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JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA STATISTIK MIGRASI, MALAYSIA, 2020

Kadar migrasi menurun 0.1 mata peratus kepada 1.5 peratus pada 2020 dan lebih ramai migrasi penduduk bandar ke luar bandar di Sabah dan Kelantan berbanding negeri lain.

PUTRAJAYA, 19 OGOS 2021 – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan kadar migrasi menurun 0.1 mata peratus kepada 1.5 peratus bagi tempoh 2019-2020. Statistik ini disusun berdasarkan Survei Migrasi yang dijalankan oleh DOSM pada 2020 yang menerbitkan statistik tahunan berkaitan kadar migrasi, migrasi dalaman dan antarabangsa. Laporan Survei Migrasi ini memperihalkan statistik utama migrasi mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi antaranya jantina, kumpulan umur, strata bandar dan luar bandar, kumpulan etnik, pencapaian pendidikan, pekerjaan dan industri. Penduduk bermigrasi dalam laporan ini ditakrifkan sebagai penduduk di mana lokasi kediaman biasanya berbeza pada dua titik waktu dalam satu tahun dan tidak termasuk mereka yang berhijrah dalam unit lokaliti yang sama.

Menurut Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, "Survei Migrasi 2020 dilaksanakan bermula Januari hingga Disember 2020. Pandemik COVID-19 mula dikesan di negara ini pada 24 Januari 2020 dan kerajaan telah melaksanakan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) bermula pada Mac 2020 bagi mengawal penularan pandemik ini. Selain itu, perjalanan rentas sempadan negeri dan daerah tidak dibenarkan sehingga Mei 2020. Berikutan pengurangan bilangan kes baharu harian COVID-19, pada 10 Jun 2020, kerajaan telah melaksanakan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Pemulihan (PKPP) dengan membenarkan perjalanan rentas negeri dan daerah sehingga Disember 2020. Namun begitu, perjalanan rentas sempadan negeri dan daerah adalah dilarang bagi kawasan yang diisytiharkan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Diperketatkan (PKPD) dan

Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Bersyarat (PKPB). Larangan aktiviti perjalanan ini memberi kesan kepada corak pergerakan penduduk Malaysia”.

Mengulas lanjut, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, “Dapatan daripada Survei Migrasi bagi tahun 2020, terdapat 1.5 peratus penduduk berumur satu tahun dan lebih yang berhijrah pada tahun 2020. Kadar tersebut menyusut 0.1 mata peratus berbanding 1.6 peratus pada 2018. Bilangan migran menurun sebanyak 40.0 ribu orang kepada 484.1 ribu orang berbanding 524.1 ribu orang pada 2018. Sementara itu, migrasi dalam negeri pada 2020 merekodkan penurunan 2.4 mata peratus berbanding 60.8 peratus pada 2018. Sebaliknya, migrasi antara negeri menunjukkan peningkatan 2.7 mata peratus kepada 31.2 peratus pada 2020 daripada 28.5 peratus pada 2018. Komposisi migrasi antarabangsa dari luar negara ke Malaysia direkodkan 10.4 peratus, menyusut 0.3 mata peratus berbanding 10.7 peratus pada 2018”.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata “Bagi senario migrasi dalaman, penduduk bermigrasi dalam negeri lebih tinggi daripada penduduk bermigrasi antara negeri. Migrasi dalam negeri menunjukkan 65.2 peratus daripada keseluruhan jumlah migrasi dalaman manakala baki 34.8 peratus adalah migrasi antara negeri. Berdasarkan statistik migrasi dalam negeri didapati negeri Sabah (74.4%), Johor (65.3%) dan Sarawak (60.8%) adalah tiga negeri yang merekodkan peratusan migrasi dalam negeri yang tertinggi”.

Migrasi dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi menunjukkan penghijrahan penduduk dari bandar ke bandar kekal tinggi berbanding aliran migrasi lain iaitu meningkat 6.1 mata peratus kepada 73.0 peratus pada 2020 berbanding 66.9 peratus pada 2018. Penduduk berpindah dari luar bandar ke bandar secara tak langsung menyebabkan berlakunya proses pembangunan dan urbanisasi. Perbandaran yang inklusif meliputi pusat ekonomi dan pusat aktiviti rekreasi mendorong penghijrahan migrasi ke kawasan bandar.

Trend penghijrahan penduduk bukan sahaja melibatkan kawasan bandar ke bandar, malah kawasan bandar ke luar bandar. Daripada dapatan survei yang dijalankan, kesemua negeri menunjukkan pergerakan lebih tinggi dari bandar ke bandar. Namun, dua negeri menunjukkan situasi yang berbeza dengan pergerakan penduduk lebih tinggi dari kawasan bandar ke luar bandar iaitu Sabah (49.3%) dan Kelantan (34.6%). Keadaan ekonomi semasa, peluang pekerjaan dan isu kesihatan berikutan penularan wabak COVID-19 dengan penutupan operasi perniagaan dan aktiviti perlancongan turut mempengaruhi penduduk untuk berhijrah ke kawasan luar bandar. Inisiatif kerajaan menubuhkan Koridor Pembangunan Ekonomi Baru iaitu Wilayah Ekonomi Pantai Timur (ECER) dan Koridor Pembangunan Sabah (SDC) telah menjadi faktor penarik penduduk untuk berhijrah masuk ke kawasan yang menerima suntikan pelaburan dan pelan pembangunan kerajaan.

Sementara itu, W.P. Putrajaya terus mencatatkan migrasi antara negeri tertinggi pada tempoh yang sama iaitu 100.0 peratus diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (78.4%) dan Terengganu (48.4%). W.P. Putrajaya yang mencatatkan paras urbanisasi 100 peratus terus relevan sebagai pusat pentadbiran kerajaan persekutuan melalui penawaran peluang kerja serta pemilikan hartanah di samping pelbagai kemudahan awam yang komprehensif di kawasan metropolitan yang telah menjadi tarikan penduduk berhijrah ke W.P. Putrajaya.

Johor merekodkan pergerakan masuk migran dalaman tertinggi dengan jumlah migran masuk seramai 100.5 ribu orang. Seramai 22.6 ribu orang migran masuk ke Johor manakala 10.7 ribu orang keluar. Sebahagian besar migran masuk ke Johor berasal dari Pahang (6.1 ribu orang) dan Sarawak (3.8 ribu orang). Johor turut mencatatkan jumlah migran dalam negeri tertinggi iaitu 77.9 ribu orang, diikuti Selangor (67.2 ribu orang) dan Sabah (36.6 ribu orang). Sementara itu, Selangor mencatatkan pergerakan keluar migran dalaman tertinggi iaitu seramai 89.2 ribu orang. Majoriti migran yang keluar dari Selangor berhijrah ke Perak (4.0 ribu orang), diikuti W.P Putrajaya (3.3 ribu orang) dan Kelantan (3.0 ribu orang).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin mengulas lanjut, "Pada 2020, Selangor terus mencatatkan migrasi masuk tertinggi iaitu 29.9 ribu orang, namun begitu bilangannya semakin berkurang berbanding 2018 (34.6 ribu orang). Selangor dan Johor adalah dua negeri yang paling banyak menerima migran dari negeri lain. Analisis menunjukkan faktor persekitaran dan kemudahan asas yang semakin baik di sekitar kawasan metropolitan menjadi antara penyumbang kepada peningkatan migrasi ke Selangor. Pelbagai kemudahan asas dan infrastruktur berkualiti termasuk ekosistem perniagaan yang baik menyebabkan penduduk bergerak ke luar pusat bandar untuk mencari persekitaran kediaman yang lebih selesa di Selangor. Bagi Johor pula, Pengerang menjadi sebuah bandar bestari dan lestari di bawah inisiatif Pengerang Pintar, Inisiatif Hijau dan Bandar Karbon Rendah menjadi salah satu tarikan migrasi masuk ke Johor.

Manakala, W.P. Kuala Lumpur terus merekodkan negeri tertinggi migrasi keluar iaitu 22.2 ribu orang pada 2020 berbanding 2018 (25.0 ribu orang). Faktor penyumbang kepada penghijrahan keluar penduduk dari Kuala Lumpur ke negeri terdekat adalah perumahan yang lebih selesa dan kos sara hidup yang lebih rendah".

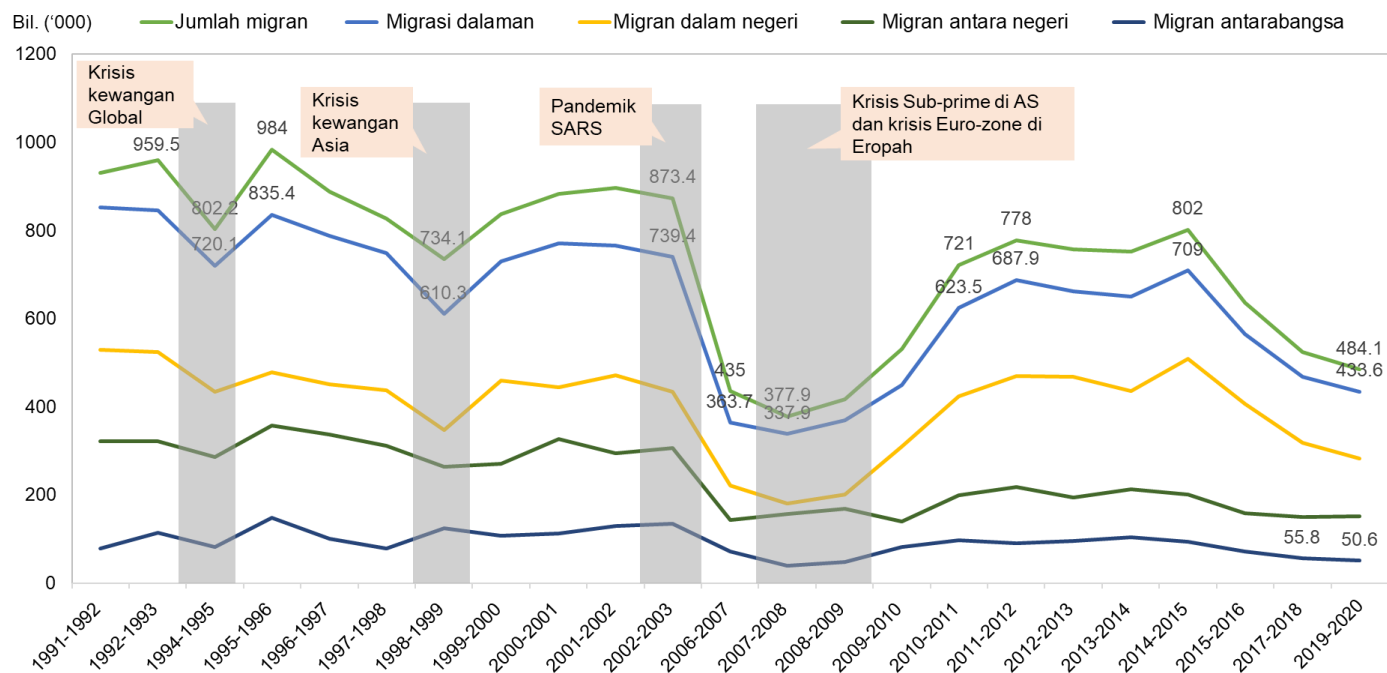
Melihat kepada ciri-ciri demografi bagi migrasi dalaman, penduduk di dalam kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun adalah golongan utama bermigrasi iaitu 33.5 peratus dan diikuti kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24 tahun (25.3%). Dari segi jantina, lelaki mendominasi dengan menyumbang sebanyak 53.8 peratus dan bakinya wanita sebanyak 46.2 peratus.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menambah, “Sebab-sebab utama penduduk bermigrasi pada 2020 ialah mengikut keluarga (45.3%). Ini diikuti dengan kerjaya (23.6%) dan persekitaran (22.3%). Ini telah menjadi sebab utama aliran migrasi sejak 2016 hingga 2020. Ini jelas menunjukkan migrasi merupakan alternatif untuk perkembangan kerjaya dan peningkatan taraf hidup”.

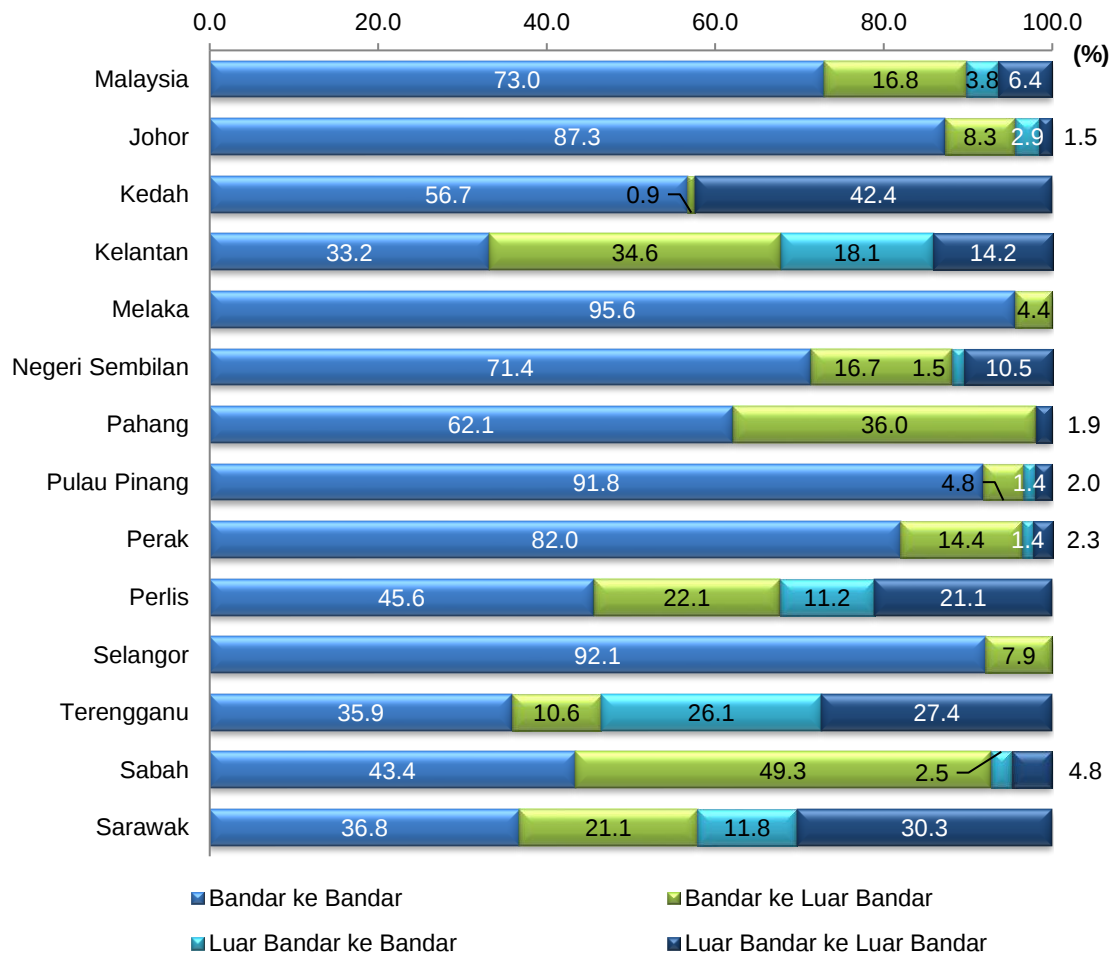
Merumuskan keseluruhan situasi pada tahun 2020, Ketua Perangkawan berkata, “Peristiwa yang tidak dijangka pada tahun 2020 telah mewujudkan eksternaliti positif bagi mengurangkan risiko penduduk tempatan untuk berhijrah dengan meningkatkan prasarana kemudahan komunikasi, antaranya dengan meningkatkan kemudahan internet terutama di kawasan luar bandar. Sepanjang tahun 2020, PKP telah menyebabkan ramai tenaga kerja diarahkan untuk Bekerja Dari Rumah (BDR). Analisis awalan daripada survei ini menunjukkan hanya 0.1 peratus daripada penduduk bekerja yang tidak berada di tempat kerja biasa menyatakan bahawa mereka telah berhijrah. Ini menunjukkan sepanjang tempoh PKP, terdapat populasi di negeri selain dari negeri tempat kerja biasa mereka tetapi bukan disebabkan oleh migrasi. Ini mungkin disebabkan oleh BDR”.

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) secara dalam talian (e-Census) sedang dilaksanakan di seluruh negara sehingga liputan penuh dapat dicapai. Semua penduduk Malaysia diseru untuk memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020 bagi memastikan tiada yang ketinggalan kerana data anda masa depan kita. Sila layari portal Banci Malaysia 2020 di **www.mycensus.gov.my** atau media sosial **@MyCensus2020** untuk maklumat lanjut.

Carta 1: Siri masa statistik utama migrasi, Malaysia 1991-2020



Carta 2: Migrasi dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2020



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MEDIA STATEMENT

STATISTICS OF MIGRATION, MALAYSIA, 2020

The migration rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 1.5 per cent in 2020 and more urban to rural migration in Sabah and Kelantan as compared to other states.

PUTRAJAYA, 19 AUGUST 2021 – Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported that the migration rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 1.5 per cent for the period 2019-2020. These statistics are compiled based on the Migration Survey conducted by DOSM in 2020 which publishes annual statistics related to migration rates, internal and international migration. This Migration Survey report describes the main statistics of migration according to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics including gender, age group, urban and rural strata, ethnic groups, educational attainment, occupation and industry. Migrants in this report are defined as those whose locality of usual residence has been different at any two points of time within the period of a single year and does not include those who move within the same locality.

According to Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician of Malaysia, "The 2020 Migration Survey was conducted from January to December 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic was first detected in the country on 24 January 2020 and the government has implemented the Movement Control Order (MCO) which began in March 2020 to contain the spread of this pandemic. In addition, travel across state and district borders was not allowed until May 2020. As the number of new daily COVID-19 cases began to decline, on 10 June 2020, the government implemented the Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) which allowed inter-state and inter-district travels until December 2020. However, travel across state and district borders was still prohibited for areas under Enhanced Movement Control Order (EMCO) and Conditional Movement

Control Order (CMCO). Prohibition of travel activities affects the movement patterns of the population”.

Commenting further, Chief Statistician of Malaysia said, “Results of the Migration Survey for year 2020 showed that there were 1.5 per cent of the population aged one year and over who has migrated in 2020. The rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points as compared to 1.6 per cent in 2018. The number of migrants decreased by 40.0 thousand persons to 484.1 thousand persons as compared to 524.1 thousand persons in 2018. Meanwhile, intra-state migration in 2020 recorded a decrease of 2.4 percentage points compared as to 60.8 per cent in 2018. On the other hand, inter-state migration showed an increase of 2.7 percentage points to 31.2 per cent in 2020 from 28.5 per cent in 2018. Composition of international migration from abroad to Malaysia recorded 10.4 per cent, declined by 0.3 percentage points from 10.7 per cent in 2018”.

The Chief Statistician of Malaysia said, “For the internal migration scenario, the population of intra-state migration was higher than those population of inter-state migration. Intra-state migration accounted for 65.2 per cent of the total internal migration while the remaining 34.8 per cent was inter-state migration. Based on intra-state migration statistics, it was found that Sabah (74.4%), Johor (65.3%) and Sarawak (60.8%) were the three states that recorded the highest percentage of intra-state migration”.

Intra-state migration by migration flow showed that migration from urban to urban remained the highest as compared to other migration flows, which increased 6.1 percentage points to 73.0 per cent in 2020 as compared to 66.9 per cent in 2018. Migration from rural to urban could be indirectly attributed by development and urbanisation. Inclusive urbanisation encompassing economic and recreational activities centers drive the population to migrate to the urban areas.

The migration trend not only involves urban to urban areas, but also from urban to rural areas. Based on the survey findings, all states showed a higher movement from urban to urban areas. However, two states showed a different situation with higher migration from urban to rural areas, namely Sabah (49.3%) and Kelantan (34.6%). The current economic situation, job opportunities and health issues following the outbreak of COVID-19 as well as the closure of business operations and tourism activities also influenced the population to migrate to rural areas. The government's initiative in establishing the New Economic Development Corridor, namely the East Coast Economic Region (ECER) and Sabah Development Corridor (SDC) has been a factor in attracting people to migrate into areas that receive government investment and development plans.

Meanwhile, W.P. Putrajaya continues to record the highest inter-state migration during same period at 100.0 per cent, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (78.4%) and Terengganu (48.4%). W.P. Putrajaya, which recorded a 100 per cent urbanisation level, continues to be relevant as the administrative centre of the federal government by offering job opportunities and owning properties as well as various public facilities that are comprehensive in the metropolitan area which has become an attraction for population to migrate to W.P. Putrajaya.

Johor recorded the highest inward movement of internal migrants with a total of 100.5 thousand in-migrants. There were 22.6 thousand in-migrants into Johor, while 10.7 thousand out-migrants. Most of the in-migrants to Johor comes from Pahang (6.1 thousand persons) and Sarawak (3.8 thousand persons). Johor also recorded the highest number of intra-state migrants at 77.9 thousand persons, followed by Selangor (67.2 thousand persons) and Sabah (36.6 thousand persons). Meanwhile, Selangor recorded the highest outflow of internal migrants at 89.2 thousand persons. A majority of out-migrants from Selangor migrated to Perak (4.0 thousand persons), followed by W.P. Putrajaya (3.3 thousand persons) and Kelantan (3.0 thousand persons).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin elaborated further, "In 2020, Selangor continues to record the highest in-migrants at 29.9 thousand persons. However, the number is declining as compared to 2018 (34.6 thousand persons). Selangor and Johor were the two states that receive the most migrants from other states. Analysis showed that environmental factors and improving basic facilities around the metropolitan area are contributors to the increase in migration to Selangor. Various basic facilities and quality infrastructure including a good business ecosystem cause the population to move outside of the city centre to find a more comfortable residential environment in Selangor. As for Johor, Pengerang has become a smart and sustainable city under the Pengerang Pintar initiative, the Green Initiative and the Low Carbon City and this become one of the attractions for inward migration to Johor.

Meanwhile, W.P.Kuala Lumpur continues to record the highest outflow of internal migrants at 22.2 thousand persons in 2020 as compared to 2018 (25.0 thousand persons). The contributing factors of out-migrants from Kuala Lumpur to nearby states are more comfortable housing and lower cost of living".

Examining the demographic characteristics of internal migration, the population in the age group of 25 to 34 years is the main group of migrants with 33.5 per cent and followed by the age group of 15 to 24 years (25.3%). In terms of gender, males dominated by contributing 53.8 per cent and the rest was females at 46.2 per cent.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin added, "The main reason for the population to migrate in 2020 was following family (45.3%). This is followed by career (23.6%) and environment (22.3%). This has been the main reason of migration since 2016 until 2020. This showed that migration is an alternative for career development and in improving living standards".

Summarising the overall situation in 2020, the Chief Statistician said, "Unexpected events in 2020 have created positive externalities to reduce the risk of locals migrating by improving communication facilities, including increasing internet facilities especially in the rural areas. Throughout 2020, the MCO causes many workers being instructed to Work From Home (WFH). Initial analysis from this survey showed that only 0.1 per cent of employed persons that were not at their usual workplace stated that they have migrated. This shows that throughout the MCO period, there are population that resides in states other than their usual workplace but not due to migration. This may be attributed to WFH".

The online platform for Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 (Census Malaysia 2020), e-Census is being implemented nationwide until full coverage can be achieved. All Malaysians are called upon to cooperate in making the Census Malaysia 2020 a success to ensure that nothing is left behind because your data is our future. Please visit the Census Malaysia 2020 portal at www.mycensus.gov.my or social media @MyCensus2020 for more information.

Chart 1: Time series of principal statistics of migration, Malaysia, 1991-2020

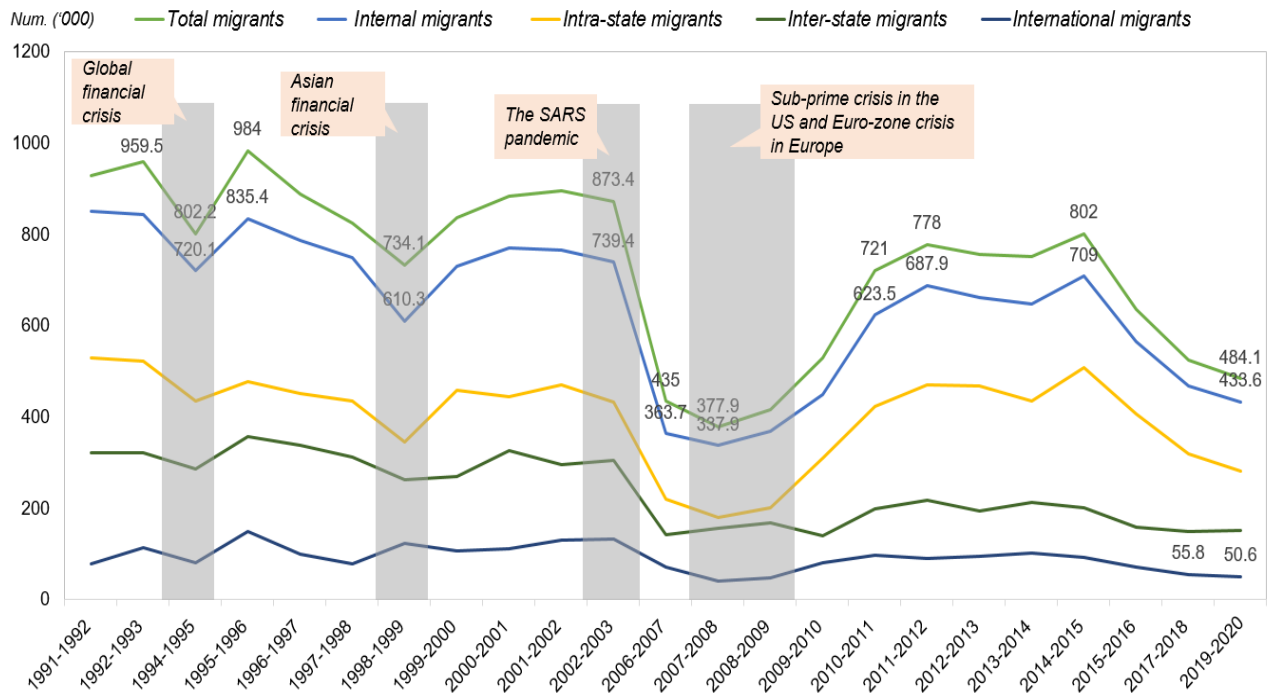
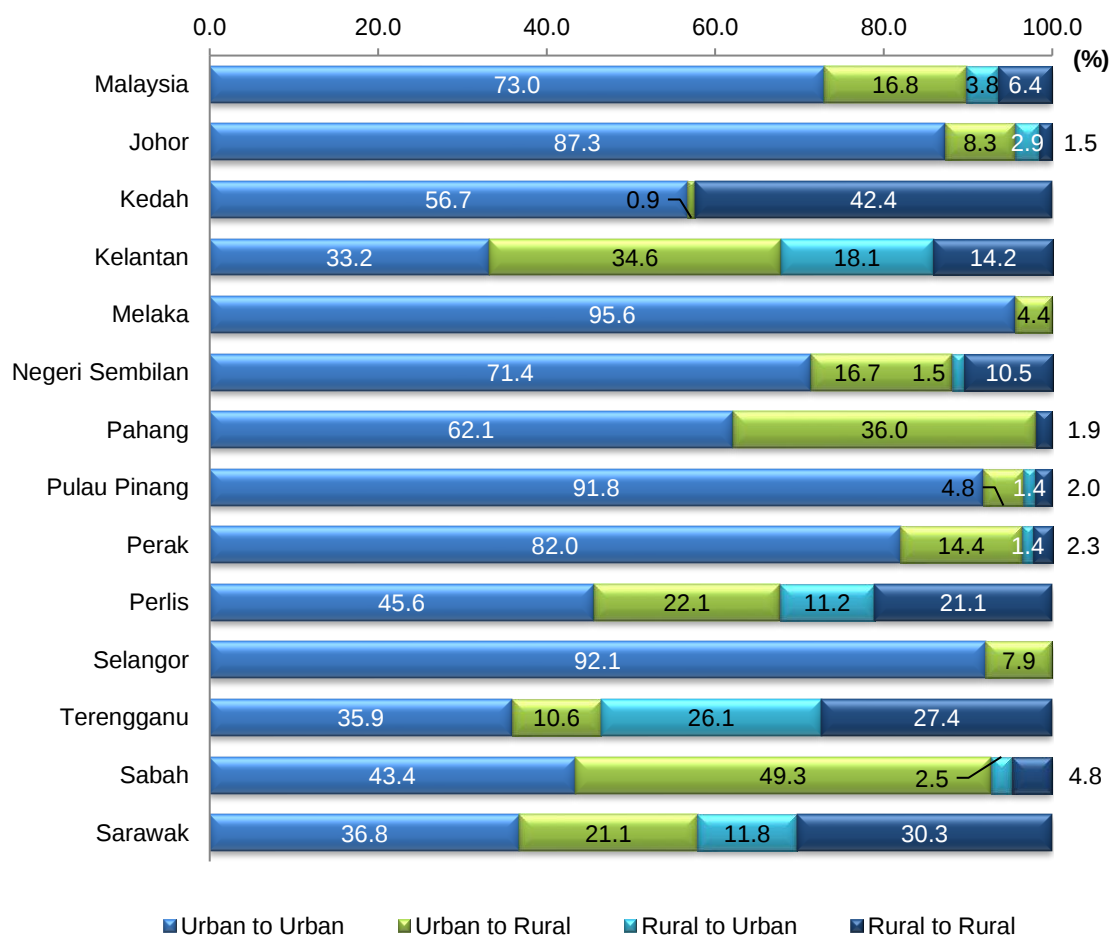


Chart 2: Intra-state migrants by migration flows, Malaysia, 2020



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