right] + \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{8} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{9} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{10} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{11} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{12} (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{11} (Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{10} (Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{9} (Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] + \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{8} (Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{7} (Y_6 + Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right] + \left[\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (Y_7 + Y_8 + Y_9 + Y_{10} + Y_{11} + Y_{12}) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_1 + \frac{1}{96}Y_1 + \frac{1}{108}Y_1 + \frac{1}{120}Y_1 + \frac{1}{132}Y_1 + \frac{1}{144}Y_1 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_2 + \frac{1}{96}Y_2 + \frac{1}{108}Y_2 + \frac{1}{120}Y_2 + \frac{1}{132}Y_2 + \frac{1}{144}Y_2 + \frac{1}{132}Y_2 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_3 + \frac{1}{96}Y_3 + \frac{1}{108}Y_3 + \frac{1}{120}Y_3 + \frac{1}{132}Y_3 + \frac{1}{144}Y_3 + \frac{1}{132}Y_3 + \frac{1}{120}Y_3 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_4 + \frac{1}{96}Y_4 + \frac{1}{108}Y_4 + \frac{1}{120}Y_4 + \frac{1}{132}Y_4 + \frac{1}{144}Y_4 + \frac{1}{132}Y_4 + \frac{1}{120}Y_4 + \frac{1}{108}Y_4 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_5 + \frac{1}{96}Y_5 + \frac{1}{108}Y_5 + \frac{1}{120}Y_5 + \frac{1}{132}Y_5 + \frac{1}{144}Y_5 + \frac{1}{132}Y_5 + \frac{1}{120}Y_5 + \frac{1}{108}Y_5 + \frac{1}{96}Y_5 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_6 + \frac{1}{96}Y_6 + \frac{1}{108}Y_6 + \frac{1}{120}Y_6 + \frac{1}{132}Y_6 + \frac{1}{144}Y_6 + \frac{1}{132}Y_6 + \frac{1}{120}Y_6 + \frac{1}{108}Y_6 + \frac{1}{96}Y_6 + \frac{1}{84}Y_6 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{84}Y_7 + \frac{1}{96}Y_7 + \frac{1}{108}Y_7 + \frac{1}{120}Y_7 + \frac{1}{132}Y_7 + \frac{1}{144}Y_7 + \frac{1}{132}Y_7 + \frac{1}{120}Y_7 + \frac{1}{108}Y_7 + \frac{1}{96}Y_7 + \frac{1}{84}Y_7 + \frac{1}{72}Y_7 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{96}Y_8 + \frac{1}{108}Y_8 + \frac{1}{120}Y_8 + \frac{1}{132}Y_8 + \frac{1}{144}Y_8 + \frac{1}{132}Y_8 + \frac{1}{120}Y_8 + \frac{1}{108}Y_8 + \frac{1}{96}Y_8 + \frac{1}{84}Y_8 + \frac{1}{72}Y_8 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{108}Y_9 + \frac{1}{120}Y_9 + \frac{1}{132}Y_9 + \frac{1}{144}Y_9 + \frac{1}{132}Y_9 + \frac{1}{120}Y_9 + \frac{1}{108}Y_9 + \frac{1}{96}Y_9 + \frac{1}{84}Y_9 + \frac{1}{72}Y_9 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{120}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{132}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{144}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{132}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{120}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{108}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{96}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{84}Y_{10} + \frac{1}{72}Y_{10} \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{132}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{144}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{132}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{120}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{108}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{96}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{84}Y_{11} + \frac{1}{72}Y_{11} \right) \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{144}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{132}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{120}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{108}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{96}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{84}Y_{12} + \frac{1}{72}Y_{12} \right) \\
 &= \frac{18,107}{332,640}Y_1 + \frac{20,627}{332,640}Y_2 + \frac{23,399}{332,640}Y_3 + \frac{26,479}{332,640}Y_4 + \frac{3,743}{41,580}Y_5 + \frac{2,119}{20,790}Y_6 + \frac{9,631}{83,160}Y_7 + \\
 &\frac{8,641}{83,160}Y_8 + \frac{31,099}{332,640}Y_9 + \frac{28,019}{332,640}Y_{10} + \frac{25,247}{332,640}Y_{11} + \frac{22,727}{332,640}Y_{12} \dots\dots\dots(1)
 \end{aligned}$$

10.4 This means that the average migration for 1st July 2021 to 30th June 2022 refers to migrations that occurred in the reference period (months) as denoted by the shaded areas of Diagram 1.

- 10.5 The values derived from Equation 1 are the appropriate weights applied to the sample data for each survey period, which was then combined to obtain the average migration estimates for a specific period.

Monthly weight,	$P_1:$	0.0544×12	$=$	0.6532
	$P_2:$	0.0620×12	$=$	0.7441
	$P_3:$	0.0703×12	$=$	0.8441
	$P_4:$	0.0796×12	$=$	0.9552
	$P_5:$	0.0900×12	$=$	1.0802
	$P_6:$	0.1019×12	$=$	1.2230
	$P_7:$	0.1158×12	$=$	1.3897
	$P_8:$	0.1039×12	$=$	1.2469
	$P_9:$	0.0935×12	$=$	1.1219
	$P_{10}:$	0.0842×12	$=$	1.0108
	$P_{11}:$	0.0759×12	$=$	0.9108
	$P_{12}:$	0.0683×12	$=$	0.8198
				12.000

- 10.6 The second stage is the use of combined ratio estimated method (adjusted weight^b and population factor^c). Population statistics according to the characteristics of age group, sex, ethnicity and state were used as a benchmark in this estimation.

- 10.7 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.

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

^c In 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 the population factor. The population factor is obtained through up-to-date estimates of population totals which is used as weights to the various rates and ratios estimated from the survey.

- 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.

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**.

Internal migrants = Inter-state migrants + 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 is 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.

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

11.8 Ethnic group

The ethnic group is within Malaysian citizens after alienating non-Malaysian citizens. The classification is as follows:

i. Malaysian citizens

- Bumiputera
- Chinese
- Indians
- Others

ii. Non-Malaysian citizens

11.9 Marital status

i. Never married

Refers to those who have never been married at the time of interview.

ii. Married

Refers to 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**

Refers to those who have not remarried after the death of the spouses at the time of interview.

iv. **Divorced/ permanently separated**

Refers to those whose marriages were annulled through divorce 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 and is categorised as follows:

i. **No formal education**

Refers to persons who have never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.

ii. **Primary**

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.

iii. **Secondary**

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Form 1 to 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCE) O Level or equivalent. This includes basic skill programmes in specific trades and technical skills institutions with the training period of at least six months.

iv. **Tertiary**

Refers to those whose highest level of education 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:

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

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; and*
- ii. were temporary laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work.*

11.14 *Occupation*

- i. In 2016 - 2021, occupation is classified according to **MASCO 2013** which was also based on the ISCO-08 but was improved in line with the transformation of work process and areas of specialisation as well as the complexity and dynamics in skills and tasks. The classification of occupation based on **MASCO 2013** is as follows:*

- 1. Managers*
- 2. Professionals*
- 3. Technicians and associate professionals*
- 4. Clerical support workers*
- 5. Service and sales workers*
- 6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers*
- 7. Craft and related trades workers*
- 8. Plant and machine-operators and assemblers*
- 9. Elementary occupations*

ii. Occupation data of 2022 is classified according to **Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2020** based on the **International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)** as follows:

0. Armed forces
1. Managers
2. Professionals
3. Technicians and associate professionals
4. Clerical support workers
5. Service and sales workers
6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers
7. Craft and related trades workers
8. Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
9. Elementary occupations

iii. 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.

11.15 Industry

- i. 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**.
- ii. A person's industry classification refers to that of his principal occupation.
- iii. Sector for the selected statistics population's migration on page 4 are the reclassification of industry as follows:

Sector	MSIC 2008
Agriculture	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining & quarrying	Mining and quarrying
Manufacturing	Manufacturing
Construction	Construction
Services	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
	Transportation and storage
	Accommodation and food and beverage service activities
	Information and communication
	Financial and insurance/ takaful activities
	Real estate activities
	Professional, scientific and technical activities
	Administrative and support services activities
	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
	Education
	Human health and social work activities
	Arts, entertainment and recreation
	Other service activities
	Activities of households as employers
	Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies

- iv. *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 and is adapted based on the **International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93)**. 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 probability sampling survey compared to the population. Such error in statistics is termed as **Relative Standard Error (RSE)** and is expressed in percentage. 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 Table A3. For Migration Survey 2022, the internal migration rate for Malaysia was 0.5 per cent with RSE of 7.96 per cent and standard error (SE) of 0.04 per cent. At confidence interval $\alpha = 0.05$, the internal migration rate was in the range of 0.39 – 0.53 per cent.

12.2 *Non-sampling error*

The error may rise through incomplete survey coverage, weaknesses in the frame, response errors, non-response errors and also errors during processing either through editing, coding or data capture. To ensure that data is of high quality, several administrative procedures were taken to minimise non-sampling errors.

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

In order to resolve the case of non-response error due to several reasons such as vacant house, 'no one at home', refusal to cooperate 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. Publicity was carried out widely 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

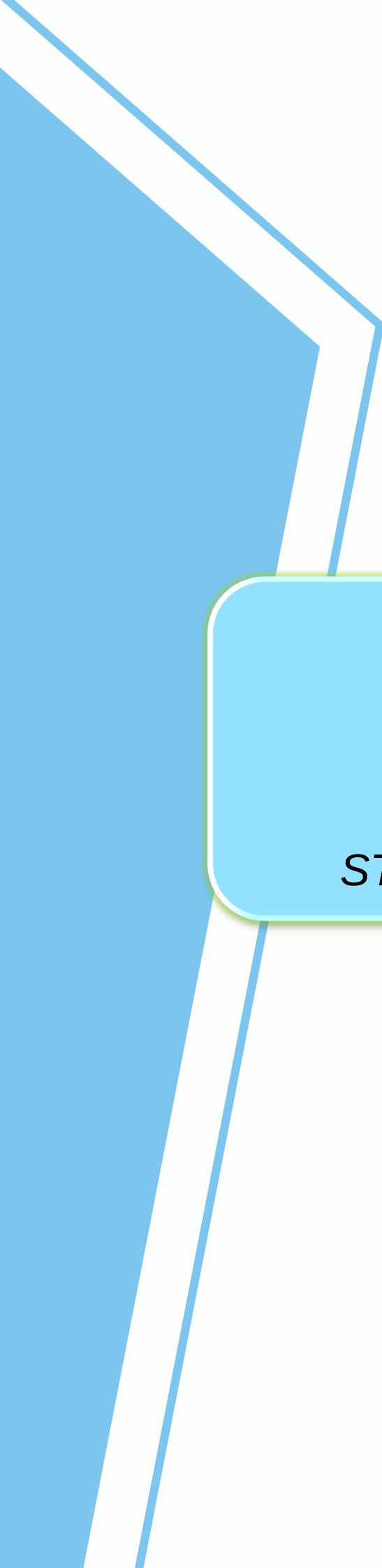
- 13.1 *The statistics at state level compiled in this report consists of thirteen states and three federal territories. However, statistics for the W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya was not published because the number of cases was too small to be estimated.*
- 13.2 *Detailed estimates for Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Sabah and Sarawak are subject to a higher RSE and should be used with caution.*
- 13.3 *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.*
- 13.4 *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 (Table A1 and A2).*

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 of the smallest unit shown. For example, less than 0.05 per cent.
- n.a Not applicable
- W.P. Wilayah Persekutuan



JADUAL PIAWAIAN

STANDARDISATON TABLES

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Jadual A1 : Piawaian migrasi dalaman dalam umur bekerja mengikut taraf perkahwinan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi, Malaysia, 2022

Table A1 : Standardisation of internal migrants among working age by marital status based on the age distribution of non-migrant population, Malaysia, 2022

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	Taburan peratus bukan migrasi mengikut kumpulan umur (Pa) <i>Percentage distribution of non-migrants by age group (Pa)</i>	Taburan migrasi dalaman mengikut taraf perkahwinan (ra) <i>Distribution of internal migrants by marital status (ra)</i>			
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Tidak pernah berkahwin <i>Never married</i>	Berkahwin <i>Married</i>	Balu/ duda/ bercerai/ berpisah <i>Widowed/ divorced/ separated</i>
15 – 24	25.0	1.000	0.766	0.234	0.000
25 – 34	24.8	1.000	0.363	0.617	0.020
35 – 44	22.6	1.000	0.090	0.887	0.023
45 – 64	27.6	1.000	0.066	0.647	0.287
Migrasi dalaman (tidak diapiawaikan) <i>Internal migrants (non-standardised)</i>		100.0	40.3	55.9	3.8
Migrasi dalaman (diapiawaikan) ² <i>Internal migrants (standardised)²</i>		100.0	32.0	59.1	8.9
Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>		100.0	40.6	55.1	4.4

Jadual A2 : Piawaian migrasi dalaman dalam umur bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan berdasarkan taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi, Malaysia, 2022

Table A2 : Standardisation of internal migrants among working age by educational attainment based on the age distribution of non-migrant population, Malaysia, 2022 (%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	Taburan peratus bukan migrasi mengikut kumpulan umur (Pa) <i>Percentage distribution of non-migrants by age group (Pa)</i>	Taburan migrasi dalaman mengikut taraf perkahwinan (ra) <i>Distribution of internal migrants by marital status (ra)</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	25.0	1.000	0.005	0.026	0.500	0.468
25 – 34	24.8	1.000	0.000	0.099	0.409	0.492
35 – 44	22.6	1.000	0.011	0.017	0.385	0.588
45 – 64	27.6	1.000	0.049	0.162	0.580	0.209
Migrasi dalaman (tidak diapiawaikan) <i>Internal migrants (non-standardised)</i>		100.0	0.8	6.9	44.6	47.7
Migrasi dalaman (diapiawaikan) ² <i>Internal migrants (standardised)²</i>		100.0	1.7	8.0	47.4	43.0
Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>		100.0	2.6	8.3	56.4	32.7

JADUAL RALAT PIAWAI RELATIF

*RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR
TABLES*

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Jadual A3 : Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran kadar migrasi dalam penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2022

Table A3 : Relative standard error of estimates for internal migration rates of population aged 1 year and over by state of destination, Malaysia, 2022

(%)

Negeri destinasi State of destination	Kadar migrasi dalam Internal migration rates	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran Standard error of estimates		Kadar migrasi dalam pada 95% selang keyakinan Internal migration rates at 95% confidence interval		
		Nilai relatif Relative value	Ralat piawai Standard error			
Malaysia	0.5	7.96	0.04	0.39	-	0.53
Johor	0.6	19.89	0.12	0.41	-	0.90
Kedah	0.5	31.87*	0.15	0.25	-	0.88
Kelantan	0.6	24.46	0.15	0.38	-	0.98
Melaka	0.1	44.15*	0.06	0.05	-	0.30
Negeri Sembilan	1.2	17.54	0.22	0.87	-	1.74
Pahang	0.6	23.58	0.13	0.36	-	0.91
Pulau Pinang	0.4	32.77*	0.11	0.18	-	0.67
Perak	0.4	24.82	0.09	0.22	-	0.59
Perlis	1.4	30.47*	0.44	0.79	-	2.60
Selangor	0.5	24.10	0.11	0.29	-	0.74
Terengganu	0.4	27.54*	0.12	0.25	-	0.74
Sabah	0.2	33.24*	0.07	0.11	-	0.40
Sarawak	0.5	22.01	0.11	0.31	-	0.74
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*	*	*	*	-	*
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	*	-	*
W.P. Putrajaya	*	*	*	*	-	*

* Bilangan migrasi dalam terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran
The number of internal migration is too small to estimate

Jadual A4 : Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran kadar migrasi dalaman penduduk umur bekerja mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2022

Table A4 : Relative standard error of estimates for internal migration rates of population among working age by state of destination, Malaysia, 2022

(%)

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 kwyakinan <i>Internal migration rates at 95% confidence interval</i>		
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>			
Malaysia	0.5	7.96	0.04	0.39	-	0.53
Johor	0.7	20.14	0.13	0.45	-	0.99
Kedah	0.6	31.89*	0.19	0.32	-	1.12
Kelantan	0.6	22.78	0.14	0.39	-	0.94
Melaka	0.2	44.14*	0.08	0.08	-	0.42
Negeri Sembilan	1.3	17.99	0.23	0.91	-	1.85
Pahang	0.5	22.96	0.11	0.32	-	0.78
Pulau Pinang	0.4	32.50*	0.12	0.20	-	0.72
Perak	0.4	25.16*	0.09	0.22	-	0.59
Perlis	1.3	29.74*	0.38	0.72	-	2.30
Selangor	0.5	25.57*	0.13	0.30	-	0.81
Terengganu	0.4	25.60*	0.11	0.26	-	0.72
Sabah	0.2	32.64*	0.08	0.13	-	0.46
Sarawak	0.5	23.57	0.11	0.31	-	0.77
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*	*	*	*	-	*
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	*	-	*
W.P. Putrajaya	*	*	*	*	-	*

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

Jadual A5 : Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran migran masuk mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2022

Table A5 : Relative standard error of estimates for in-migrants by state of destination, Malaysia, 2022

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 migrasi 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	1.8	44.45*	0.82	0.24	-	3.43
Kedah	2.7	34.35*	0.94	0.89	-	4.57
Kelantan	4.7	30.95*	1.45	1.84	-	7.51
Melaka	*	*	*	*	-	*
Negeri Sembilan	8.5	21.37	1.81	4.93	-	12.04
Pahang	4.3	34.31*	1.48	1.42	-	7.23
Pulau Pinang	*	*	*	*	-	*
Perak	4.4	36.64*	1.62	1.24	-	7.57
Perlis	2.5	30.99*	0.79	1.00	-	4.09
Selangor	5.5	39.35*	2.17	1.26	-	9.76
Terengganu	2.6	32.91*	0.87	0.93	-	4.33
Sabah	2.9	44.08*	1.29	0.40	-	5.47
Sarawak	3.3	36.04*	1.19	0.97	-	5.62
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*	*	*	*	-	*
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	*	-	*
W.P. Putrajaya	*	*	*	*	-	*

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

Jadual A6 : Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran migran keluar mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2022

Table A6 : Relative standard error of estimates for out-migrants by state of destination, Malaysia, 2022

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 migrasi 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	8.5	28.26*	0.24	3.77	-	13.15
Kedah	2.4	36.51*	0.09	0.68	-	4.12
Kelantan	3.1	39.64*	0.12	0.69	-	5.49
Melaka	*	*	*	*	-	*
Negeri Sembilan	2.0	32.06*	0.06	0.74	-	3.23
Pahang	2.8	33.81*	0.10	0.96	-	4.73
Pulau Pinang	2.4	31.91*	0.08	0.91	-	3.94
Perak	1.4	38.96*	0.05	0.32	-	2.43
Perlis	0.0	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
Selangor	14.4	16.66	0.24	9.66	-	19.04
Terengganu	2.8	40.10*	0.11	0.61	-	5.06
Sabah	*	*	*	*	-	*
Sarawak	*	*	*	*	-	*
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*	*	*	*	-	*
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	*	-	*
W.P. Putrajaya	*	*	*	*	-	*

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

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