

# Urbanisation and Urban Growth in Malaysia





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# ELEVENTH MALAYSIA PLAN

2016-2020

ANCHORING GROWTH ON PEOPLE



*Urban population change as a result of the  
**interaction of spatial** and **demographic**  
phenomena*

- ✓ Transforming rural areas to uplift wellbeing of rural communities
- ✓ Accelerating regional growth for better geographic balance

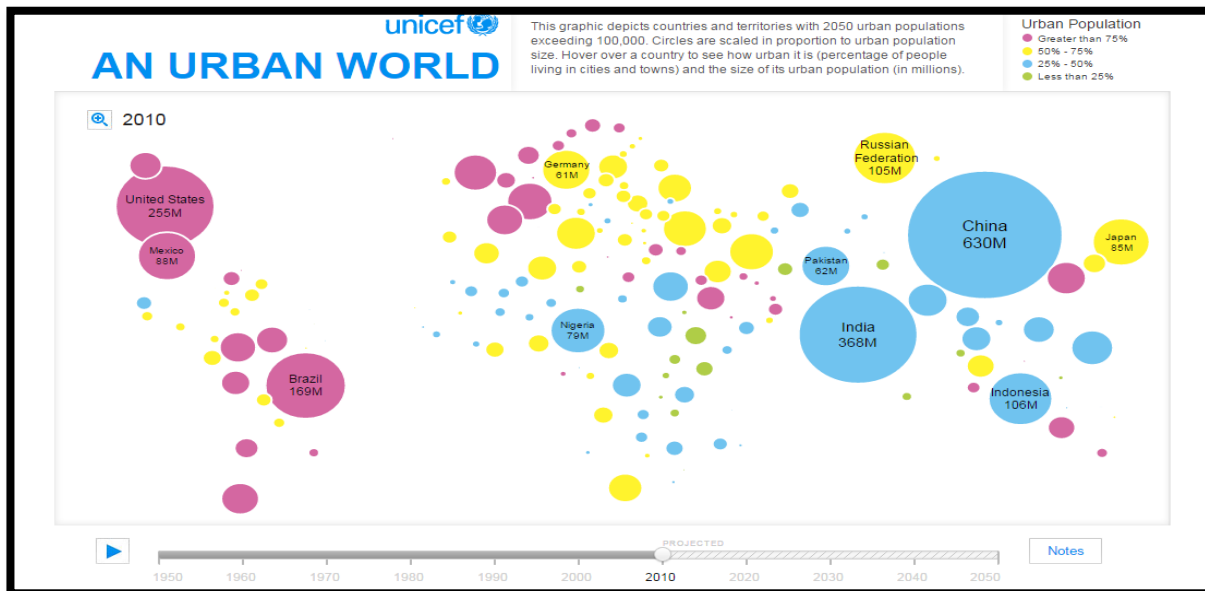
## Introduction

*Focus on the **growth** of selected  
**major metropolitan centres***

*Highlights the **spatial distribution** of urban population by  
size class hierarchy*

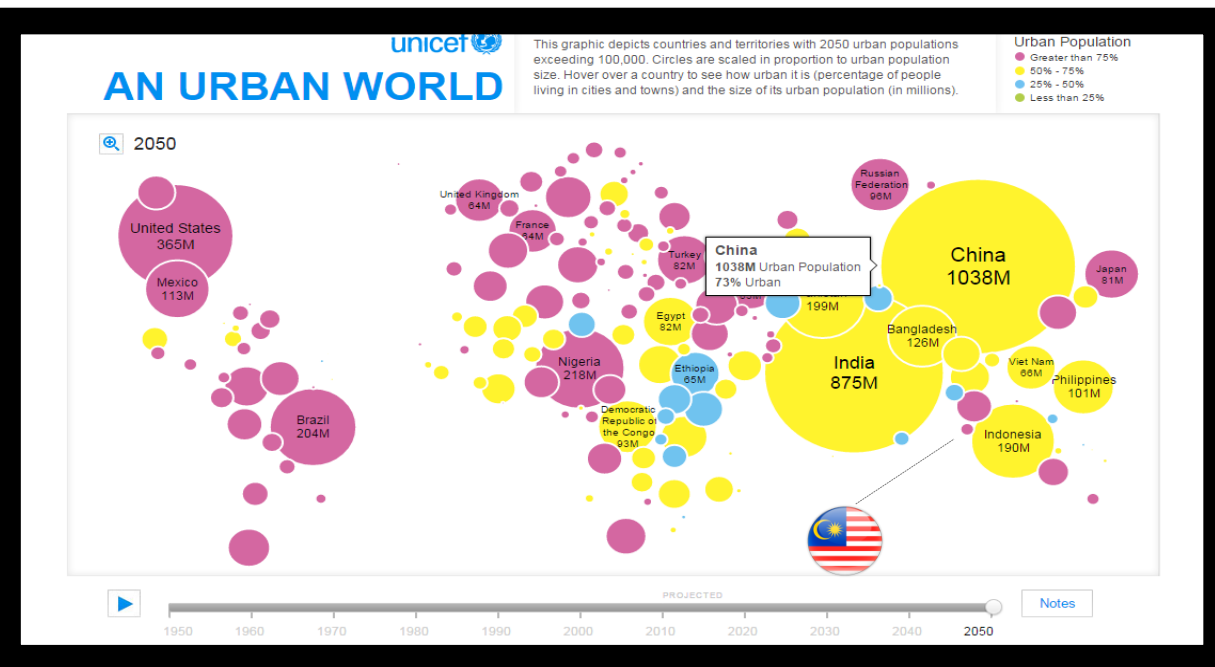
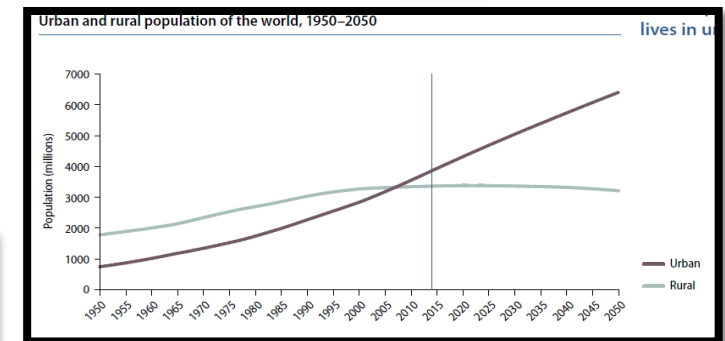


# Introduction (global urbanisation)



## Urban population on the planet

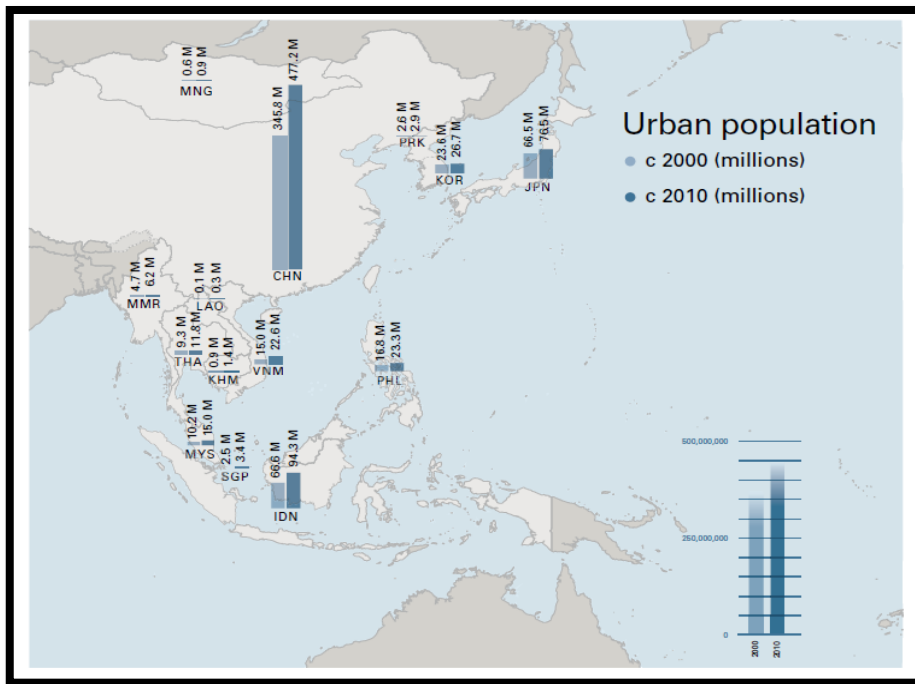
1950		30 %
2007		50 %
2014		54 %
2050		66 %



**Tokyo** is the **world's largest city** with an agglomeration of **38 million** inhabitants, followed by **Delhi** with **25 million**, **Shanghai** with **23 million**, and **Mexico City, Mumbai** and **São Paulo**, each with around **21 million** inhabitants.

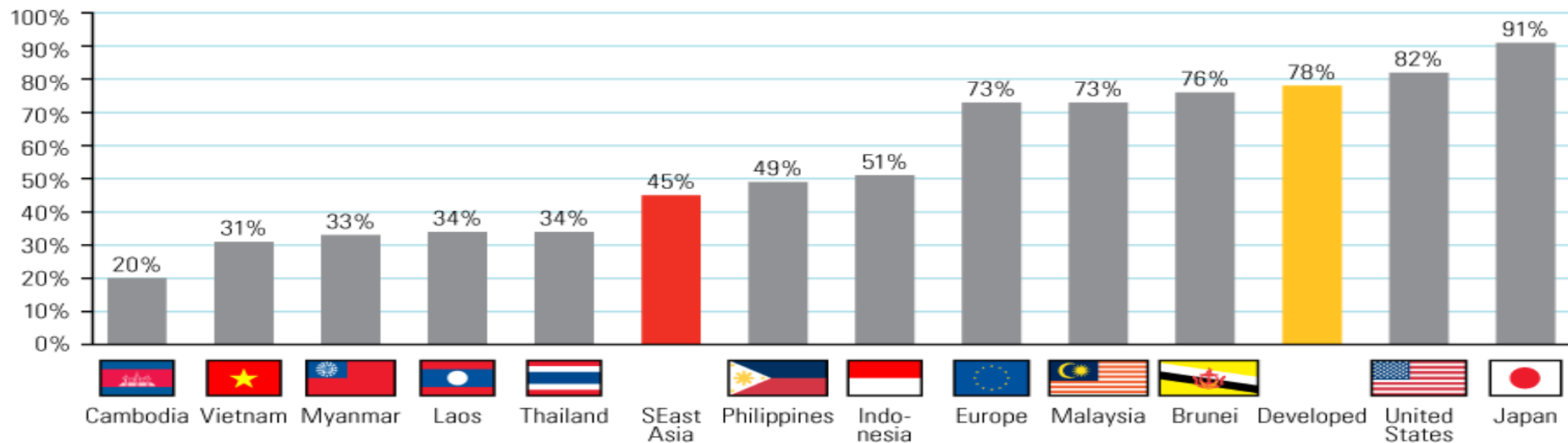


## Introduction



- ✓ The percentage of urban population projected to increase from about 45% to 56% in 2030 and then 67% in 2050.

Sumber : East asia's Changing UrbanLandsCapE, Measuring a decade of spatial growth, Urban Development Series, World Bank ,2015





2010

Gazetted areas and their adjoining **built-up** areas with a combined population of **10,000** persons

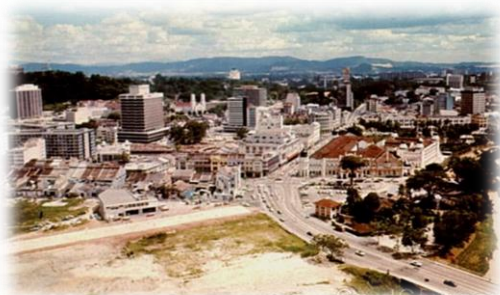
*\*Special development areas*

## 1991, 2000

Gazetted areas and their adjoining **built-up** areas with a combined population of **10,000** persons

## 1970, 1980

*gazetted areas which comprised local administrative units with a population of **10,000** persons and above*

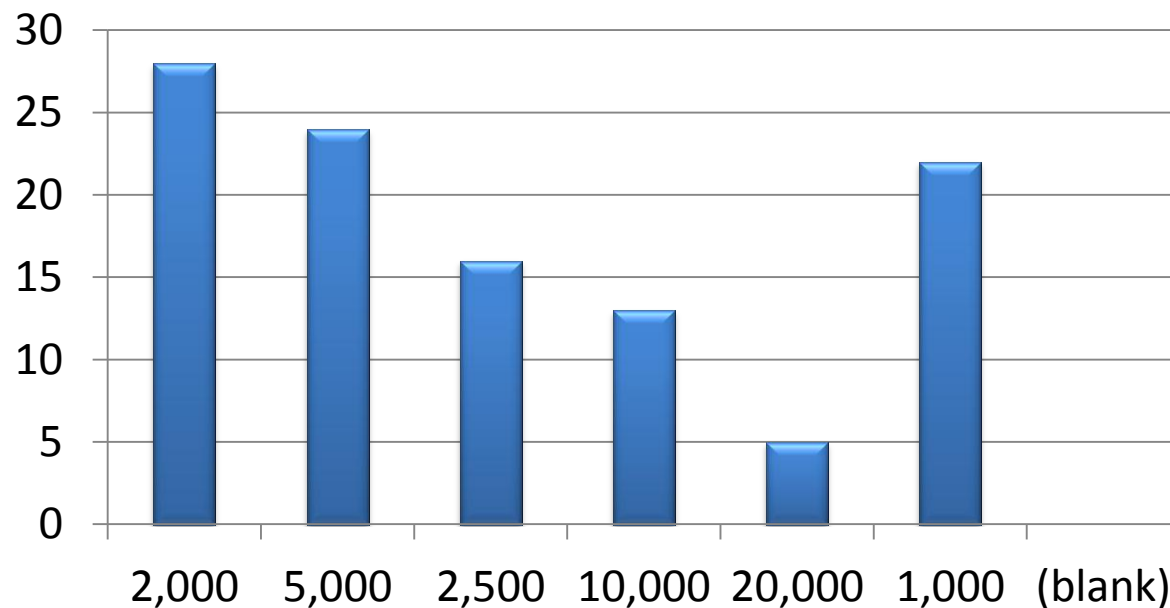


Before  
**1970**

*gazetted areas which comprised local administrative units with a population of **1,000** persons and above*

No. of country

## Population threshold of urban areas



Population

No. of country

2,000 28

5,000 24

2,500 16

10,000 13

20,000 5

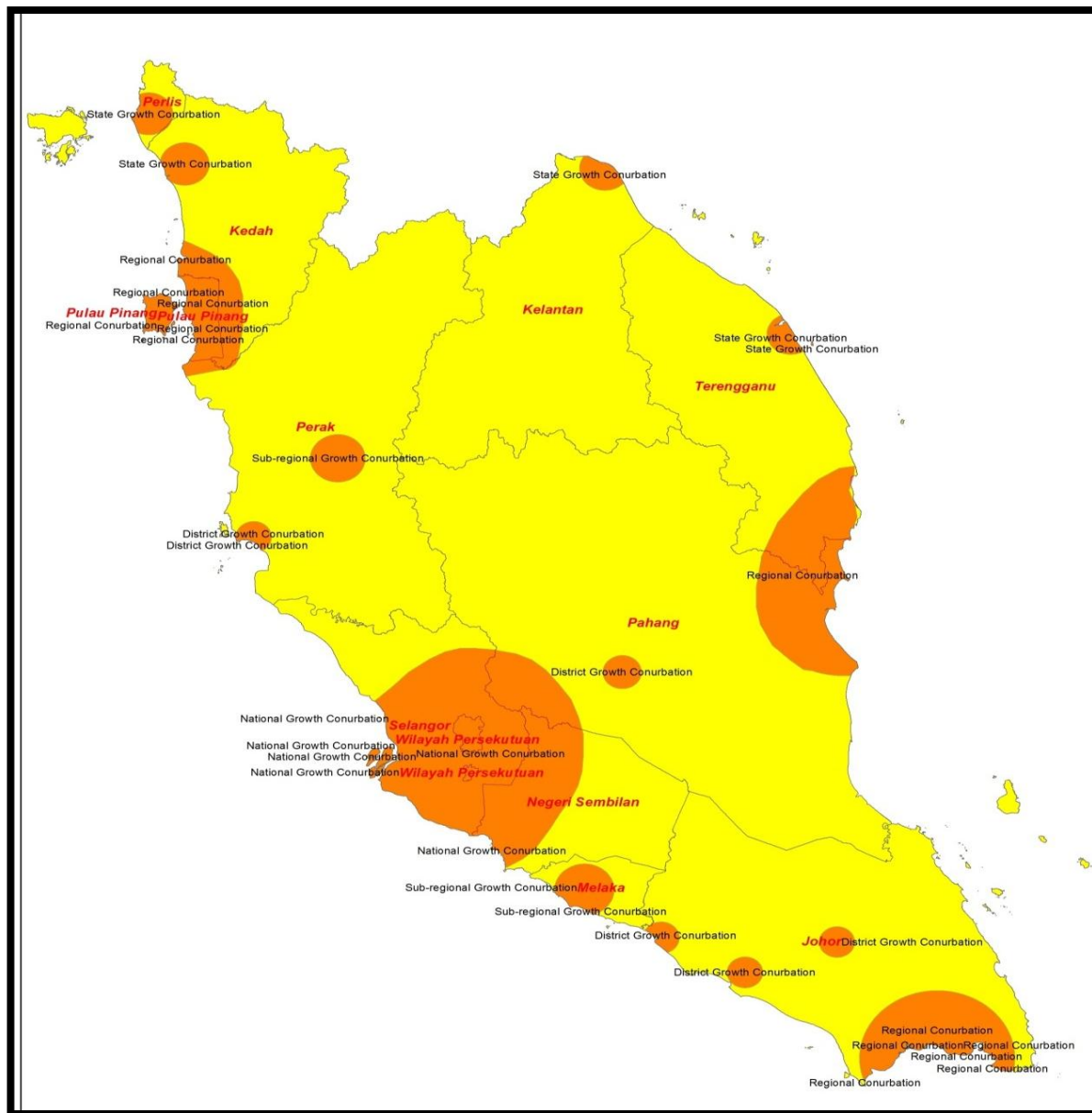
1,000 22

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Jumlah 108

Criteria of urban definition in Malaysia;

- **Gazetted area plus built-up areas**
- **Population 10,000 and above**
- **Economic activities;** 60 % of population involved in non-agriculture.
- Based on **statistical boundaries**



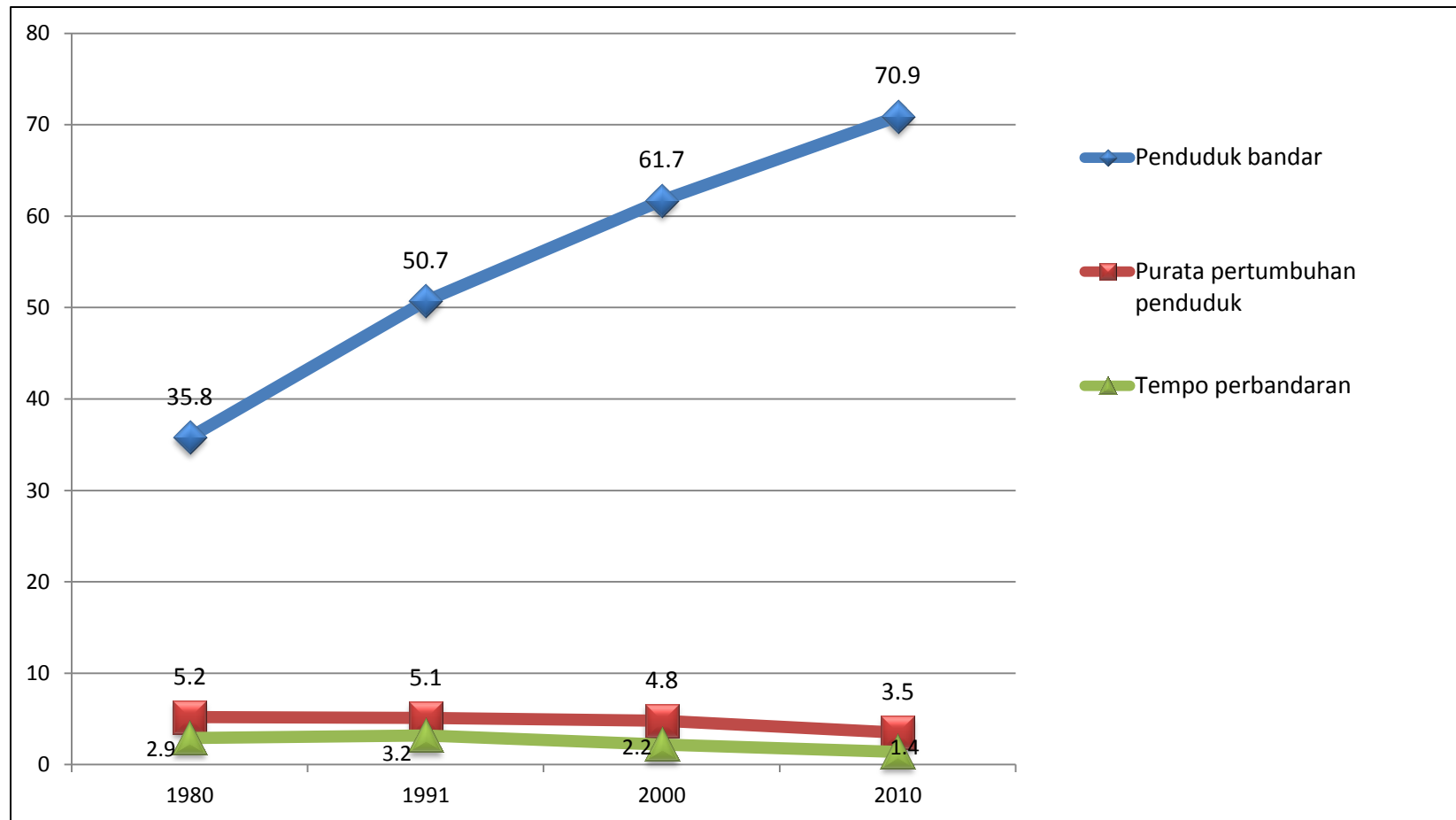
## Conurbation

A city area containing a large number of people, formed by various towns growing and joining together

Georgetown	2,198,003
Johor Bharu	1,643,555
KL	7,544,301
Kuantan	645,468

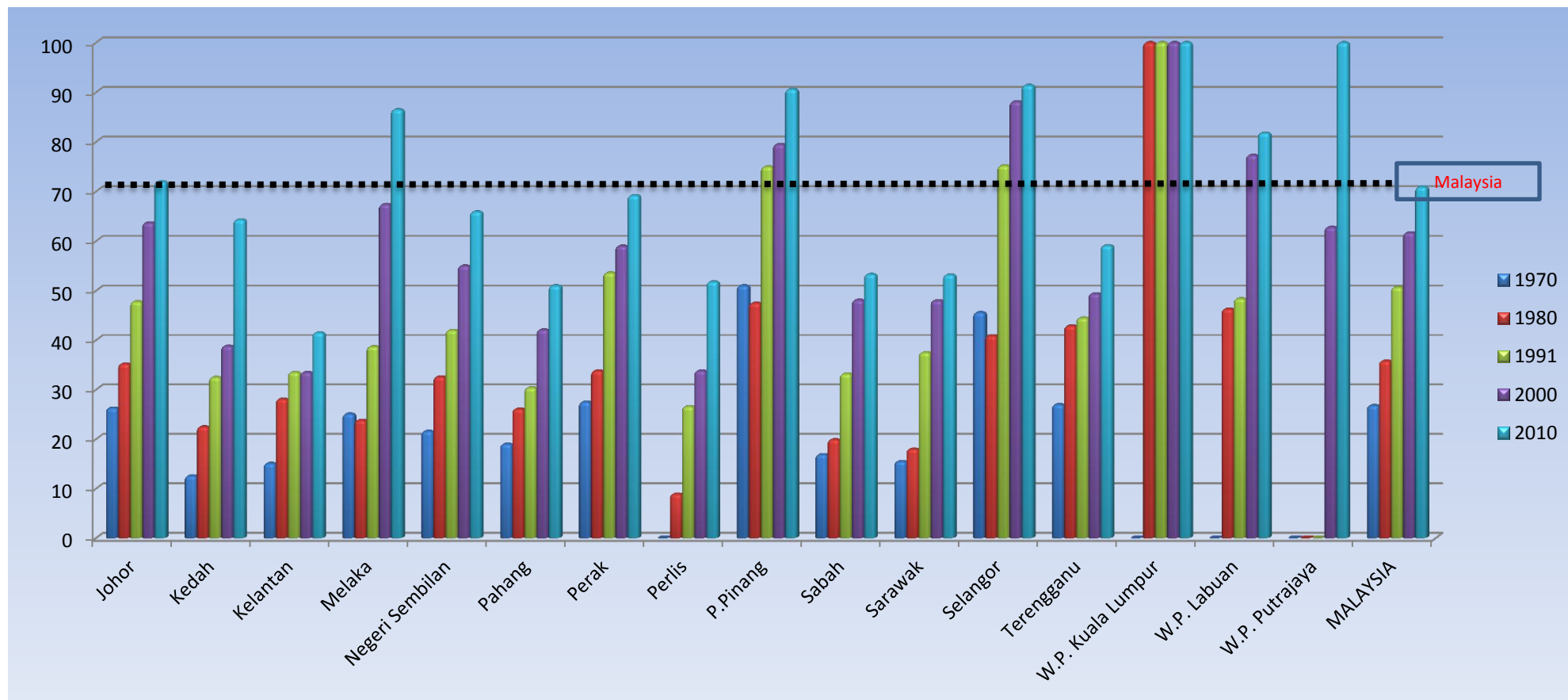


### Urbanisation levels, urban population growth and tempo of urbanisation, Malaysia



- ✓ The urban population was much higher than the growth of the total population.
- ✓ **Tempo** of urbanisation is a **speed of urbanisation** which shows the change brought about the urbanisation.

## Percentage of urban population by states 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010

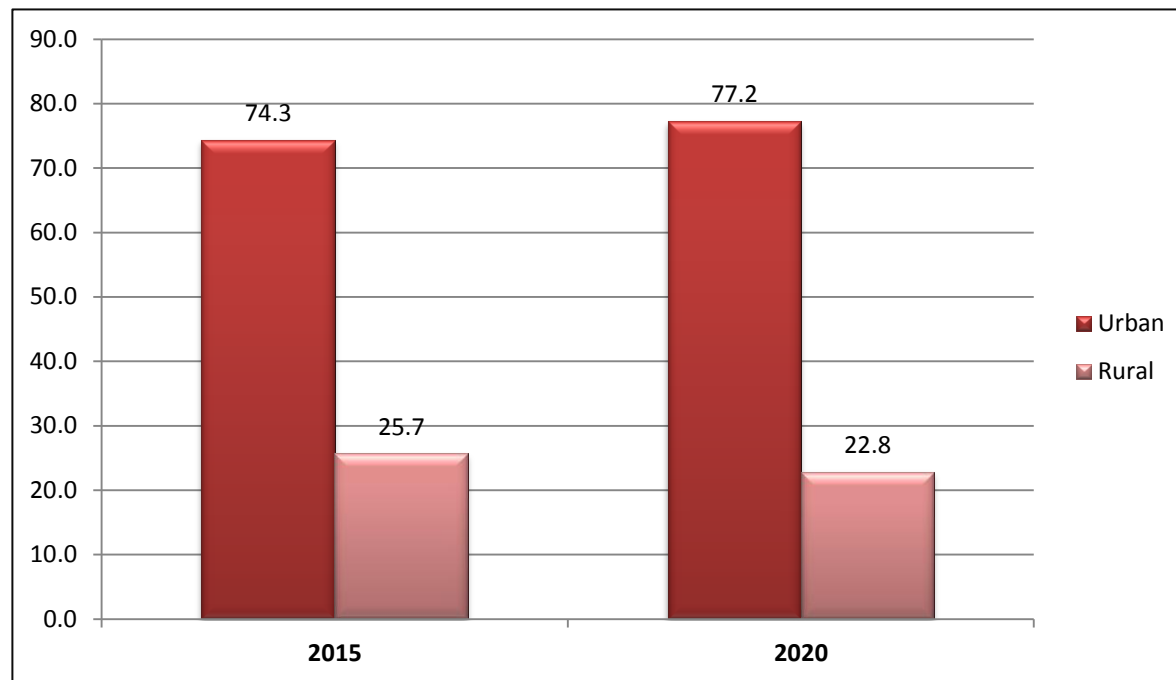


Melaka, P.Pinang, Selangor and WP **exceed** the national urban rate

Kedah, Melaka, P.Pinang and Perak **significantly increase** from 2000-2010

**Kelantan** was the **lowest** rate for 2010 and urban population **remain** from 1991-2000.

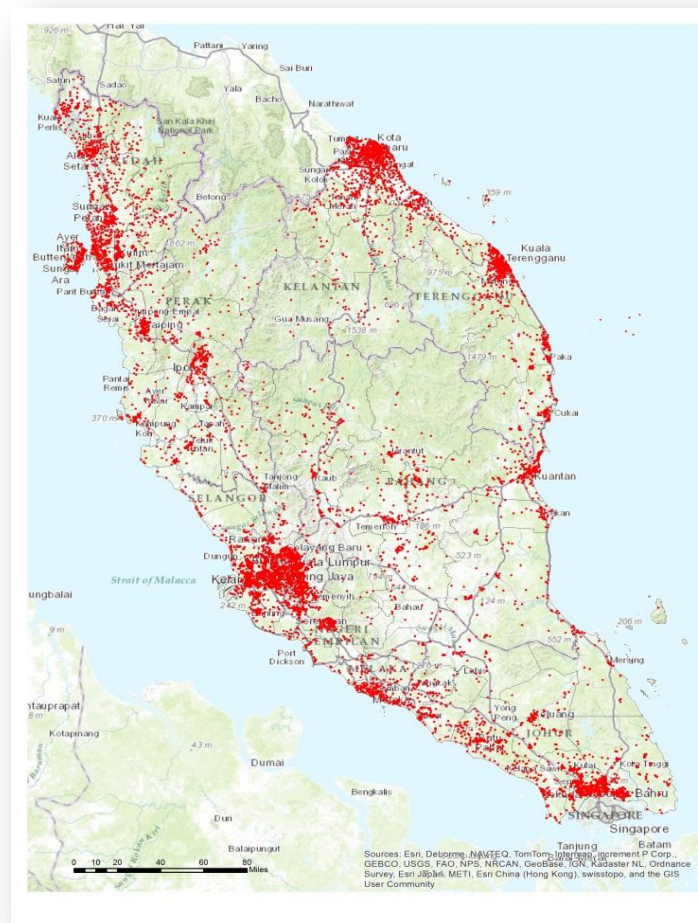
## Percentage of urban population, Malaysia, 2015 and 2020



## 4 Spatial distribution of Urban population

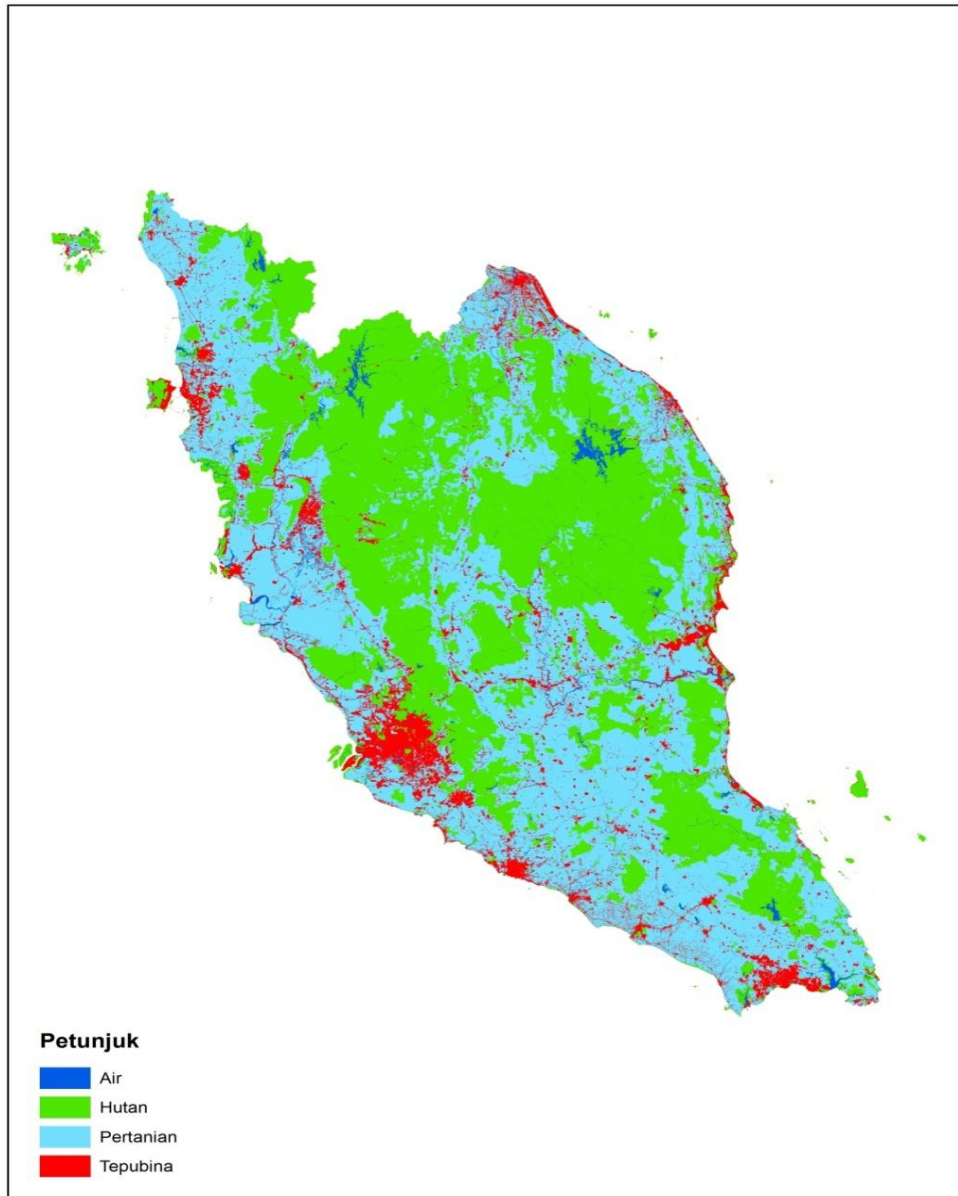


Sumber : <http://www.nightearth.com/>



1 Dot = 950 population

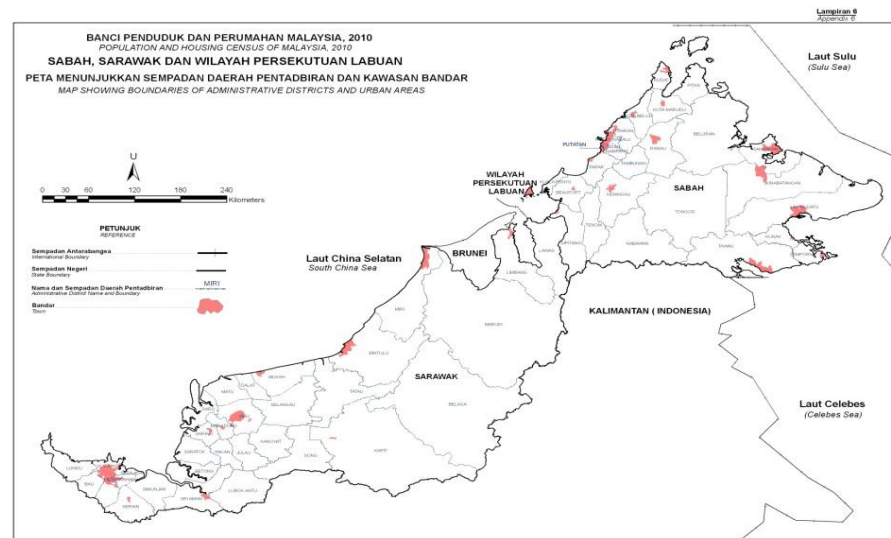
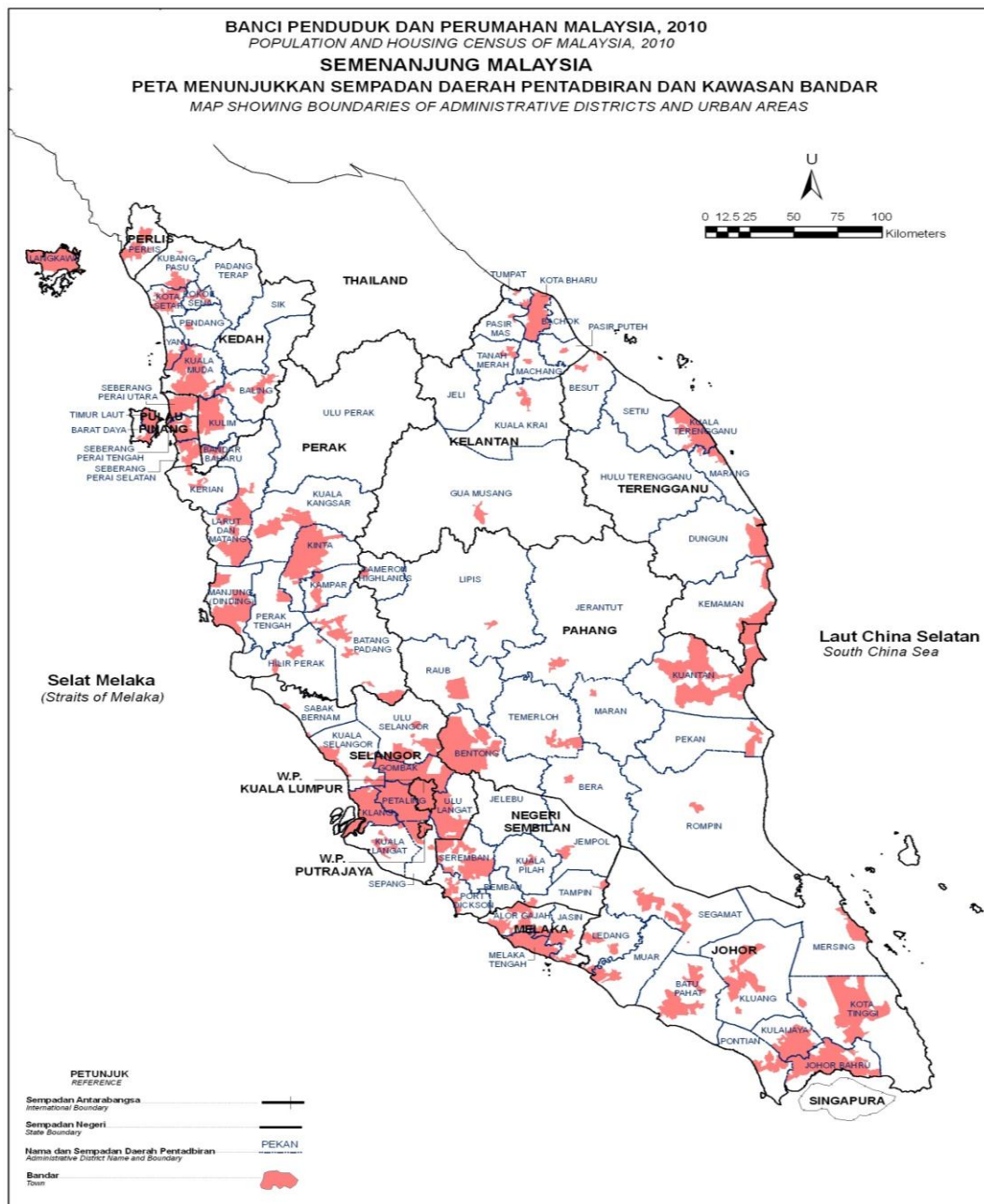




- **Rural area consist of 96 %** of Peninsular Malaysia
- 93% of land use in rural areas is agriculture (48%) and forest(45%)
- Built areas only **4.9 %**
- Rural areas is custodian to forest areas.

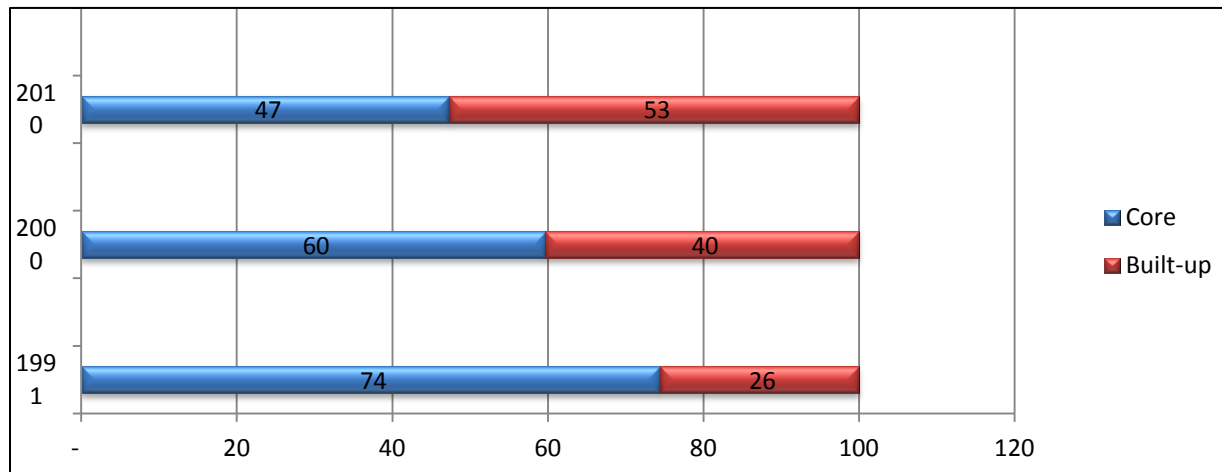
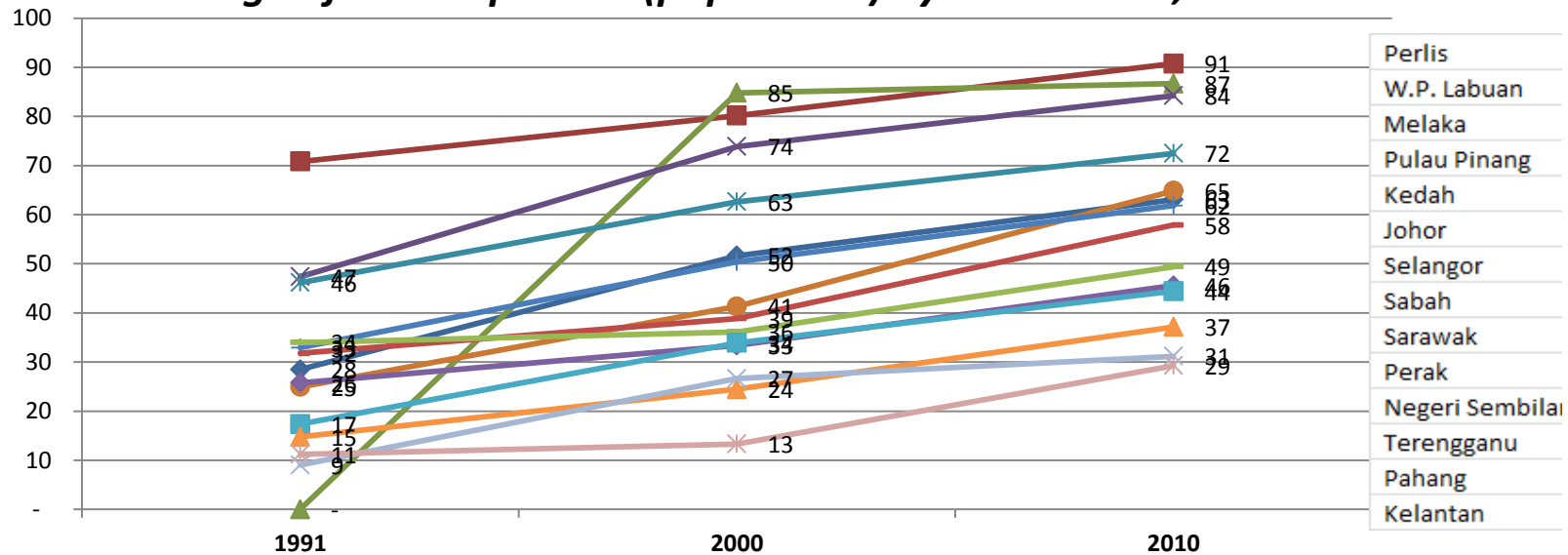
Sources : *Department of Town and Rural Planning, Peninsular Malaysia*

# 4 Spatial distribution of Urban population



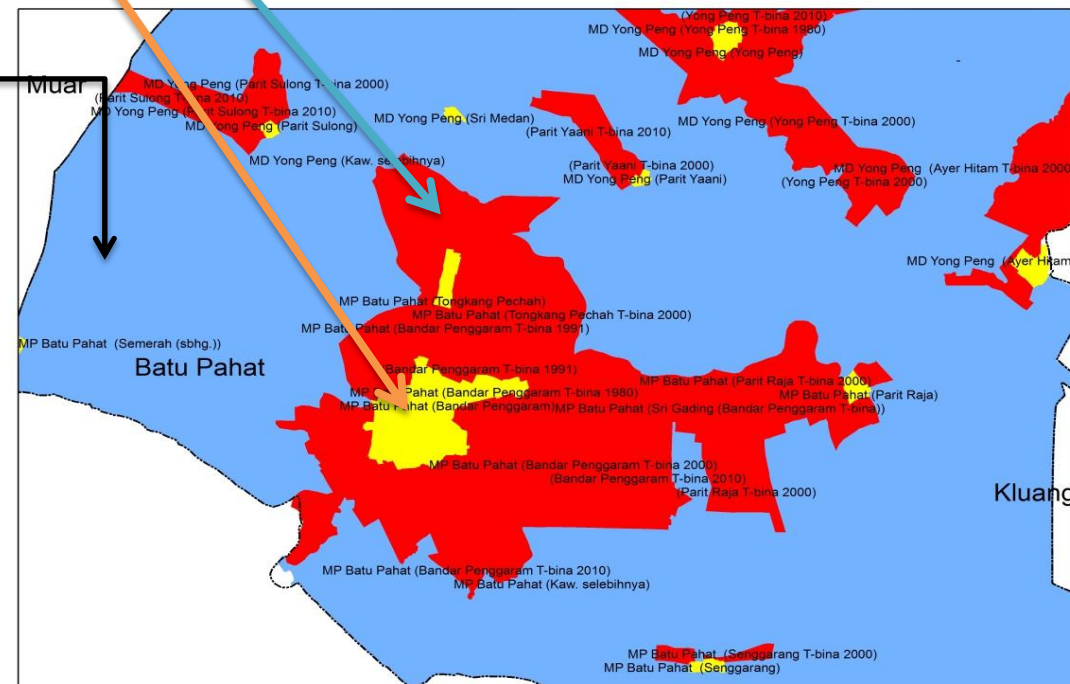
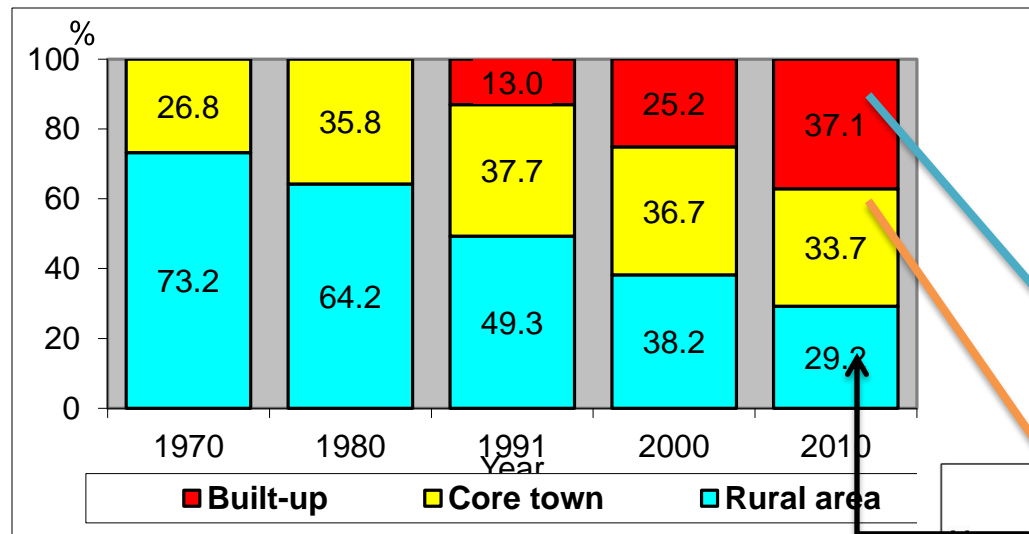
From 144 district (including Sabah, W.P Labuan and Sarawak),  
**109 district (76%) at least 1 town**  
**35 district(24%) no town**



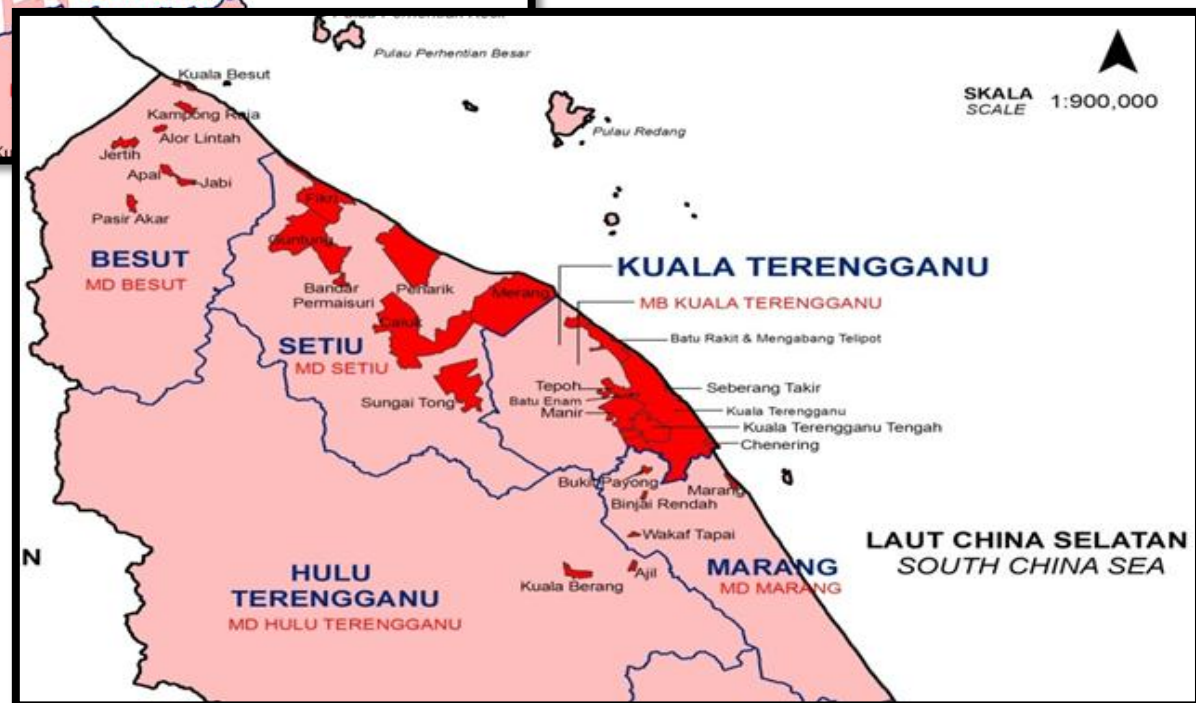
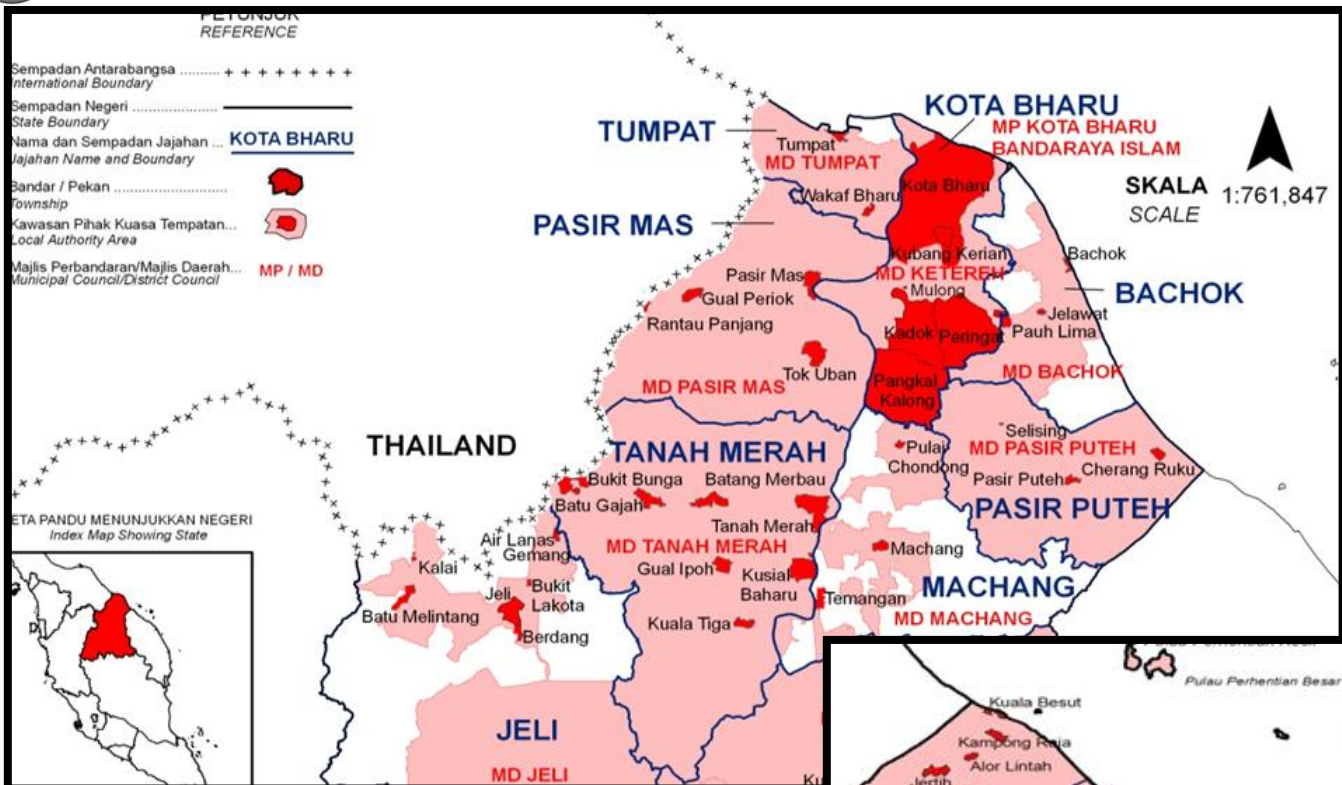
**Percentage of built-up areas (population) by states 1991, 2000 and 2010**

- ✓ Spill over (urban sprawl) of the population into built-up area
- ✓ Core town become shrink over time

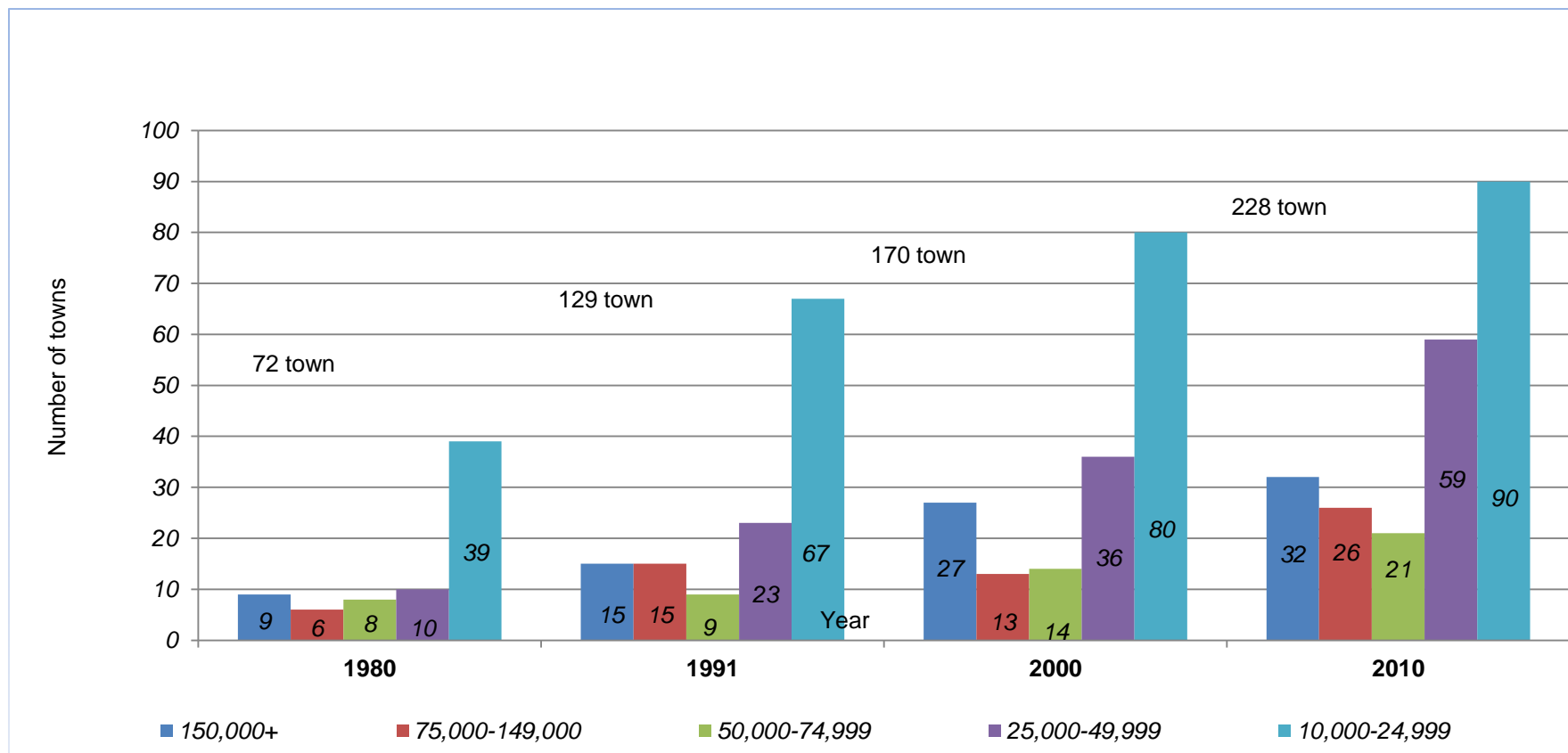
***Population distribution by stratum, Malaysia, 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010***



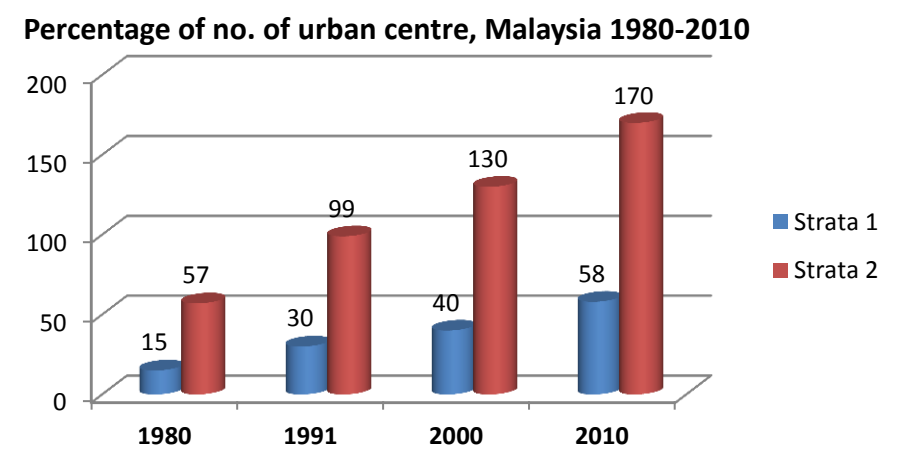
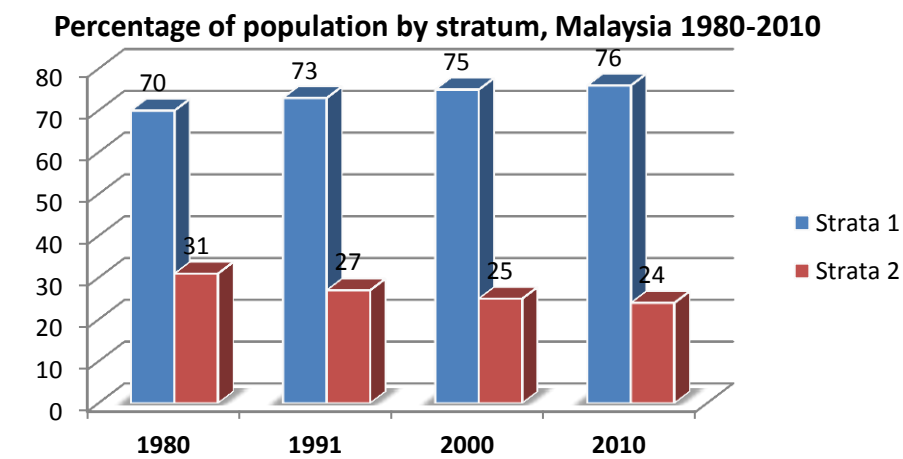




***Growth in the number of urban centres by population size class, Malaysia, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010.***



Population	1980				1991				2000				2010	
size class	No of urban centres	Population	Per cent distribution	No of urban centres	Population	Per cent distribution	No of urban centres	Population	Per cent distribution	No of urban centres	Population	Per cent distribution		
		('000)	of urban population		('000)	of urban population		('000)	of urban population		('000)	of urban population		
150,000 & over	9	2,288.80	56	15	4,799.40	54	27	8,959.10	65	32	12,189.00	63		
75,000-149,999	6	624.4	14	15	1,665.50	19	13	1,387.30	10	26	2,567.00	13		
50,000-74,999	8	489.7	11	9	538	6	14	775.5	6	21	1,241.40	6		
25,000-49,999	10	310	7	23	810	9	36	1,248.20	9	59	1,999.70	10		
10,000-24,999	39	579.5	13	67	1,085.80	12	80	1,390.20	10	90	1482.1	8		
Total urban towns	72	4,492.40	100	129	8,898.60	100	170	13,760.30	100	228	19,479.10	100		



Rank	2000		2010	
	Metropolitan towns	Population ('000)	Metropolitan towns	Population ('000)
1	Kuala Lumpur	1,305.7	Kuala Lumpur	1,588.8
2	Johor Bahru	642.9	Klang	826.4
3	Klang	626.6	Johor Bahru	809.9
4	Ipoh	536.8	Subang Jaya	718.2
5	Subang Jaya	437.1	Ipoh	665.6
6	Petaling	432.6	Petaling Jaya	614.0
7	Kuching	422.2	Kuching	511.5
8	Ampang Jaya	357.9	Shah Alam	443.2
9	Shah Alam	314.4	Kota Kinabalu	414.4
10	Kota Kinabalu	306.9	Kuantan	384.3
11	Seremban	290.7	Seremban	374.4
Primacy Index =		0.30	Primacy Index =	0.28

The Primacy Index for major metropolitan towns, Malaysia 2000 and 2010

Note: The formula for the rank-size rule is  $C_k = (C_1/k)$  and the Primacy Index ( $P1$ ) =  $C_1/(\sum C_k)$  where  $C_1$  is the population of the largest city and  $C_k$  is the population of the  $k^{th}$  city and  $k = 2, 3, \dots, n$ ,

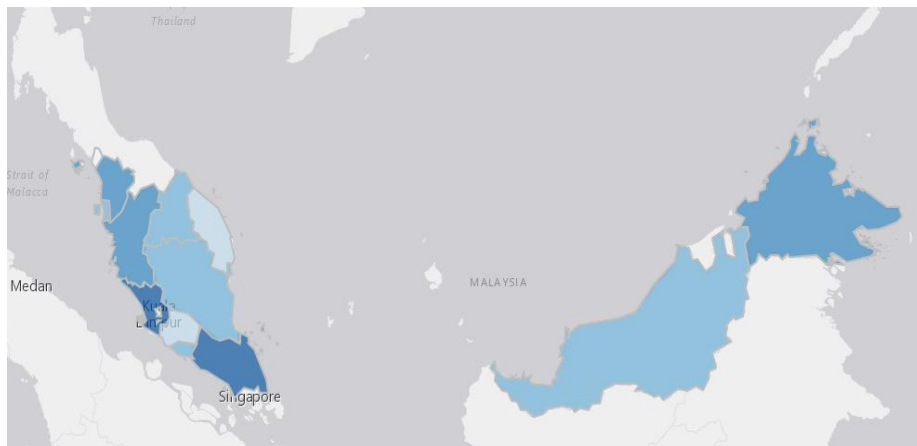
- ✓ *Concentration of population in the primate city was less between censuses*
- ✓ *The PI for the largest city in relation to the next ten metropolitan towns in 2000 is 0.30 whereas in 2010 it **fell** to 0.28.*



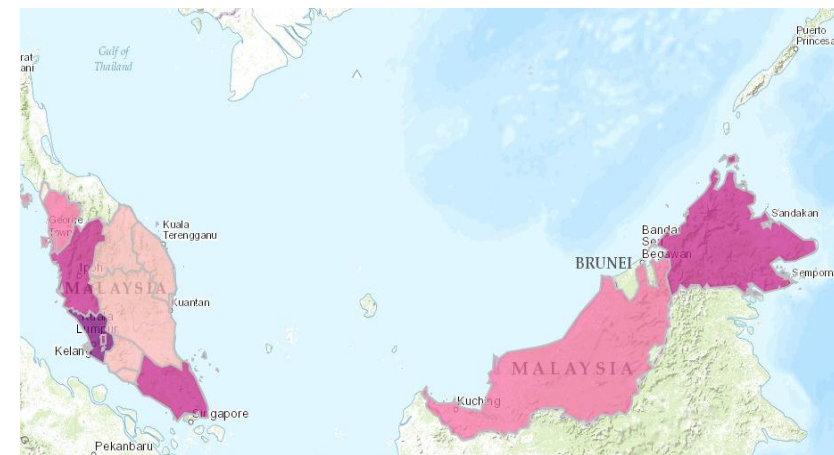
State	500,000 and more	150,000- 499,999	75,000- 149,999	50,000- 74,999	25,000- 49,999	10,000- 24,999	Total
Johor	1	3	4	3	4	14	29
Kedah	-	3	3		6	9	21
Kelantan	-	1	-	-	7	5	13
Melaka	-	1	-	3	5	8	17
Negeri Sembilan	-	1	2	-	2	5	10
Pahang	-	1	-	1	5	7	14
Penang	-	3	4	2	5	2	16
Perak	1	1	1	4	8	6	21
Perlis	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Selangor	3	5	6	2	8	14	38
Terengganu	-	1	1	1	2	4	9
Sabah	-	3	3	2	5	7	20
Sarawak	1	2	1	1	2	8	15
Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur	1	:	:	:	:	:	1
Federal Territory of Labuan	:	:	:	1	:	:	1
Federal Territory of Putrajaya	:	:	:	1	:	:	1
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>228</b>

*Size class of 10,000- 24,000 had the highest number of urban centres but only represent about 10% of urban population.*

Number of urban centre, 2010



Number of urban population, 2010



*spatial distribution revealed that Malaysia does not experience the emergence of one all-dominant mega city.*

*Metropolitan towns are located in almost all states and some serve as state capitals.*

*The extent of urban growth centres not merely in their legal boundaries but led to spill over of the population in their peripheries.*



## **Conclusion**

**Most towns in Peninsular Malaysia are located in West Coast states of Peninsular**

*Urbanisation is a dynamic process and constantly changing with development and growth. Urban continually increase and expand.*

**Thank you**