



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

LAPORAN SURVEI MIGRASI *MIGRATION SURVEY REPORT*

MALAYSIA, 2024

Pemakluman

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan *Open Data Inventory* (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh *Open Data Watch* (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Announcement

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Survei Migrasi, Malaysia, 2024 membentangkan statistik tahunan migrasi penduduk, trend di peringkat negeri serta maklumat ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi penduduk bermigrasi. Statistik yang diterbitkan adalah berdasarkan garis panduan 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 dalam laporan ini merupakan sumber penting yang digunakan oleh penggubal dasar, ahli akademik dan penyelidik dalam menganalisis ciri-ciri migran serta penyediaan input kepada perancangan dan pembangunan sosioekonomi negara.

Penerbitan ini terbahagi kepada 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

Disember 2025

PREFACE

The Migration Survey Report, Malaysia, 2024 presents the annual statistics on the population's migration and trends at state level, along with the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of migrants. The statistics published adhere to 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 in this report serve as a vital resource for is used by policy makers, academicians and researchers in analysing the migrants characteristics and provide inputs to the national socioeconomic planning and development.

This publication consists of 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

December 2025

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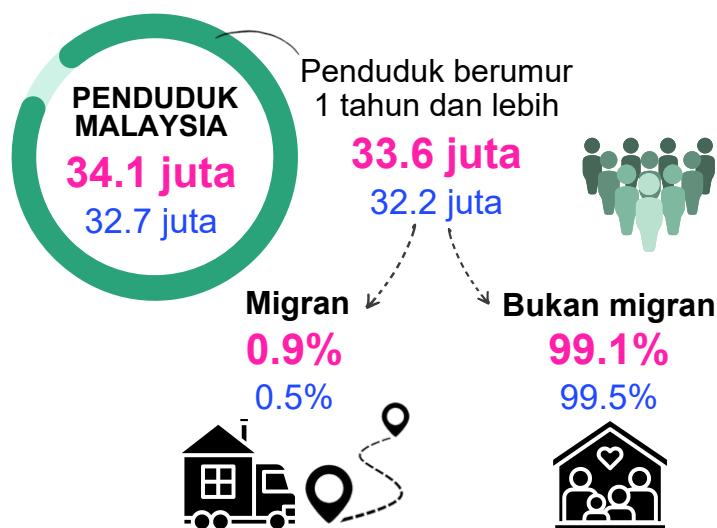
STATISTIK MIGRASI TERPILIH

SELECTED STATISTICS OF MIGRATION

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LAPORAN SURVEI MIGRASI, MALAYSIA, 2024



STATUS MIGRASI

Migran dalaman

93.7%
92.6%



Migran antarabangsa¹

6.3%
7.4%

Nota: ¹ Tidak termasuk migran dari Malaysia ke negara lain

MIGRASI DALAMAN

Migran dalam negeri

67.8%
67.3%



Migran antara negeri

32.2%
32.7%

NEGERI UTAMA PENERIMA MIGRAN²



Selangor
8.4 ribu orang



Negeri Sembilan
6.5 ribu orang

Nota: ² Merujuk kepada nilai migrasi bersih

NEGERI UTAMA PENGHANTAR MIGRAN²



W.P. Kuala Lumpur
-7.6 ribu orang



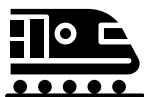
Selangor
-8.8 ribu orang

Nota: ² Merujuk kepada nilai migrasi bersih

ALIRAN MIGRASI DALAMAN

Bandar ke Bandar

84.2%
78.2%



Bandar ke Luar bandar
8.2%
16.7%

Luar bandar ke Bandar

0.5%
2.4%



Luar bandar ke Luar bandar

7.1%
2.7%



SEBAB UTAMA MIGRASI DALAMAN



Mengikut keluarga

46.2%
47.3%



Persekitaran

26.1%
19.3%



Kerjaya

17.2%
18.3%



Pekahwinan & perceraian

3.7%
5.7%



Pendidikan

3.0%
5.4%



Lain-lain

3.8%
3.9%

Petunjuk: **2024** 2022

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza disebabkan oleh pembundaran
Sumber: Laporan Survei Migrasi, Malaysia, 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



CIRI-CIRI DEMOGRAFI MIGRASI DALAMAN

JANTINA

Lelaki **56.0%**
51.3%

Perempuan **44.0%**
48.7%

TARAF PERKAHWINAN (15-64 TAHUN)

Tidak pernah
berkahwin **35.6%**
32.0%

Berkahwin **59.4%**
59.1%

Balu/ duda/
bercerai/
berpisah **5.0%**
8.9%

KUMPULAN UMUR

1-14 tahun **21.4%**
24.2%

15-24 tahun **18.6%**
21.4%

25-34 tahun **24.2%**
33.1%

35-44 tahun **16.4%**
13.4%

45-54 tahun **12.1%**
4.5%

55-64 tahun **4.6%**
2.2%

65 tahun dan lebih **2.7%**
1.3%

PENCAPAIAN PENDIDIKAN (15-64 TAHUN)

Rendah **7.6%**
8.0%

Menengah **50.0%**
47.3%

Tertiari **38.6%**
43.0%

Tiada pendidikan
rasmi **3.7%**
1.7%

CIRI-CIRI SOSIOEKONOMI MIGRASI DALAMAN

KADAR PENYERTAAN TENAGA BURUH

Jumlah **66.6%**
73.3%

Lelaki **79.4%**
84.9%

Perempuan **49.4%**
61.5%

TARAF PEKERJAAN

Majikan **2.0%**
2.7%

Pekerja **87.9%**
82.7%

Bekerja
sendiri **8.5%**
13.5%

Pekerja keluarga
tanpa gaji **1.6%**
1.2%

SEKTOR PEKERJAAN

Pertanian **2.4%**
4.6%

Perlombongan
dan
pengkuarian **0.6%**
0.6%

Pembuatan **17.2%**
19.4%

Pembinaan **8.9%**
5.8%

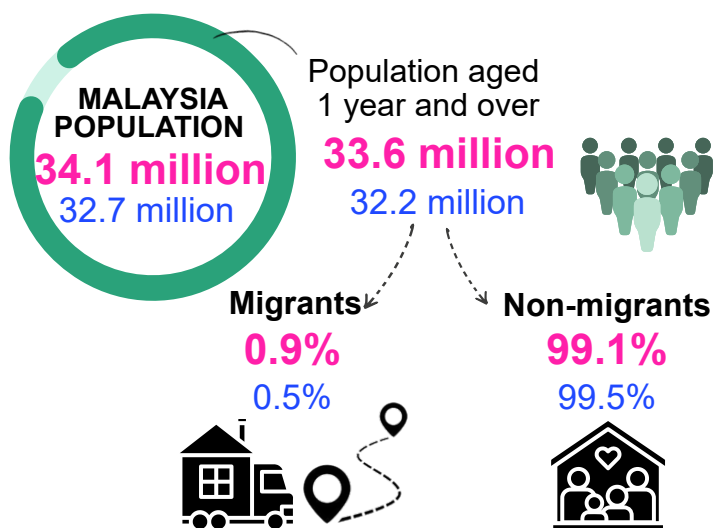
Perkhidmatan **70.9%**
69.6%

Petunjuk: **2024** 2022

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza disebabkan oleh pembundaran
Sumber: Laporan Survei Migrasi, Malaysia, 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



MIGRATION SURVEY REPORT, MALAYSIA, 2024



MIGRATION STATUS

Internal migrants

93.7%
 92.6%



International migrants¹

6.3%
 7.4%

Note: ¹ Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries

INTERNAL MIGRANTS

Intra-state migrants

67.8%
 67.3%



Inter-state migrants

32.2%
 32.7%

HIGHEST MIGRANTS RECEIVING STATE²



Selangor
8.4 thousand persons



Negeri Sembilan
6.5 thousand persons

Note: ² Refers to net migration value

HIGHEST MIGRANTS SENDING STATE²



W.P. Kuala Lumpur
-7.6 thousand persons



Selangor
-8.8 thousand persons

Note: ² Refers to net migration value

INTERNAL MIGRATION FLOW

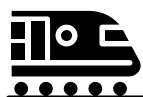
Urban to Urban

84.2%
 78.2%



Urban to Rural

8.2%
 16.7%



Rural to Urban

0.5%
 2.4%



Rural to Rural

7.1%
 2.7%



REASONS FOR INTERNAL MIGRATION



Following family

46.2%
 47.3%



Environment

26.1%
 19.3%



Career

17.2%
 18.3%



Marriage & divorce

3.7%
 5.7%



Education

3.0%
 5.4%



Others

3.8%
 3.9%

Legend: **2024** **2022**

Note: The added total may differ due to rounding

Source: Migration Survey Report, Malaysia, 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

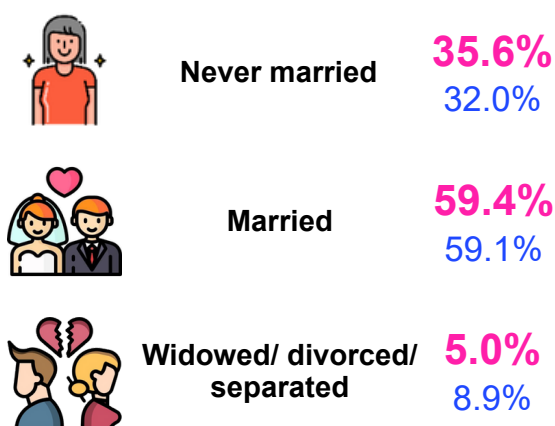


DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

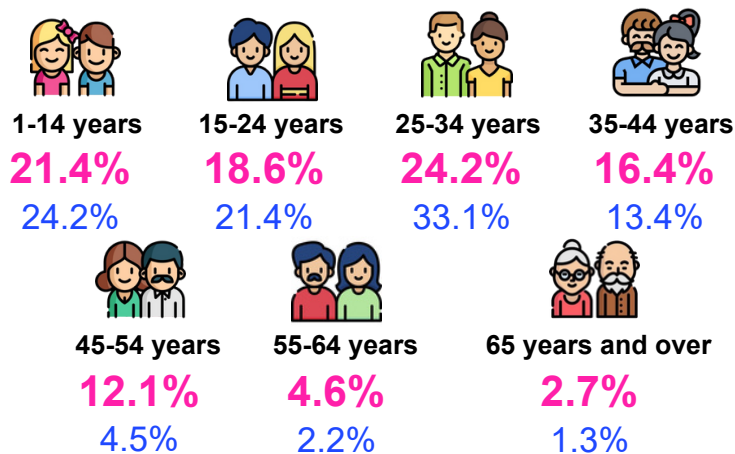
SEX



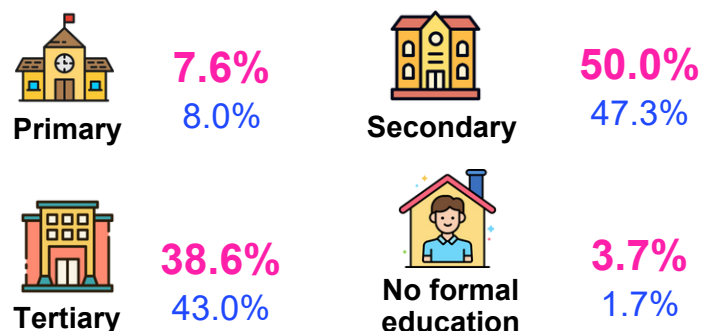
MARITAL STATUS (15-64 YEARS)



AGE GROUP

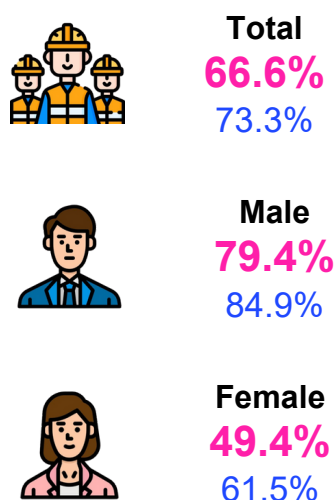


EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (15-64 YEARS)

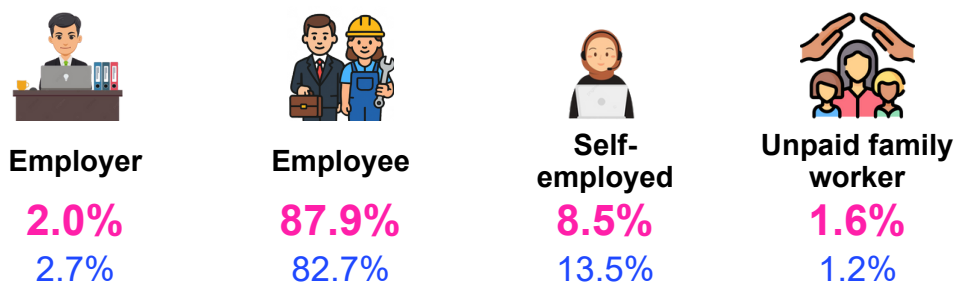


SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

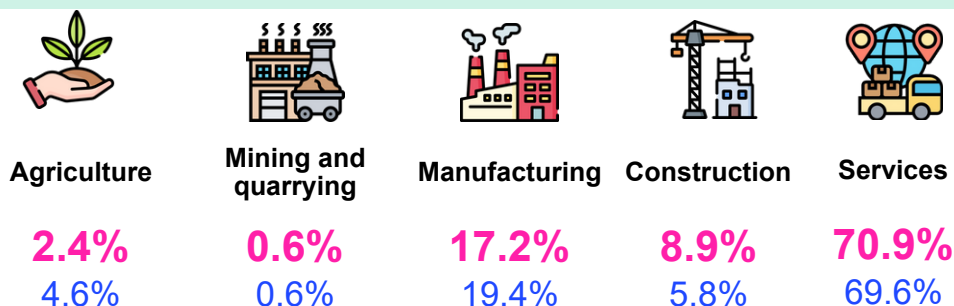
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



EMPLOYMENT STATUS



EMPLOYMENT SECTOR



Legend: **2024** **2022**

Note: The added total may differ due to rounding

Source: Migration Survey Report, Malaysia, 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN *SUMMARY OF FINDINGS*

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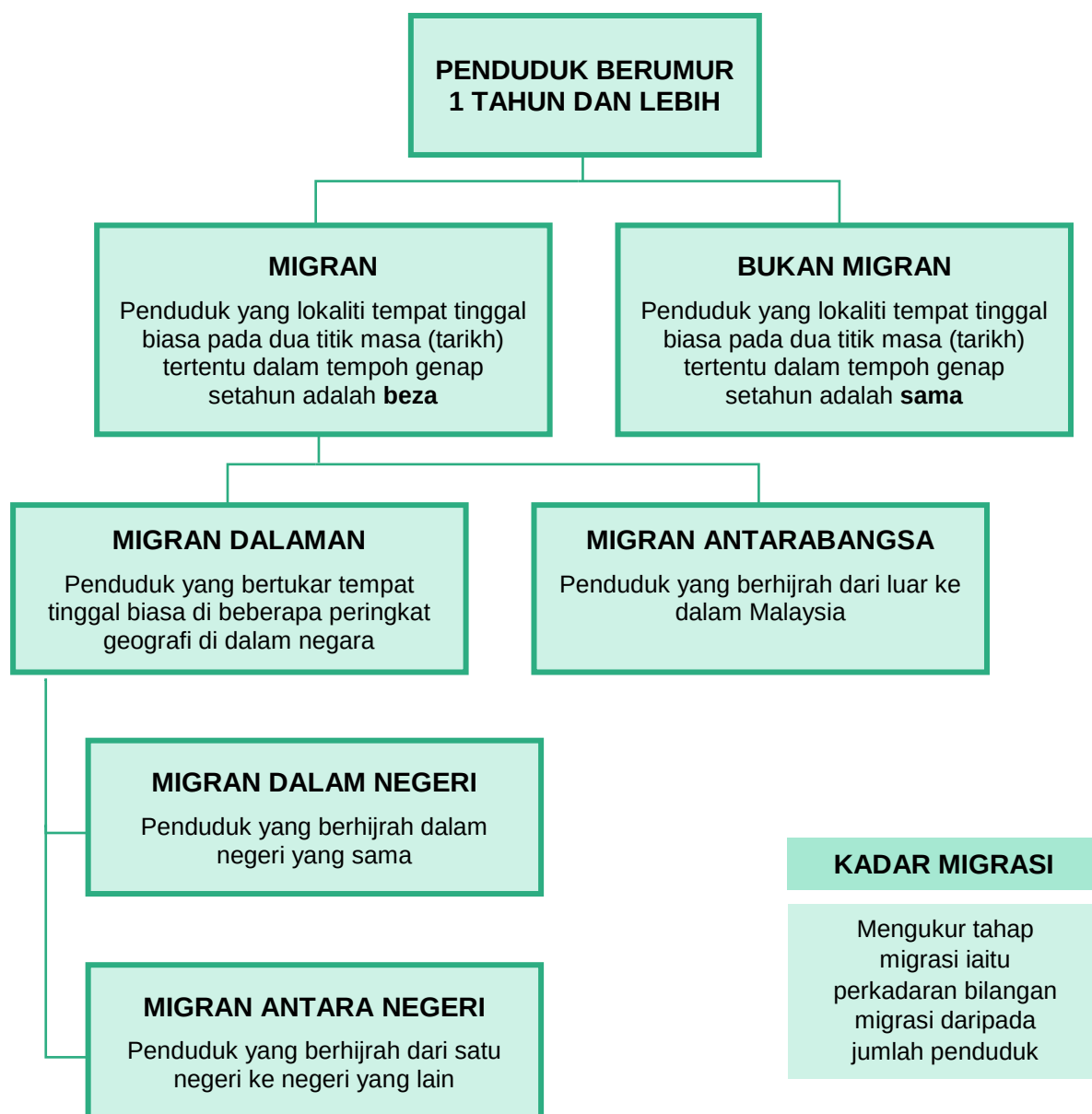
1. PENGENALAN

Laporan ini membentangkan statistik migrasi penduduk berdasarkan penemuan Survei Migrasi 2024 yang meliputi penduduk berumur satu tahun dan lebih. Tempoh rujukan setahun digunakan bagi memperoleh maklumat berkaitan pergerakan serta arah aliran penduduk di peringkat negeri. Antara indikator utama yang dibentangkan ialah penduduk mengikut taraf migrasi, aliran migrasi dalaman, sebab-sebab migrasi serta ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi migrasi dalaman seperti jantina, kumpulan umur, kumpulan etnik, taraf perkahwinan, pencapaian pendidikan, strata, pekerjaan dan industri. Survei ini turut merangkumi aliran migrasi dalaman antara bandar ke/ dari bandar serta bandar ke/ dari luar bandar.

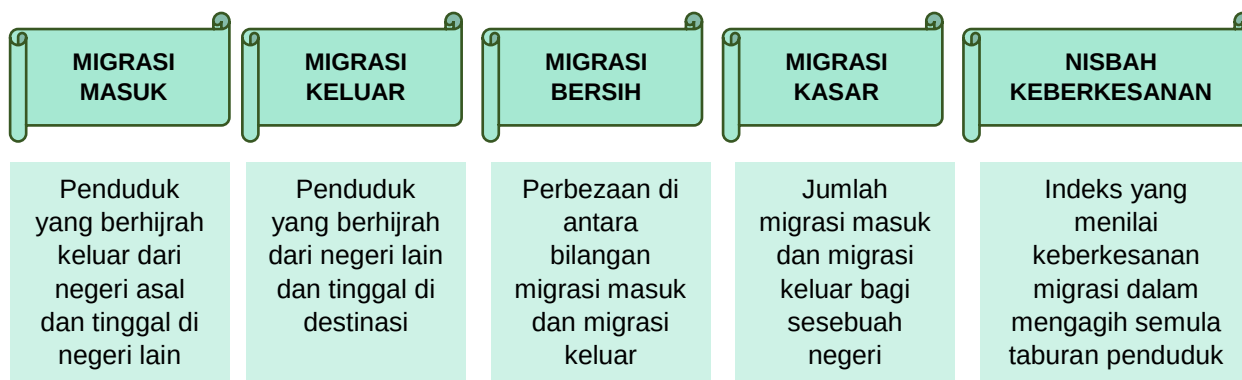
Survei Migrasi 2024 dilaksanakan dalam tempoh pasca COVID-19, yang ditakrifkan sebagai fasa selepas pandemik COVID-19 (2020-2021), apabila keadaan kesihatan awam mula stabil, sekatan pergerakan ditamatkan dan sempadan antarabangsa dibuka semula. Dalam konteks survei ini, ia merujuk kepada perubahan corak dan aliran migrasi yang berlaku selepas April 2022, iaitu tarikh Malaysia secara rasmi membuka semula sempadan. Susulan pembukaan semula ini, pergerakan penduduk, aktiviti pelancong dan kemasukan pekerja asing telah kembali berlangsung.

Walau bagaimanapun, kadar migrasi penduduk masih pada tahap yang rendah berbanding tempoh sebelum pandemik COVID-19. Pembukaan semula sempadan bermula April 2022 telah mendorong peningkatan semula kemasukan pekerja asing ke sektor pembuatan, pembinaan, pertanian dan perkhidmatan.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI ASAS



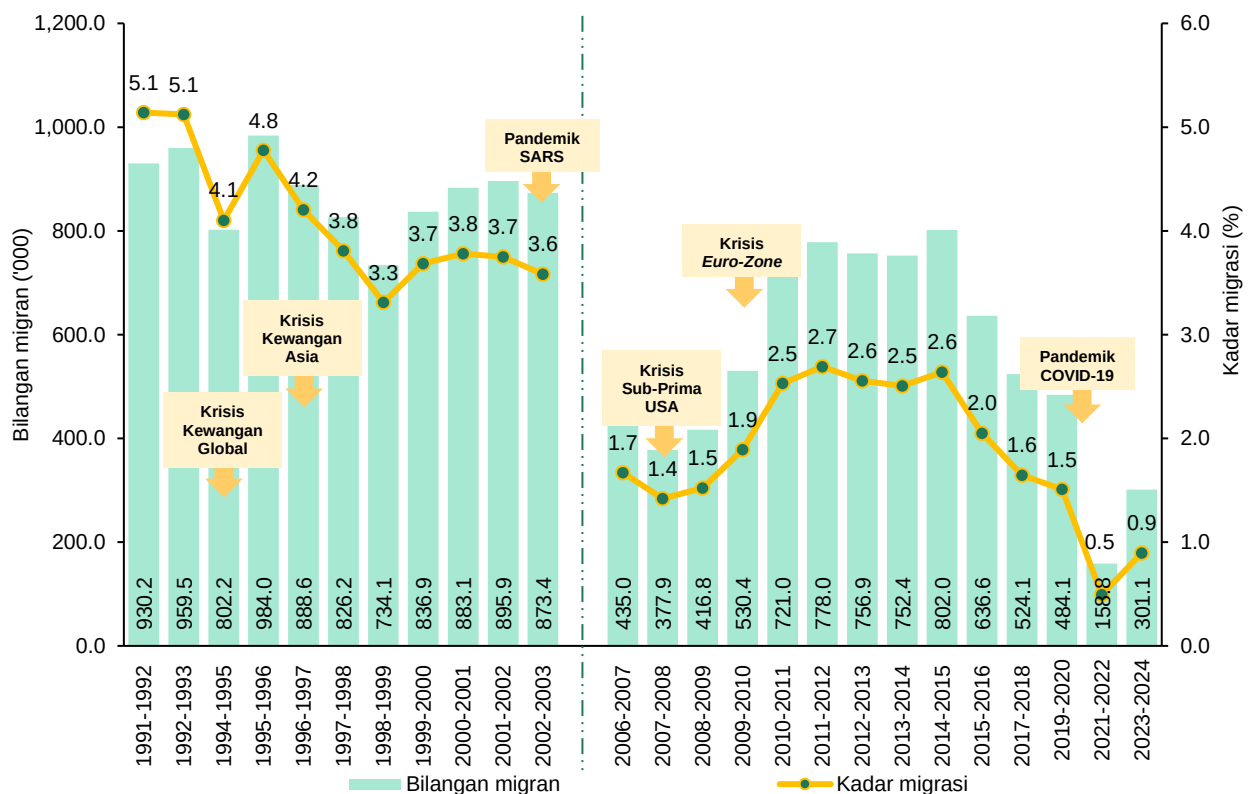
ALIRAN MIGRASI



2. STATISTIK MIGRASI PENDUDUK

Bilangan migran berada pada tahap tinggi pada awal 1990-an, melebihi 900 ribu orang dan kadar migrasi sekitar 5.1 peratus. Namun, kemelesetan ekonomi akibat Krisis Kewangan Asia (1997-1998) telah menyebabkan penurunan ketara dalam bilangan migran kepada 734.1 ribu orang, dengan kadar menurun kepada 3.3 peratus pada 1998-1999. Bilangan migran kekal stabil sepanjang tempoh 1999 hingga 2015, mencerminkan kestabilan berpanjangan walaupun berlaku gangguan ekonomi global seperti krisis sub-prima di Amerika Syarikat yang menyaksikan penurunan drastik pada 2008 serta krisis Euro-Zone di Eropah pada hujung 2009. Bermula 2015/2016, bilangan migran mula menunjukkan penurunan kepada 636.6 ribu orang berbanding 802.0 ribu pada 2014-2015. Penurunan ini menjadi lebih ketara pada 2021-2022 apabila jumlah migran merosot kepada 158.8 ribu orang susulan penularan wabak COVID-19 dan pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) di seluruh negara sehingga April 2022. Pada 2023-2024, bilangan migran kembali meningkat kepada 301.1 ribu orang dengan kadar migrasi 0.9 peratus. Peningkatan ini menandakan pemulihan kukuh dalam mobiliti penduduk, sekali gus memperlihatkan daya tarikan ekonomi dan sosial yang semakin pulih dalam era pasca pandemik.

Carta 1: Siri masa migrasi, Malaysia, 1991-2024



Nota:

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

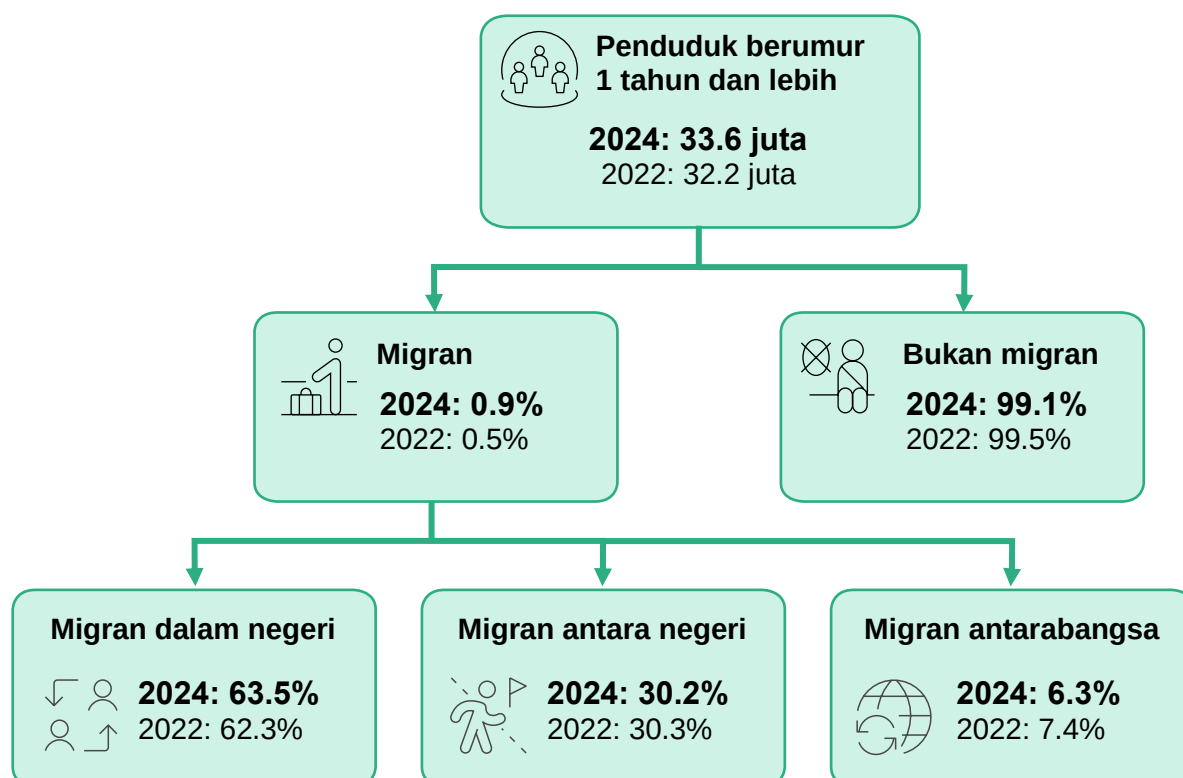
Ringkasan Penemuan Summary of Findings

Penduduk berumur satu tahun dan lebih yang berhijrah pada 2024 meningkat kepada 301.1 ribu orang (2022: 158.8 ribu orang). Kadar migrasi turut menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.4 mata peratus kepada 0.9 peratus (2022: 0.5%).

Migran dalam negeri meningkat kepada 63.5 peratus pada 2024 berbanding 62.3 peratus pada 2022. Sebaliknya, migran antara negeri menunjukkan penurunan 0.1 mata peratus kepada 30.2 peratus pada 2024 (2022: 30.3%).

Sementara itu, migran antarabangsa dari luar negara ke Malaysia berkurang kepada 6.3 peratus pada 2024 berbanding 7.4 peratus pada 2022.

Paparan 1: Penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih mengikut status migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

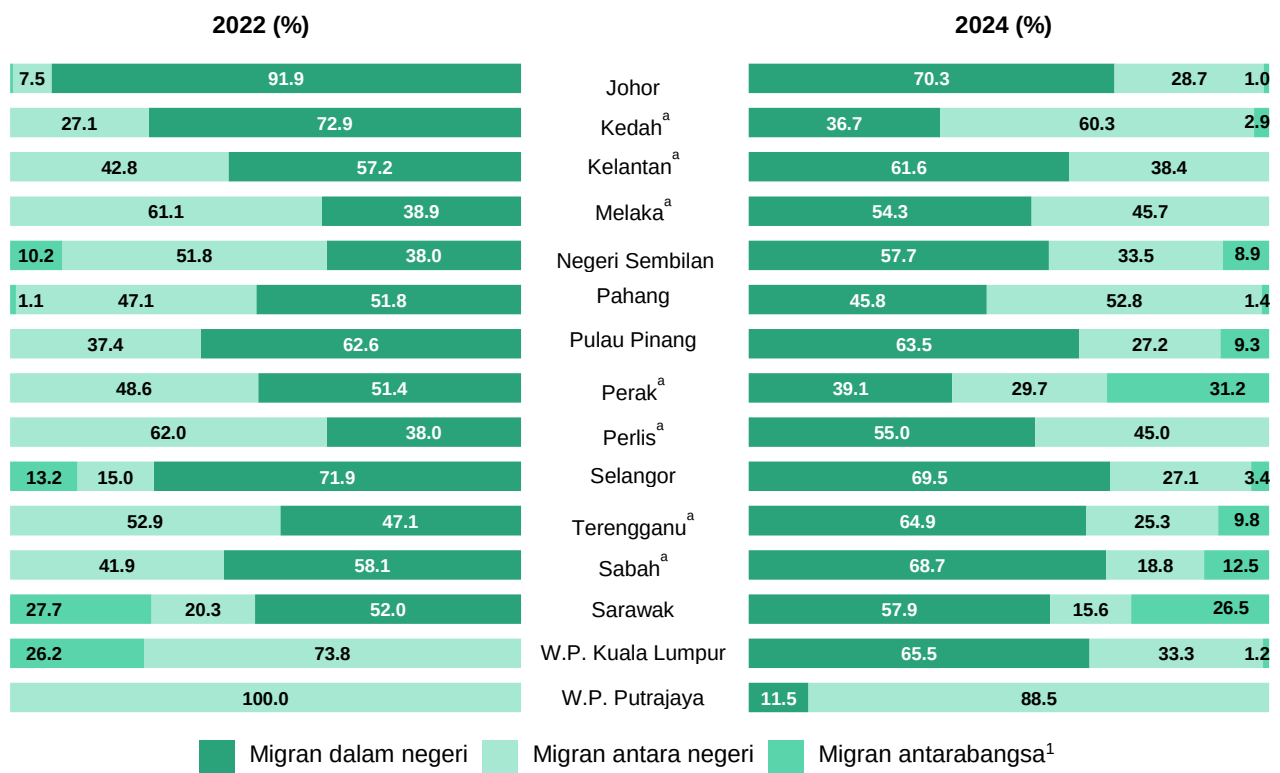


Johor mencatatkan peratus migran dalam negeri tertinggi pada 2024 iaitu 70.3 peratus, diikuti Selangor (69.5%) dan Sabah (68.7%). Sementara itu, W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan peratusan migran dalam negeri terendah dengan 11.5 peratus. W.P. Kuala Lumpur pula mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi dalam migran dalam negeri kepada 65.5 peratus.

Dalam tempoh yang sama, W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan peratusan migran antara negeri tertinggi iaitu 88.5 peratus, diikuti Kedah (60.3%) dan Pahang (52.8%). Secara keseluruhan, semua negeri menunjukkan penurunan peratusan migran antara negeri kecuali Johor, Kedah, Pahang dan Selangor. Kedah mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi pada 2024 kepada 60.3 peratus berbanding 27.1 peratus pada 2022.

Tujuh negeri mencatatkan peningkatan migran antarabangsa pada 2024 iaitu Perak meningkat kepada 31.2 peratus, diikuti Sabah (12.5%), Terengganu (9.8%), Pulau Pinang (9.3%), Kedah (2.9%), Johor (1.0%) dan Pahang (1.4%). Sementara itu, Kelantan, Melaka, Perlis dan W.P. Putrajaya kekal dengan tiada kemasukan migran antarabangsa.

Carta 2: Migran mengikut negeri destinasi dan taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024



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. Labuan tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

3. ALIRAN MIGRASI DALAMAN

Jadual 1 memaparkan gambaran keseluruhan pergerakan migran dalaman pada 2024, khususnya aliran masuk (negeri destinasi) dan keluar negeri (negeri asal). Selangor merekodkan jumlah migran masuk tertinggi dengan 97.6 ribu orang. Majoriti migran yang masuk ke Selangor adalah dari W.P. Kuala Lumpur (13.8 ribu), diikuti Negeri Sembilan (2.6 ribu) dan Pulau Pinang (2.0 ribu). Selangor turut mencatatkan jumlah migran dalam negeri tertinggi iaitu 72.8 ribu orang.

Jumlah migran keluar tertinggi juga dicatatkan di Selangor dengan 89.2 ribu orang, di mana sebahagian besar berhijrah ke W.P. Kuala Lumpur (6.6 ribu) dan Johor (3.0 ribu).

Jadual 1: Migran dalaman mengikut negeri asal dan negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2024

('000)

Negeri asal	Negeri destinasi										
	Malaysia	Johor	Kedah ^a	Kelantan ^a	Melaka ^a	Negeri Sembilan	Pulau Pinang	Perak ^a	Selangor	Sabah ^a	W.P. Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia	244.7	37.7	9.8	9.2	3.1	14.2	17.2	8.4	97.6	10.5	36.9
Johor ^a	33.9	27.6	0.1	0.7	-	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.1	1.3
Kedah ^a	8.1	-	3.9	-	-	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.5	-	0.1
Kelantan ^a	8.7	0.2	-	5.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	-	0.7	-	0.2
Melaka ^a	4.6	1.4	-	-	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	-
Negeri Sembilan ^a	12.4	0.2	-	-	0.1	9.3	-	-	2.6	0.1	0.2
Pulau Pinang ^a	21.5	0.6	5.2	-	-	0.1	12.4	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.0
Perak ^a	7.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	-	-	0.8	4.8	0.6	-	0.4
Selangor	89.2	3.0	0.1	1.5	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	72.8	0.7	6.6
Sabah ^a	14.2	1.8	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	1.0	9.3	1.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	44.1	2.3	-	1.2	0.2	-	0.8	0.4	13.8	0.3	25.3

Nota:

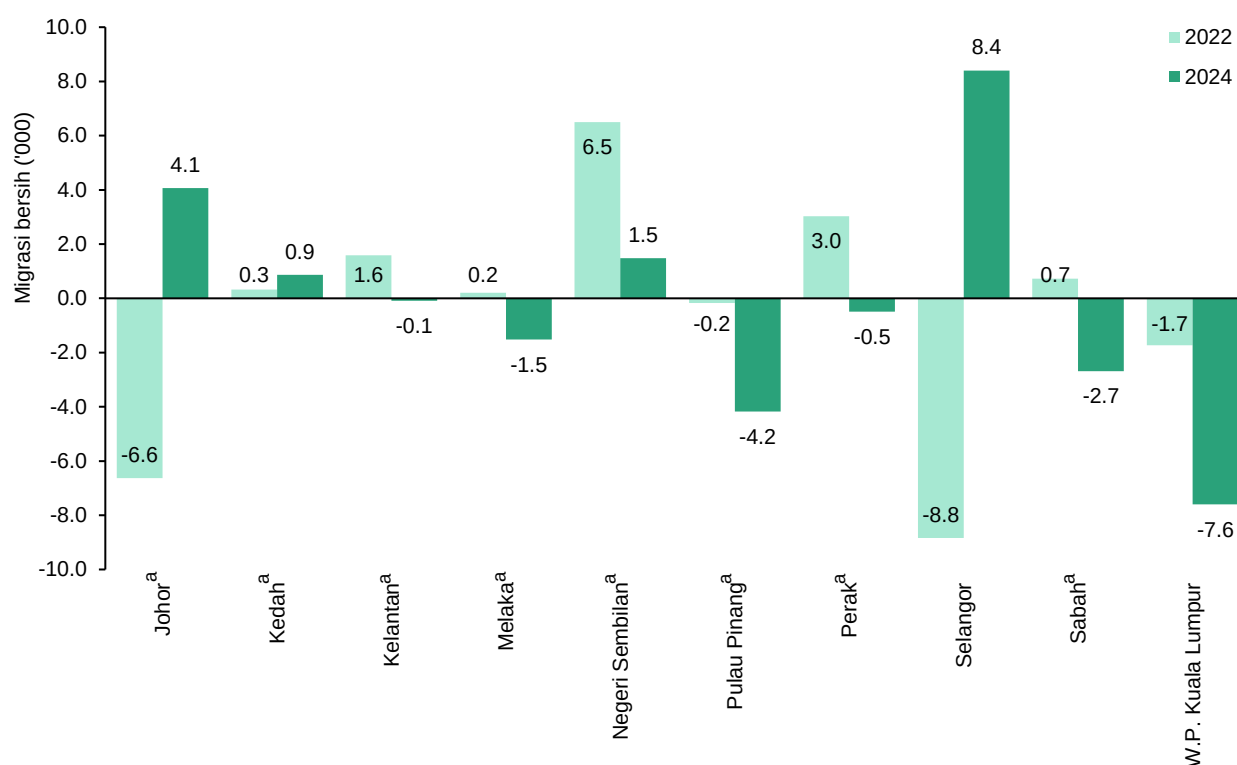
^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati

Data bagi Pahang, Perlis, Terengganu, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

MIGRASI BERSIH

Migrasi bersih merujuk kepada perbezaan antara bilangan migran masuk dan migran keluar. Selangor merupakan negeri utama penerima migran pada 2024 dengan 8.4 ribu orang (2022: -8.8 ribu). Sementara itu, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Pulau Pinang kekal sebagai negeri penghantar migran pada 2024, masing-masing sebanyak 7.6 ribu orang (2022: -1.7 ribu) dan 4.2 ribu orang (2022: -0.2 ribu).

Carta 3: Migrasi bersih mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024



Nota:

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

Data bagi Pahang, Perlis, Terengganu, Sarawak, 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 pada 2024 iaitu 75.5 peratus, berkurang sebanyak 24.5 mata peratus berbanding 2022 (100.0%). Ini menunjukkan penduduk Perlis bertambah seramai 75 orang bagi setiap 100 migran kasar. Sebaliknya, W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan nisbah keberkesanan migrasi terendah pada -37.4 peratus menunjukkan pengurangan penduduk seramai 37 orang bagi setiap 100 migran kasar.

Empat negeri yang menunjukkan peningkatan nisbah keberkesanan migrasi pada 2024 ialah Johor (22.0%), Kedah (7.6%), Selangor (17.4%) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-22.8%).

Jadual 2: Nisbah keberkesanan migrasi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

(%)

Negeri	2022	2024
Johor	-64.1	22.0
Kedah ^a	5.9	7.6
Kelantan ^a	20.5	-1.3
Melaka ^a	15.4	-33.1
Negeri Sembilan	61.9	16.8
Pahang	20.8	15.7
Pulau Pinang	-4.3	-29.2
Perak ^a	51.7	-6.2
Perlis ^a	100.0	75.5
Selangor	-44.2	17.4
Terengganu ^a	-3.6	-19.7
Sabah ^a	13.7	-34.6
Sarawak	65.0	39.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-36.2	-22.8
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-37.4

Nota:

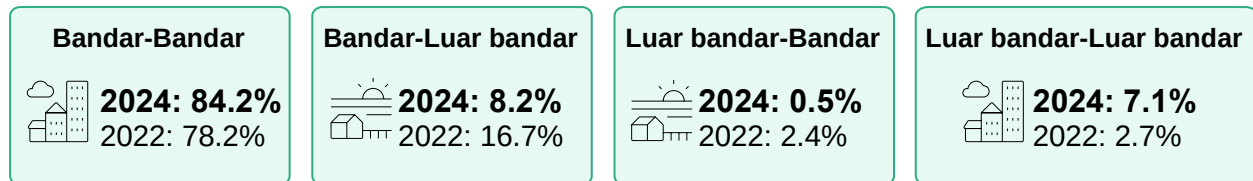
^a Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati

Data bagi W.P. Labuan tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

ALIRAN MIGRASI DALAM NEGERI

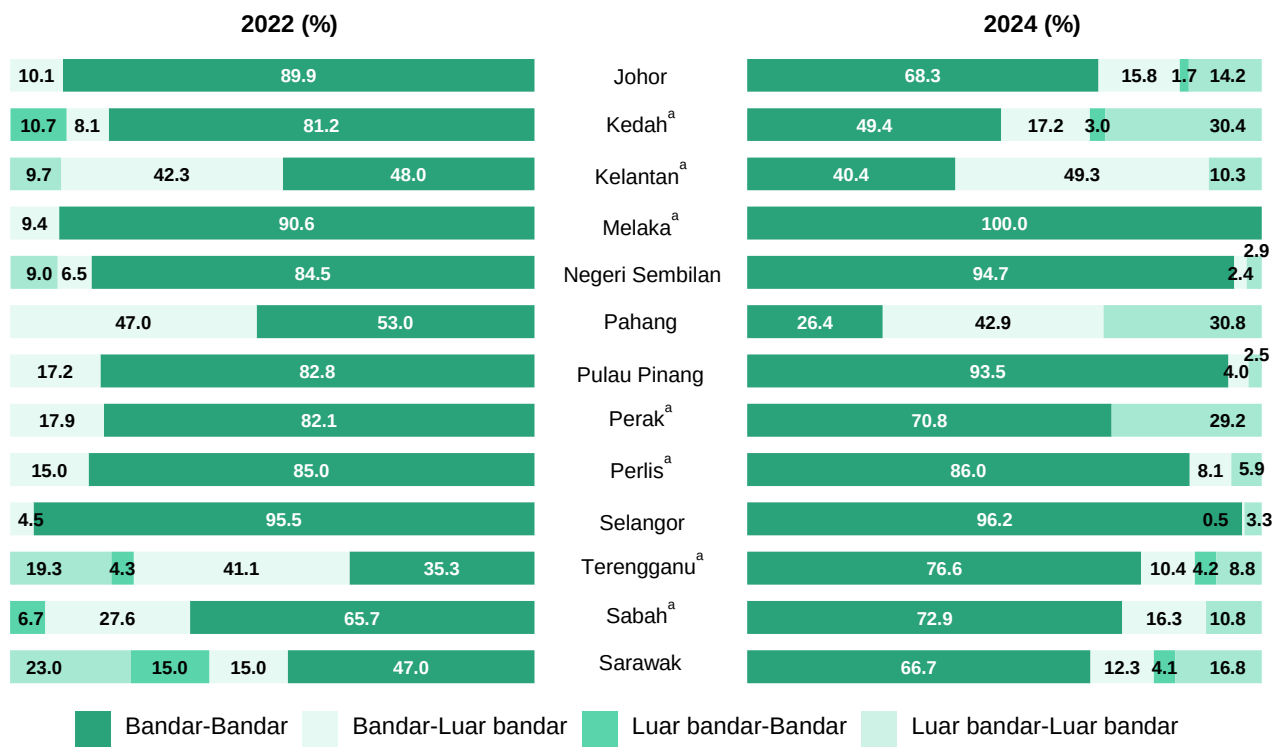
Taburan peratus tertinggi migrasi dalam negeri di Malaysia adalah dari bandar ke bandar. Migran dalam negeri yang berpindah dari bandar ke bandar meningkat sebanyak 6.0 mata peratus kepada 84.2 peratus pada 2024 berbanding 78.2 peratus (2022).

Paparan 2: Migran dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024



Semua negeri mencatatkan pergerakan tertinggi dari bandar ke bandar pada 2024, kecuali Kelantan dan Pahang yang merekodkan pergerakan tertinggi dari bandar ke luar bandar. Sementara itu, Melaka tidak mencatatkan sebarang pergerakan penduduk dari bandar ke luar bandar, luar bandar ke bandar, mahupun luar bandar ke luar bandar pada 2024.

Carta 4: Migran dalam negeri mengikut negeri dan aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024



Nota:

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

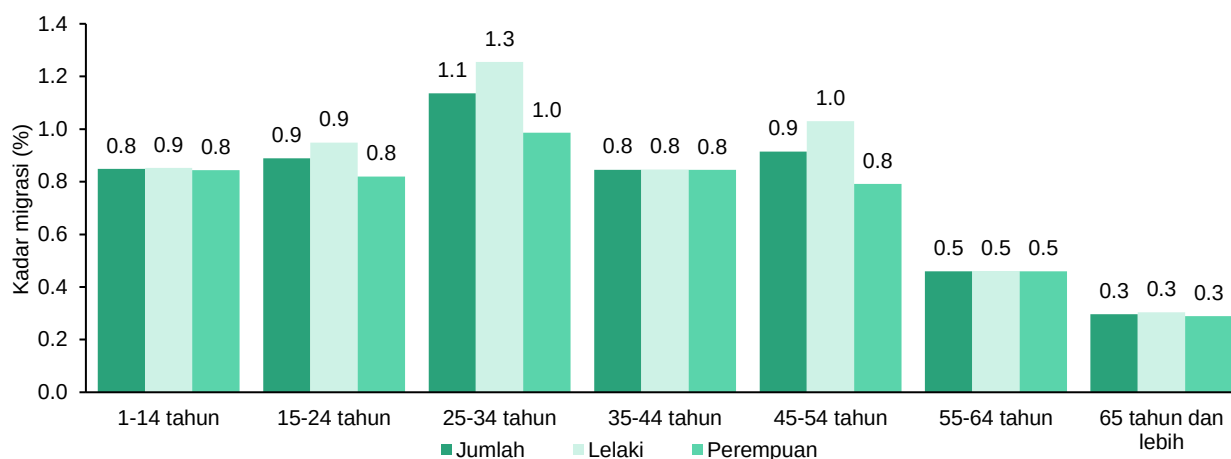
Data bagi W.P. Labuan tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

4. CIRI-CIRI DEMOGRAFI MIGRASI DALAMAN

MIGRAN DALAMAN MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR DAN JANTINA

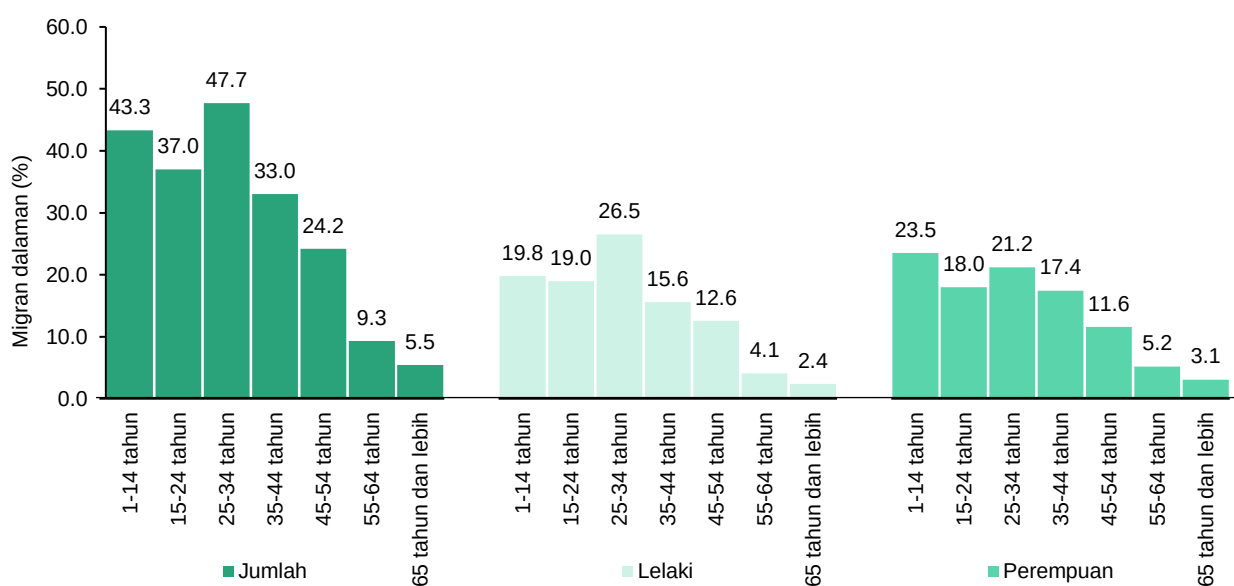
Penduduk berumur 25-34 tahun mencatatkan kadar migrasi dalaman tertinggi pada 2024 berbanding kumpulan umur lain, iaitu 1.1 peratus (Lelaki: 1.3%; Perempuan: 1.0%). Sementara itu, penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih merekodkan kadar migrasi terendah pada 0.3 peratus.

Carta 5: Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2024



Kumpulan umur 25-34 tahun mendominasi peratusan migrasi dalaman pada 2024 dengan 47.7 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh kumpulan umur 1-14 tahun (43.3%) dan 15-24 tahun (37.0%).

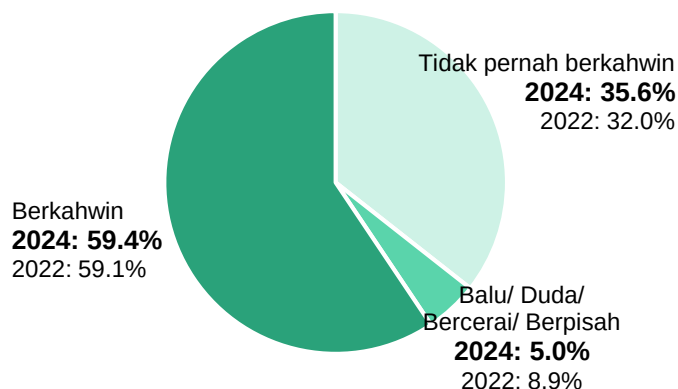
Carta 6: Migran dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2024



MIGRASI DALAMAN DALAM UMUR BEKERJA MENGIKUT TARAF PERKAHWINAN

Sebahagian besar migran dalaman¹ pada 2024 terdiri daripada mereka yang berkahwin (59.4%). Ini diikuti oleh migran yang tidak pernah berkahwin (35.6%) serta balu/ duda/ bercerai/ berpisah (5.0%).

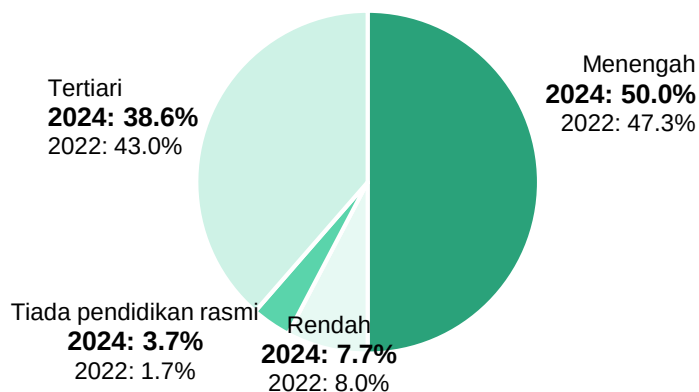
Carta 7: Migrasi dalaman (umur bekerja) mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Malaysia, 2024



MIGRASI DALAMAN DALAM UMUR BEKERJA MENGIKUT PENCAPAIAN PENDIDIKAN

Migran dalaman¹ yang mempunyai tahap pendidikan menengah mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi dengan 50.0 peratus, manakala selebihnya berpendidikan tertiar (38.6%), pendidikan rendah (7.7%) dan tiada pendidikan rasmi (3.7%).

Carta 8: Migrasi dalaman (umur bekerja) mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, Malaysia, 2024



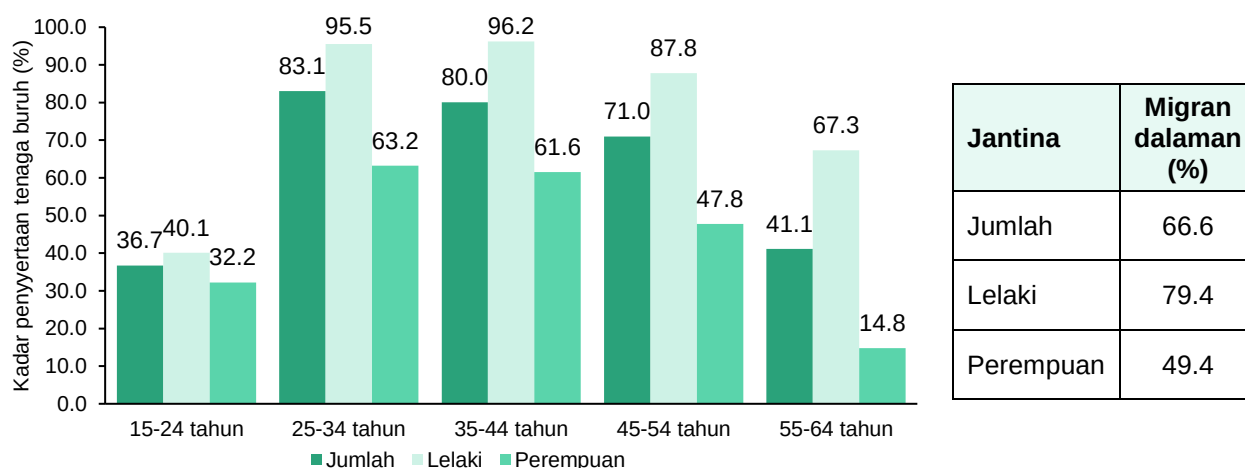
Nota:

¹ Data merujuk migran dalam kalangan umur bekerja (15-64 tahun) dan diipiawaikan mengikut taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi (Rujuk Jadual A1)

5. CIRI-CIRI SOSIOEKONOMI MIGRASI DALAMAN

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) migran dalaman pada 2024 ialah 66.6 peratus. Migran lelaki merekodkan peratusan lebih tinggi (79.4%) berbanding migran perempuan (49.4%). Kumpulan umur 25-34 tahun mencatatkan KPTB tertinggi iaitu 83.1 peratus, manakala KPTB terendah direkodkan oleh kumpulan umur 15-24 tahun (36.7%).

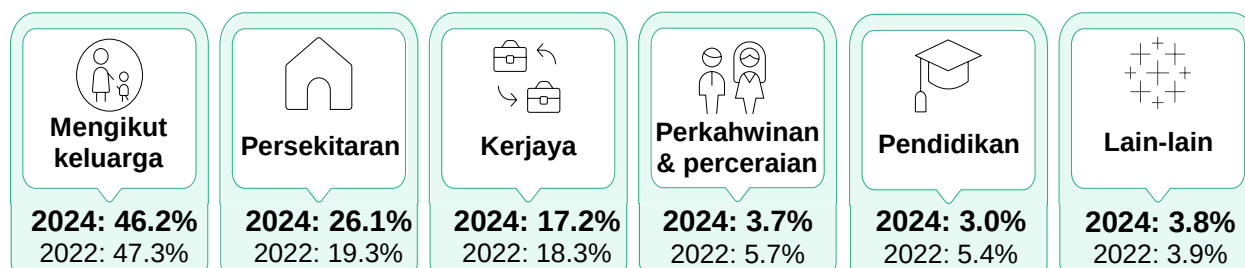
**Carta 9: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) migrasi dalaman
mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, 2024**



6. SEBAB MIGRASI DALAMAN

Migrasi dalaman disebabkan faktor mengikut keluarga kekal sebagai sebab utama pada 2024, dengan peratusan menurun kepada 46.2 peratus berbanding 47.3 peratus pada 2022. Ini diikuti dengan factor persekitaran (26.1%) dan kerjaya (17.2%).

Paparan 3: Migran dalaman mengikut sebab-sebab migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

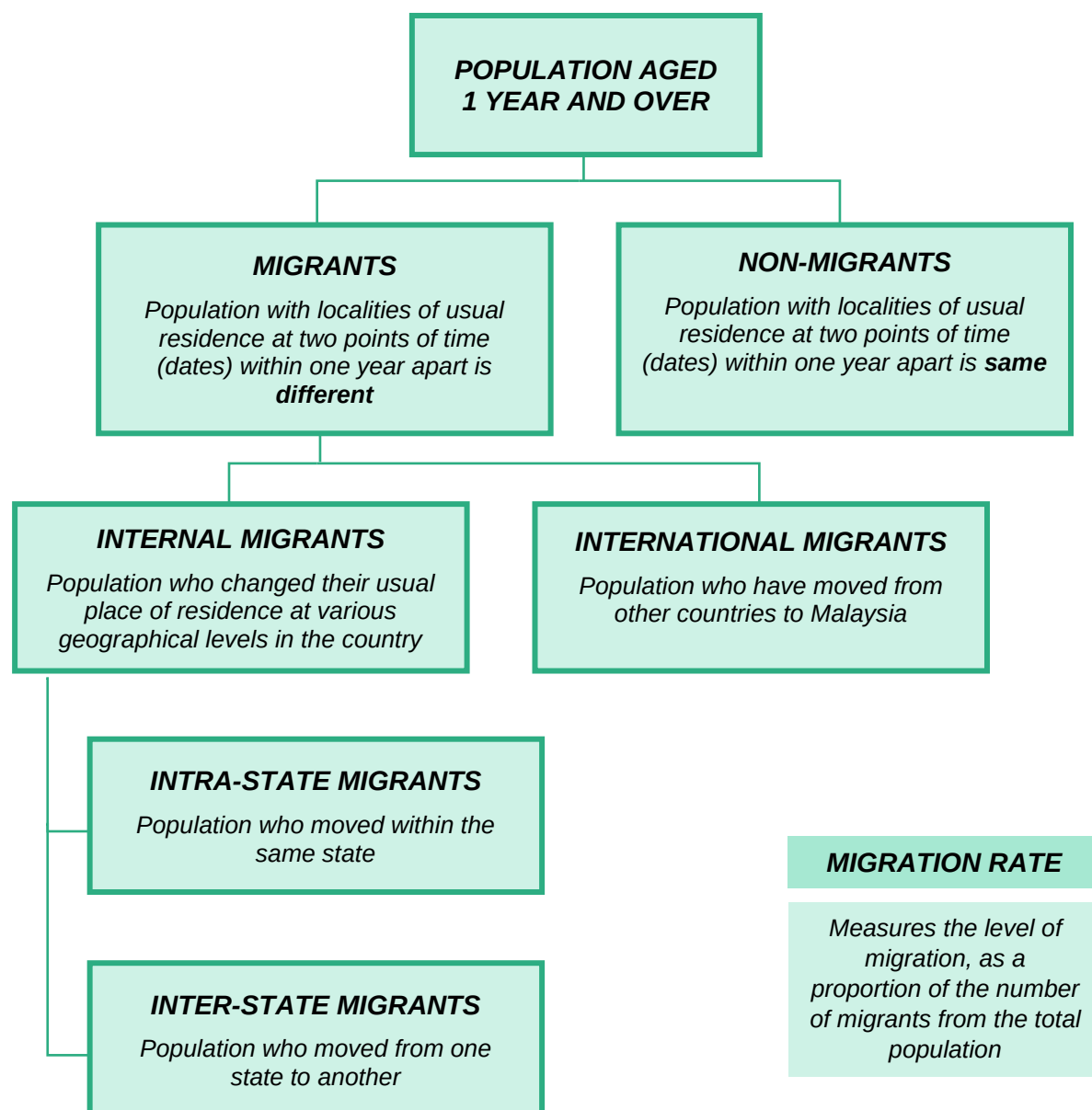
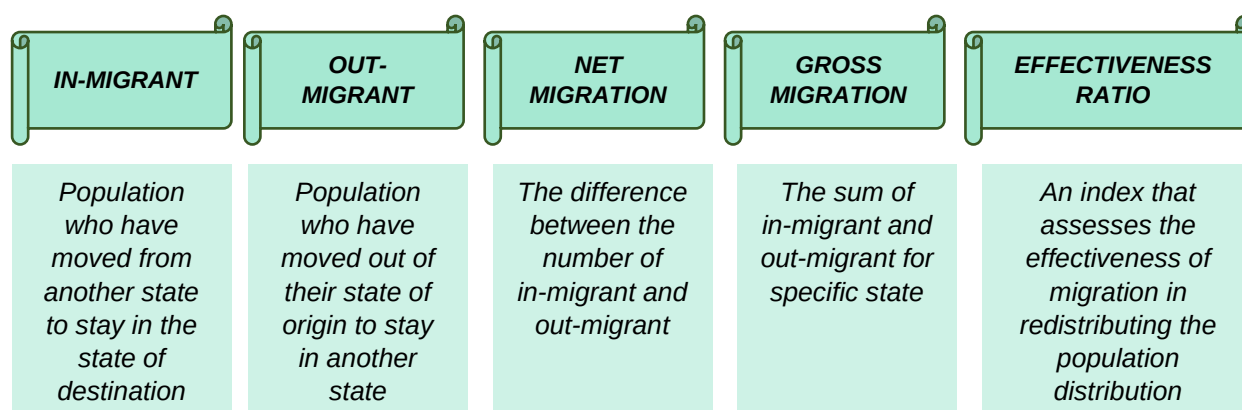


1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents population migration statistics based on the findings of the Migration Survey 2024, which covers population aged one year and over. A one-year reference period was applied to obtain information on population movements and migration flows at the state level. The key indicators presented include population by migration status, internal migration flows, reasons for migration, as well as demographic and socio-economic characteristics of internal migrants such as sex, age group, ethnic group, marital status, educational attainment, strata, occupation and industry. The survey also captures internal migration flows between urban to/ from urban as well as urban to/ from rural areas.

The Migration Survey 2024 was conducted during the post-COVID-19 period, defined as the phase following the COVID-19 pandemic (2020–2021), when public health conditions stabilised, movement restrictions were lifted and international borders reopened. In the context of this survey, it refers to changes in migration patterns and flows that occurring after April 2022, the date Malaysia officially reopened its borders. Following this reopening, population movements, tourism activities and the inflow of foreign workers resumed.

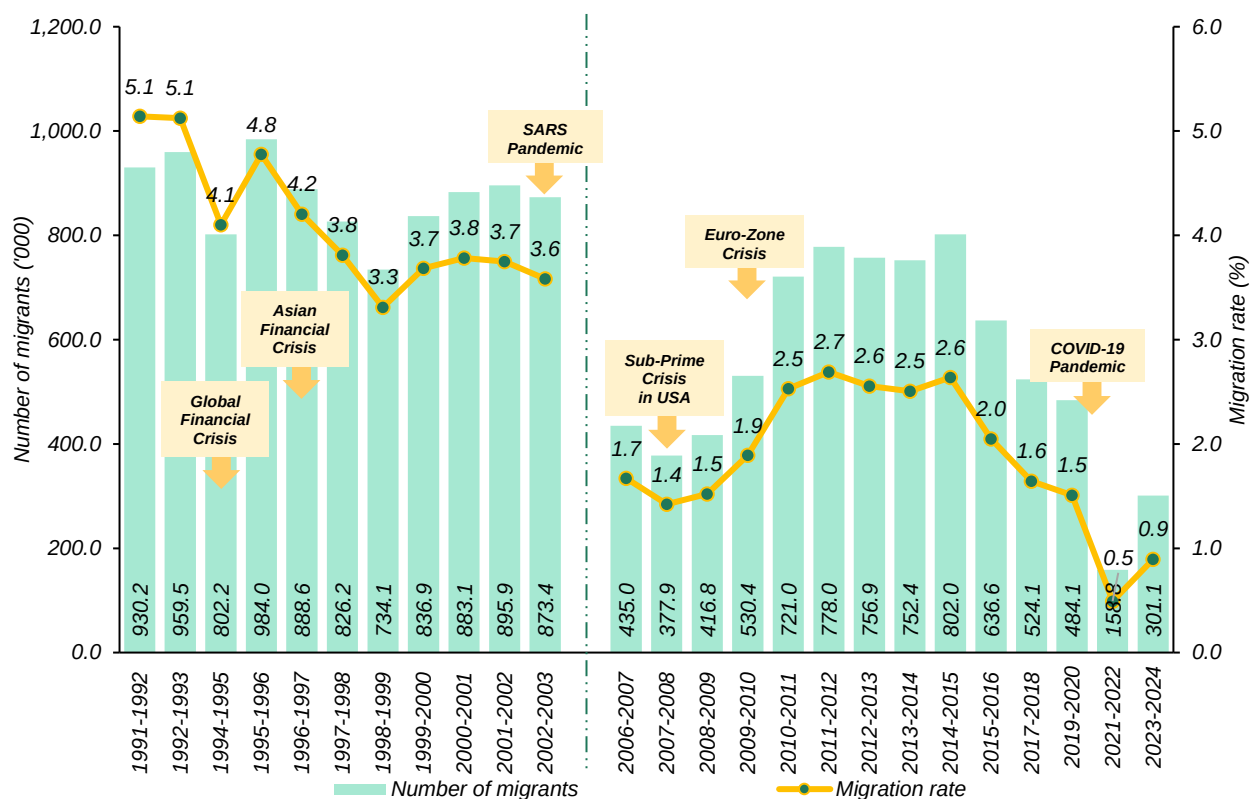
Nevertheless, the population migration rate remains relatively low compared to the period before the COVID-19 pandemic. The reopening of borders in April 2022 has driven renewed inflows of foreign workers into the manufacturing, construction, agriculture, and services sectors.

BASIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**MIGRATION FLOW**

2. MIGRATION STATISTICS POPULATION

The number of migrants reached its peak in the early 1990s, exceeding 900 thousand and a migration rate of around 5.1 per cent. However, the economic downturn caused by the Asian Financial Crisis (1997-1998) led to a significant decline in migration with the number dropping to 734.1 thousand and the rate falling to 3.3 per cent in 1998-1999. Migration remained stable throughout the period from 1999 to 2015, reflecting prolonged stability despite global economic disruptions such as the subprime crisis in the United States which saw a sharp decline in 2008 and the Euro-Zone crisis in Europe at the end of 2009. Beginning in 2015-2016, migration numbers started to decline to 636.6 thousand as compared to 802.0 thousand in 2014-2015. This decline became more pronounced in 2021-2022, when the number of migrants dropped to 158.8 thousand following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO) nationwide until April 2022. In 2023-2024, migration numbers rebounded to 301.1 thousand with a migration rate of 0.9 per cent. This increase signifies a strong recovery in population mobility, reflecting the renewed economic and social appeal in the post-pandemic era.

Chart 1: Time series of migration, Malaysia, 1991-2024



Note:

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

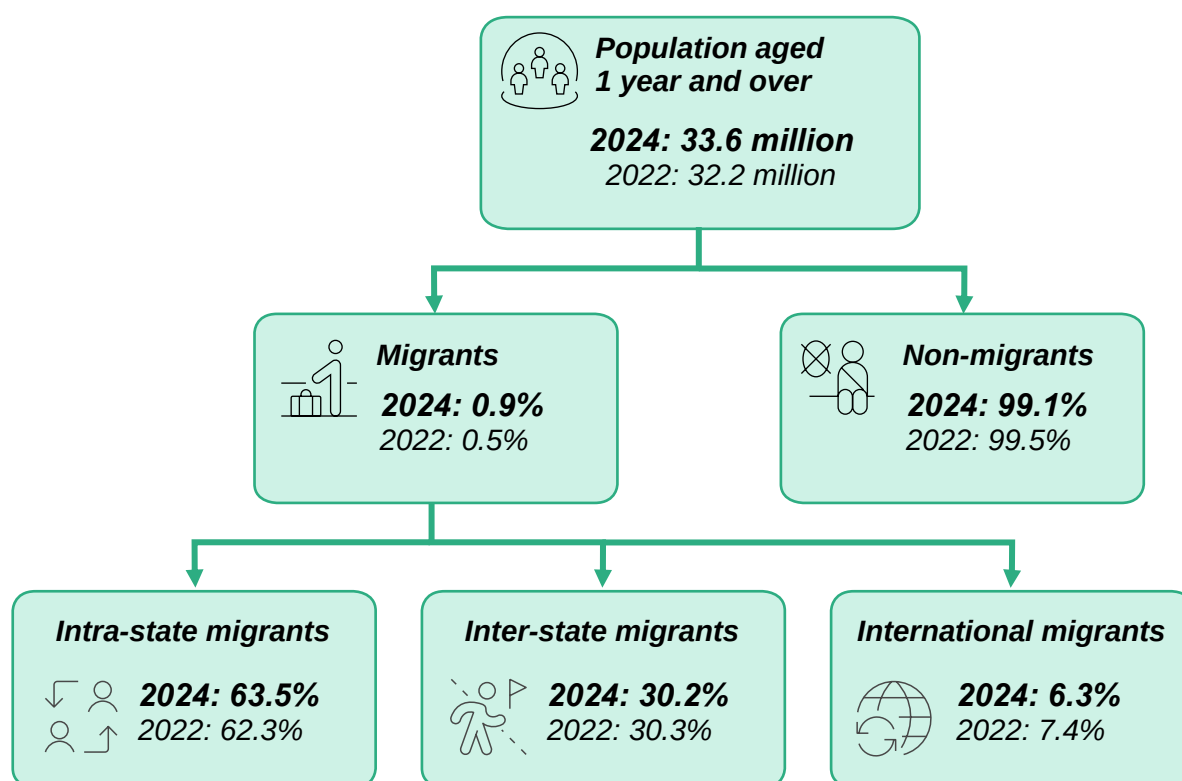
Ringkasan Penemuan Summary of Findings

The population aged one year and over who migrated in 2024 increased to 301.1 thousand (2022: 158.8 thousand). The migration rate also rose by 0.4 percentage points to 0.9 per cent (2022: 0.5%).

Inter-state migrants increased to 63.5 per cent in 2024 as compared to 62.3 per cent in 2022. Conversely, inter-state migrants declined by 0.1 percentage points to 30.2 per cent in 2024 (2022: 30.3%).

Meanwhile, international migrants from abroad to Malaysia decreased to 6.3 per cent in 2024 as compared to 7.4 per cent in 2022.

Exhibit 1: Population aged 1 year and over by migration status, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

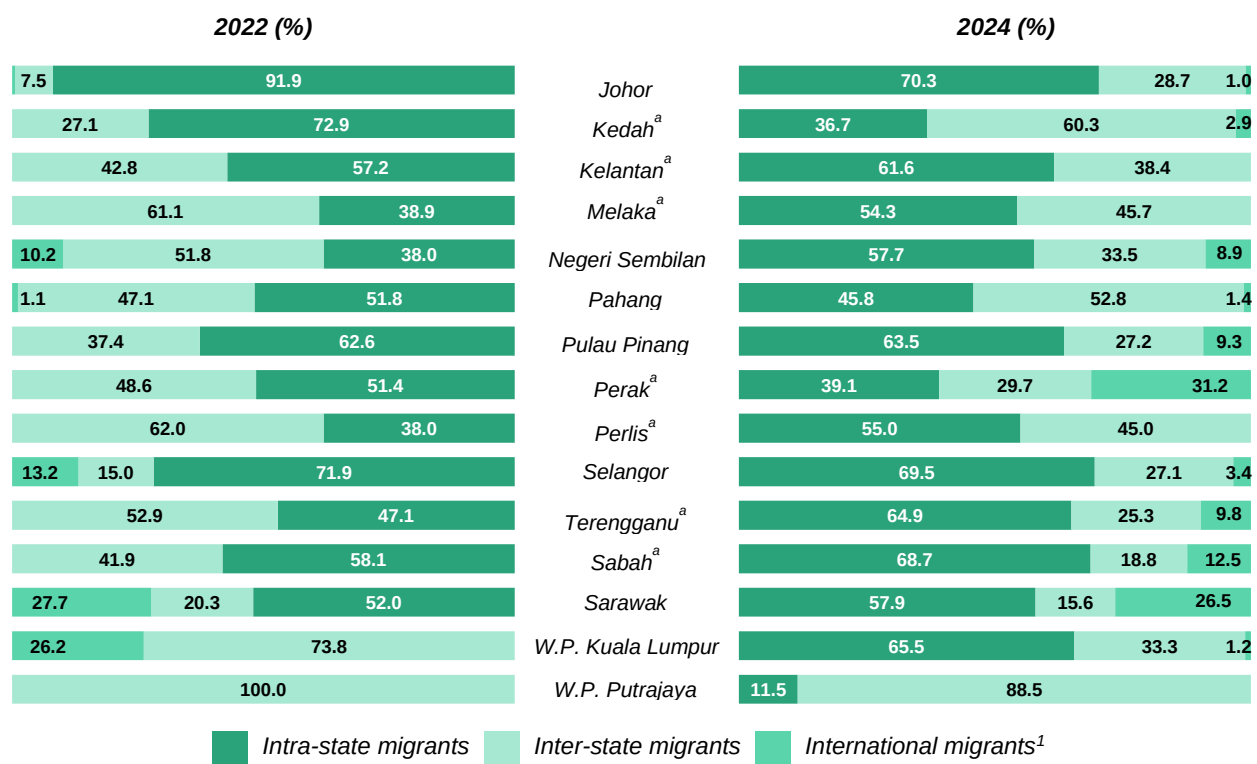


Johor recorded the highest percentage of intra-state migration in 2024 at 70.3 per cent, followed by Selangor (69.5%) and Sabah (68.7%). Meanwhile, W.P. Putrajaya registered the lowest share of intra-state migration at 11.5 per cent. W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest increase in intra-state migration, rising to 65.5 per cent.

During the same period, W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest percentage of inter-state migration at 88.5 per cent, followed by Kedah (60.3%) and Pahang (52.8%). In overall, almost all states showed a decline in inter-state migration percentages except Johor, Kedah, Pahang and Selangor. Kedah recorded the highest increase in 2024, rising to 60.3 per cent from 27.1 per cent in 2022.

Seven states recorded an increase in international migrants in 2024 with Perak increased to 31.2 per cent, followed by Sabah (12.5%), Terengganu (9.8%), Pulau Pinang (9.3%), Kedah (2.9%), Johor (1.0%) and Pahang (1.4%). Meanwhile, Kelantan, Melaka, Perlis and W.P. Putrajaya remained no inflow of international migrants.

Chart 2: Migrants by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024



Note:

¹ Exclude migrants from Malaysia to other countries

^a Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

Data for W.P. Labuan could not be released due to high RSE values

3. INTERNAL MIGRATION FLOWS

Table 1 presents an overview of internal migration movements in 2024, particularly flow of in-migrants (state of destination) and out-migrants (state of origin) between states. Selangor recorded the highest number of in-migrant with 97.6 thousand people. The majority of migrants entering Selangor are from W.P. Kuala Lumpur (13.8 thousand), followed by Negeri Sembilan (2.6 thousand) and Pulau Pinang (2.0 thousand). Selangor also registered the highest number of intra-state migrants at 72.8 thousand.

Likewise, Selangor recorded the highest number of out-migrant at 89.2 thousand people, with most moving to W.P. Kuala Lumpur (6.6 thousand) and Johor (3.0 thousand).

Table 1: Internal migrants by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 2024

('000)

State of origin	State of destination										
	Malaysia	Johor	Kedah ^a	Kelantan ^a	Melaka ^a	Negeri Sembilan	Pulau Pinang	Perak ^a	Selangor	Sabah ^a	W.P. Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia	244.7	37.7	9.8	9.2	3.1	14.2	17.2	8.4	97.6	10.5	36.9
Johor ^a	33.9	27.6	0.1	0.7	-	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.1	1.3
Kedah ^a	8.1	-	3.9	-	-	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.5	-	0.1
Kelantan ^a	8.7	0.2	-	5.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	-	0.7	-	0.2
Melaka ^a	4.6	1.4	-	-	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	-
Negeri Sembilan ^a	12.4	0.2	-	-	0.1	9.3	-	-	2.6	0.1	0.2
Pulau Pinang ^a	21.5	0.6	5.2	-	-	0.1	12.4	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.0
Perak ^a	7.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	-	-	0.8	4.8	0.6	-	0.4
Selangor	89.2	3.0	0.1	1.5	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	72.8	0.7	6.6
Sabah ^a	14.2	1.8	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	1.0	9.3	1.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	44.1	2.3	-	1.2	0.2	-	0.8	0.4	13.8	0.3	25.3

Note:

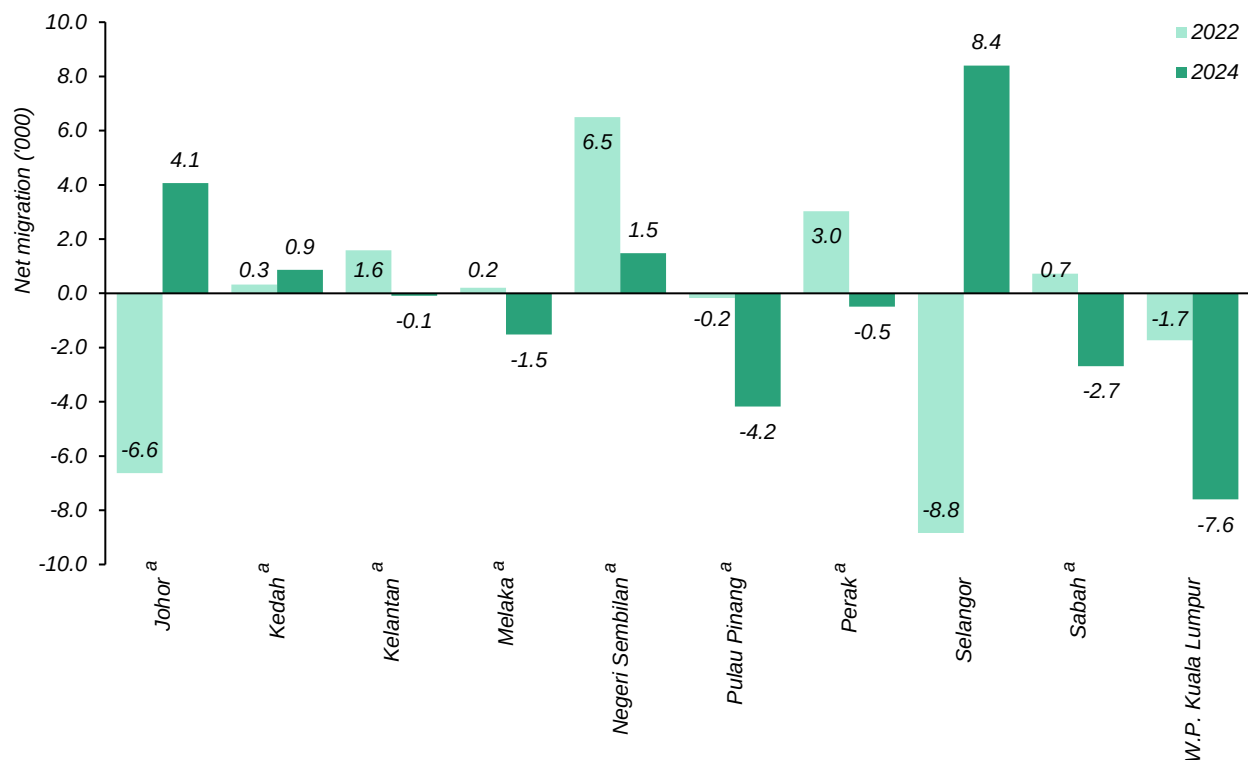
^a Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

Data for Pahang, Perlis, Terengganu, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high RSE values

NET MIGRATION

Net migration refers to the difference between the number of in-migrants and out-migrants. Selangor was the main recipient state in 2024 with 8.4 thousand people (2022: -8.8 thousand). Meanwhile, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Pulau Pinang remained the sender states in 2024, with 7.6 thousand people (2022: -1.7 thousand) and 4.2 thousand people (2022: -0.2 thousand), respectively.

Chart 3: Net migration by state, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024



Note:

^a Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

Data for Pahang, Perlis, Terengganu, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high RSE values

MIGRATION EFFECTIVENESS RATIO

Perlis recorded the highest positive migration effectiveness ratio in 2024 at 75.5 per cent, a decrease of 24.5 percentage points compared to 2022 (100.0%). This indicates that the population of Perlis increased by 75 persons for every 100 gross migrations. Conversely, W.P. Putrajaya registered the lowest migration effectiveness ratio at -37.4 per cent, reflecting a decline of 37 persons for every 100 gross migrations.

Four states recorded an increase in migration effectiveness ratio in 2024, namely Johor (22.0%), Kedah (7.6%), Selangor (17.4%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-22.8%).

Table 2: Migration effectiveness ratio by state, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

State	2022	2024
Johor	-64.1	22.0
Kedah ^a	5.9	7.6
Kelantan ^a	20.5	-1.3
Melaka ^a	15.4	-33.1
Negeri Sembilan	61.9	16.8
Pahang	20.8	15.7
Pulau Pinang	-4.3	-29.2
Perak ^a	51.7	-6.2
Perlis ^a	100.0	75.5
Selangor	-44.2	17.4
Terengganu ^a	-3.6	-19.7
Sabah ^a	13.7	-34.6
Sarawak	65.0	39.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-36.2	-22.8
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-37.4

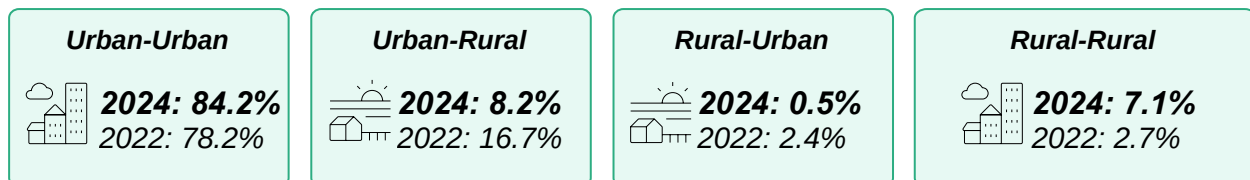
Note:

^a Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

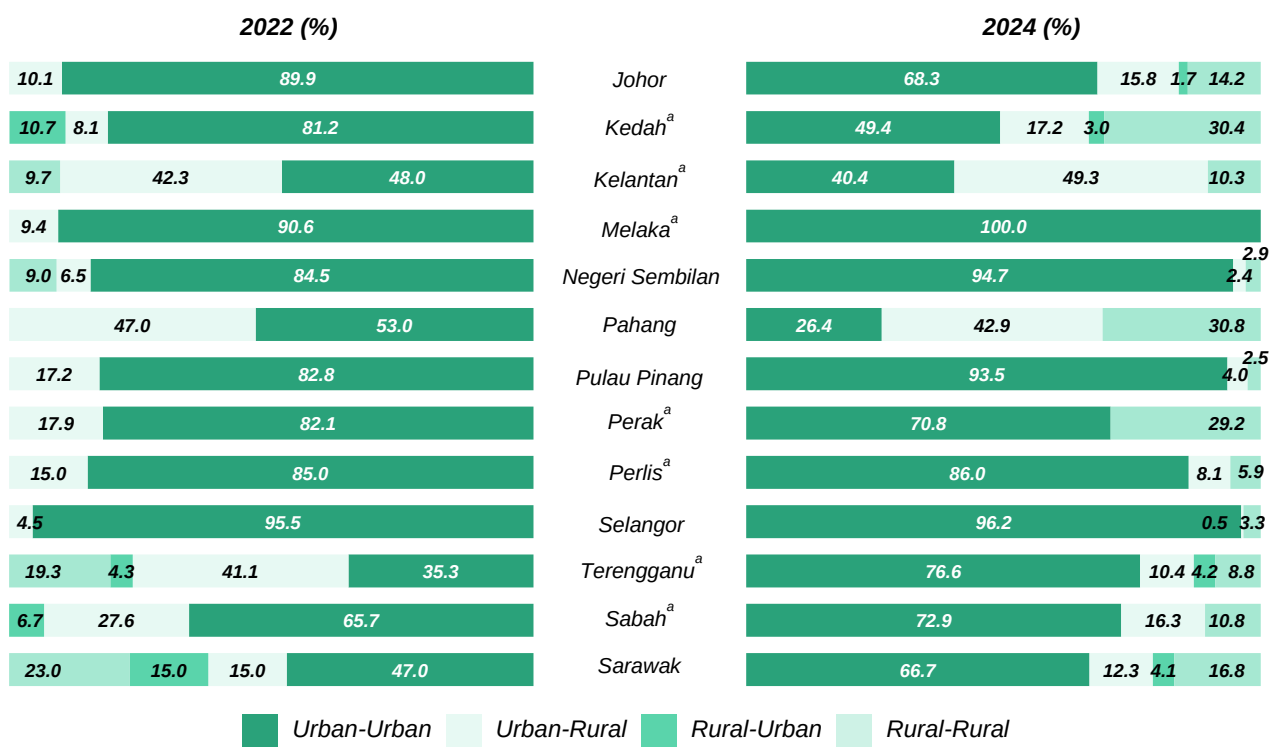
Data for W.P. Labuan could not be released due to high RSE values

INTRA-STATE MIGRATION FLOW

The highest composition of intra-state migrants in Malaysia was from urban to urban areas. Intra-state migrants moving from urban to urban areas increased by 6.0 percentage points to 84.2 per cent in 2024 as compared to 78.2 per cent in 2022.

Exhibit 2: Intra-state migrants by migration flow, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

All states recorded the highest migration flows from urban to urban areas in 2024, except Kelantan and Pahang, which registered the highest flows from urban to rural areas. Meanwhile, Melaka did not record any population movements from urban to rural, rural to urban or rural to rural areas in 2024.

Chart 4: Intra-state migrants by state and migration flow, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Note:

^a Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

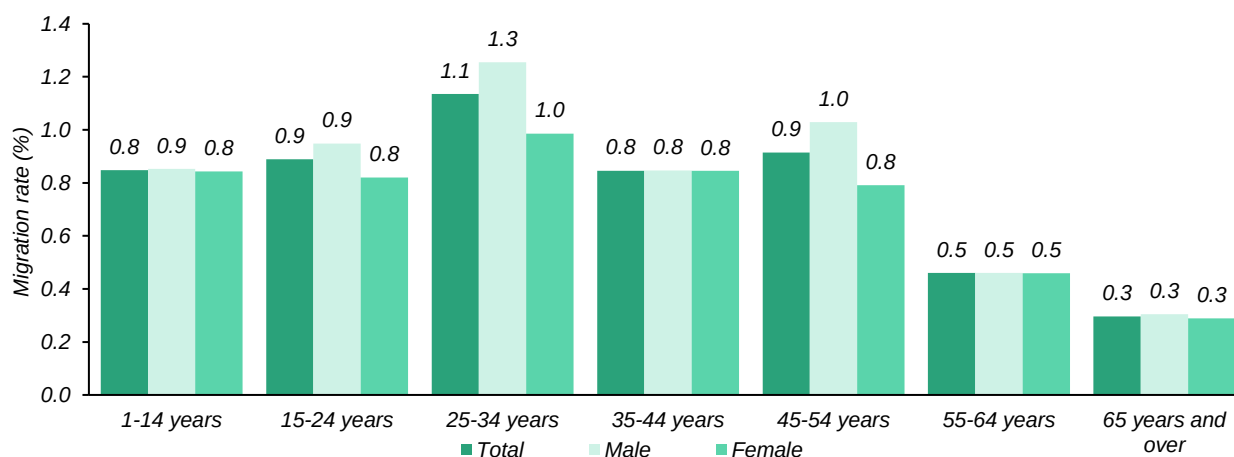
Data for W.P. Labuan could not be released due to high RSE values

4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

INTERNAL MIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

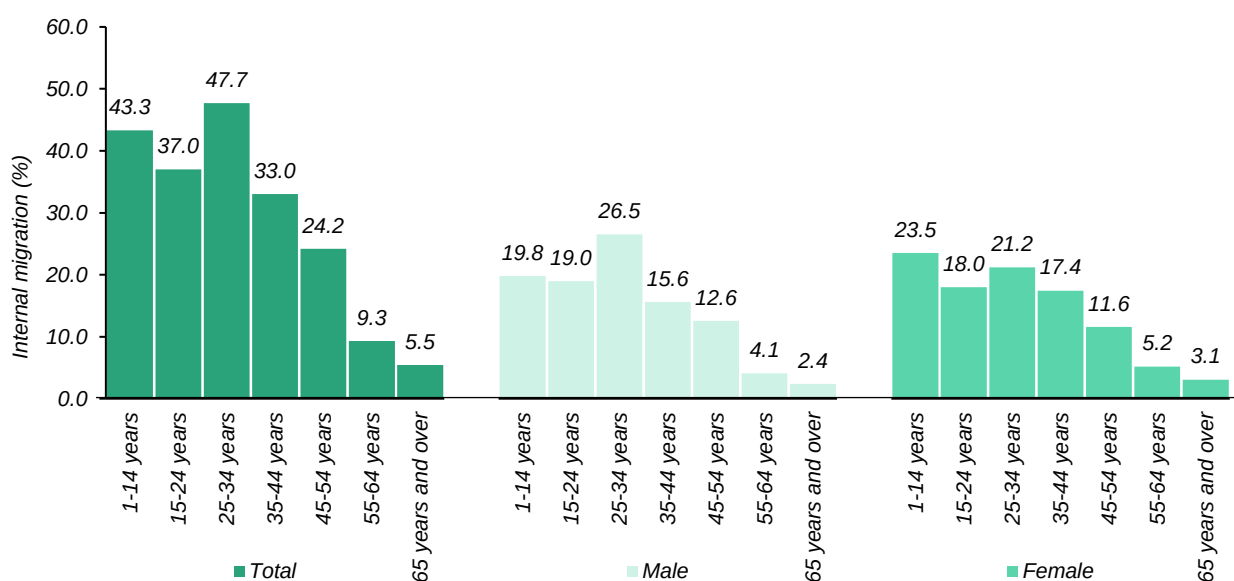
The population aged 25-34 recorded the highest internal migration rate in 2024 as compared to other age groups, at 1.1 per cent (Male: 1.3%; Female: 1.0%). Meanwhile, population aged 65 and over registered the lowest migration rate at 0.3 per cent.

Chart 5: Internal migration rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2024



The age group 25-34 years dominated the percentage of internal migration at 47.7 per cent in 2024. This was followed by the age group 1-14 years (43.3%) and 15-24 years (37.0%).

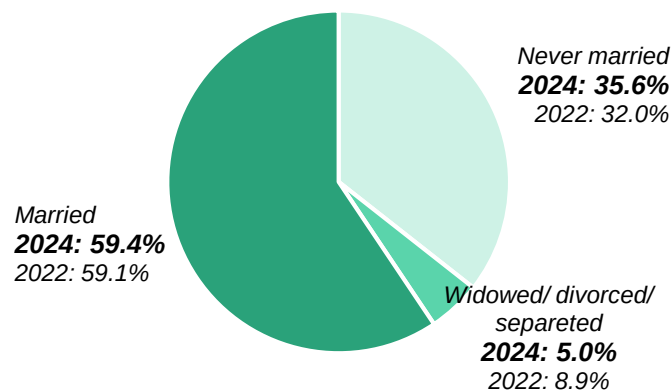
Chart 6: Internal migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2024



INTERNAL MIGRATION AMONG WORKING AGE BY MARITAL STATUS

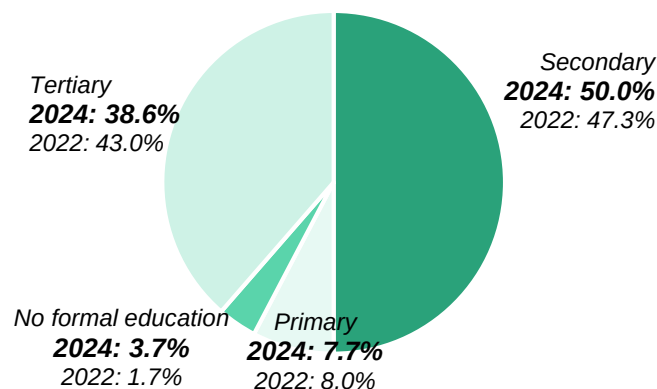
More than half of internal migrants¹ in 2024 were married (59.4%). This was followed by those who had never married (35.6%) and widowed/ divorced/ separated (5.0%)

Chart 7: Internal migrants (working age) by marital status, Malaysia, 2024

**INTERNAL MIGRATION AMONG WORKING AGE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

The internal migrants¹ attained secondary education recorded the highest share with at 50.0 per cent, while the remainder had tertiary education (38.6%), primary education (7.7%) and no formal education (3.7%).

Chart 7: Internal migrants (working age) by educational attainment, Malaysia, 2024



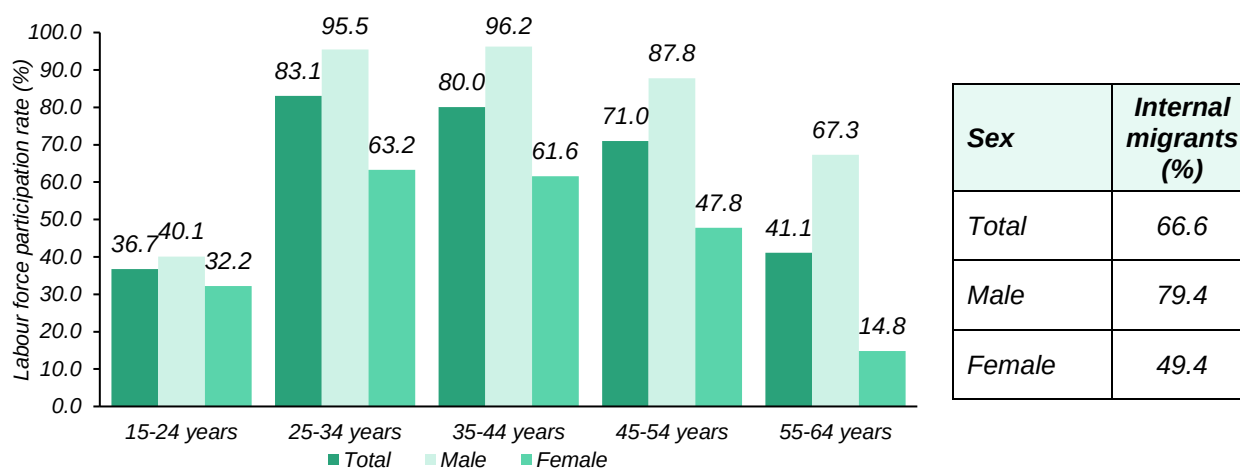
Note:

¹ Data refer migrants among working age (15-64 years) and standardised according to the age distribution of non-migrant population (Refer table A1)

5. SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) of internal migrants was 66.6 per cent in 2024. Male migrants recorded a higher rate (79.4%) as compared to female migrants (49.4%). The age group 25-34 years registered the highest LFPR at 83.1 per cent, while the lowest was recorded by the age group 15-24 years at 36.7 per cent.

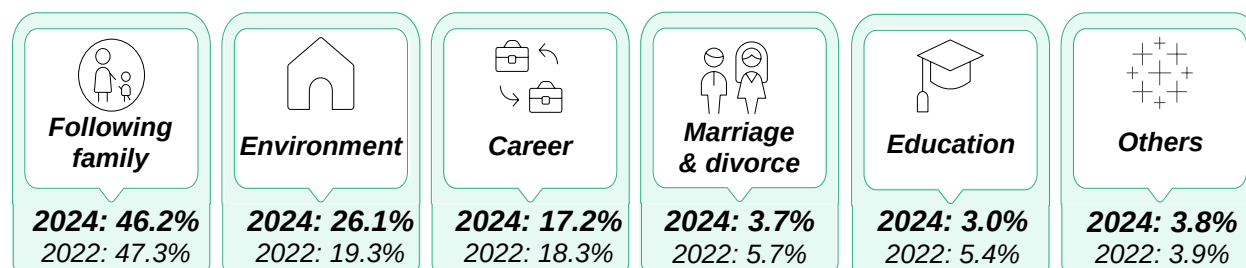
Chart 9: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) of internal migrants by age group and sex, 2024



6. REASON FOR INTERNAL MIGRATION

Internal migration due to family reasons remained the main factor in 2024, declining to 46.2 per cent as compared to 47.3 per cent in 2022. This was followed by environmental factors (26.1%) and career (17.2%).

Exhibit 3: Internal migrants by reason for migration, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

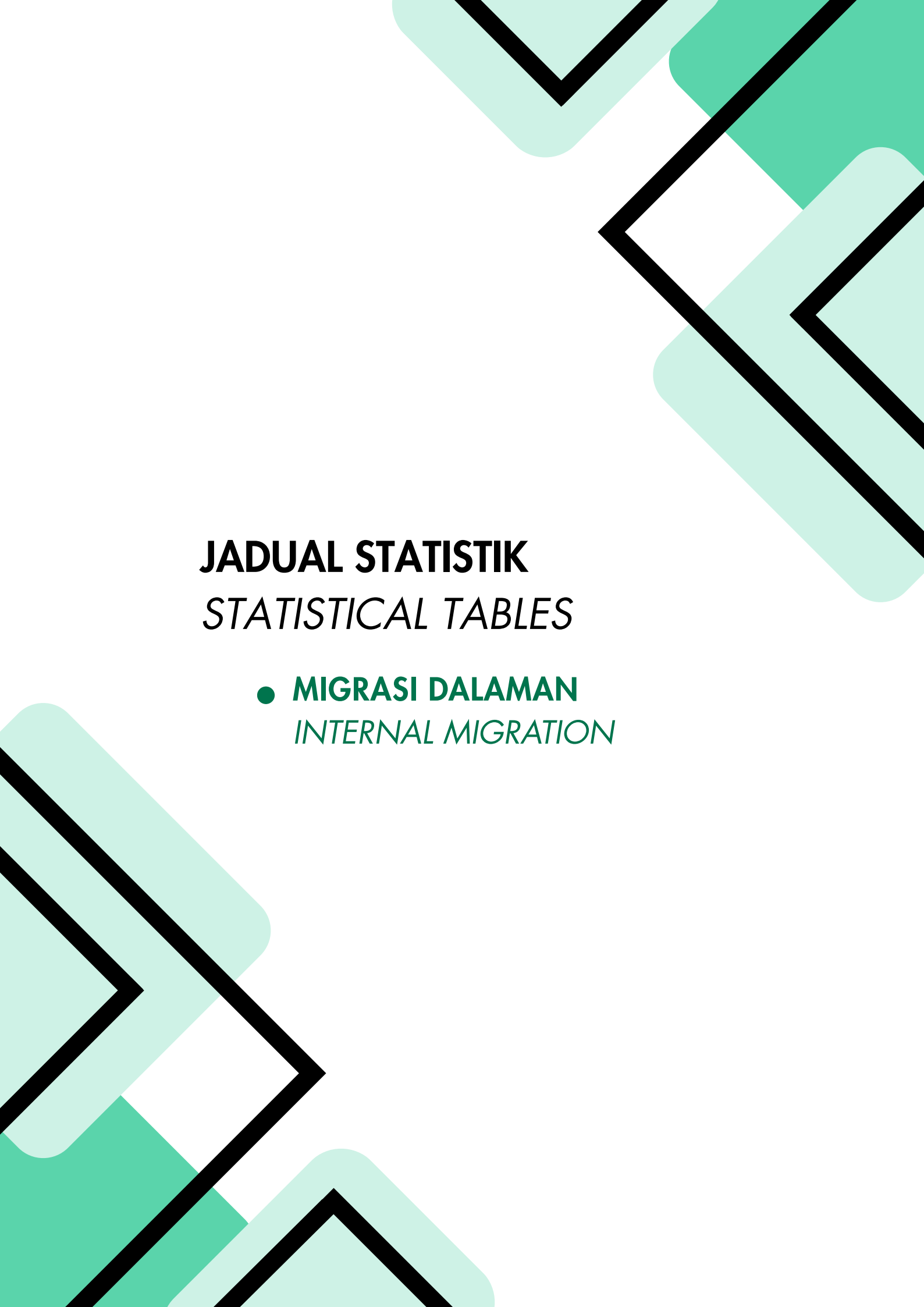


The background features abstract geometric shapes in two shades of teal and black. In the top right, there are nested, rounded triangular shapes pointing downwards, outlined in black. In the bottom left, there are similar shapes pointing upwards, also outlined in black. The central text is positioned between these decorative elements.

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, 2022 dan 2024

Table 1: Population aged 1 year and over by migration status, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Taraf migrasi Migration status		2022	2024
Penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih Population aged 1 year and over	juta million	32.2	33.6
Kadar migrasi Migration rate		0.5	0.9
Migran dalaman Internal migrants	(%)	92.6	93.7
Migran dalam negeri Intra-state migrants		62.3	63.5
Migran antara negeri Inter-state migrants		30.3	30.2
Migran antarabangsa¹ International migrants		7.4	6.3
Kadar bukan migrasi Non-migration rate		99.5	99.1
Kadar migrasi dalaman Internal migration rate	(%)	0.5	0.8
Migran dalaman Internal migrants	('000)	147.0	282.1
Migran dalam negeri Intra-state migrants		98.9	191.3
Migran antara negeri Inter-state migrants		48.1	90.8

Nota/ Note :

¹Tidak termasuk migrasi dari Malaysia ke negara lain

Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries

Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables
Jadual 2: Kadar migrasi mengikut negeri destinasi dan taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 2: Migration rates by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	2022			2024		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migran dalam <i>Internal</i> migrants	Migran antarabangsa ¹ <i>International</i> migrants	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migran dalam <i>Internal</i> migrants	Migran antarabangsa ¹ <i>International</i> migrants
Johor	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0
Kedah ^a	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	0.0
Kelantan ^a	0.6	0.6	-	0.5	0.5	-
Melaka ^a	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	-
Negeri Sembilan	1.4	1.2	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.1
Pahang	0.6	0.6	-	0.5	0.5	0.0
Pulau Pinang	0.4	0.4	-	1.1	1.0	0.1
Perak	0.4	0.4	-	0.5	0.3	0.2
Perlis ^a	1.4	1.4	-	0.6	0.6	-
Selangor	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.0
Terengganu ^a	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.3	0.0
Sabah ^a	0.2	0.2	-	0.4	0.3	0.0
Sarawak	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*	*	*	1.9	1.9	0.0
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	*	*	*
W.P. Putrajaya ^a	*	*	*	0.7	0.7	-

Nota/ Notes :
¹Tidak termasuk migrasi dari Malaysia ke negara lain

Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries
^aTertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati

Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

* Data tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

Data could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values
0.0 Nilai kurang daripada 0.05

Value less than 0.05

Jadual 3: Migrasi mengikut negeri destinasi dan taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 3: Migrants by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Negeri destinasi State of destination	2022				2024			
	Jumlah Total	Migran dalam negeri Intra-state migrants	Migran antara negeri Inter-state migrants	Migran antarabangsa ¹ International migrants	Jumlah Total	Migran dalam negeri Intra-state migrants	Migran antara negeri Inter-state migrants	Migran antarabangsa ¹ International migrants
Johor	100.0	91.9	7.5	0.6	100.0	70.3	28.7	1.0
Kedah ^a	100.0	72.9	27.1	-	100.0	36.7	60.3	2.9
Kelantan ^a	100.0	57.2	42.8	-	100.0	61.6	38.4	-
Melaka ^a	100.0	38.9	61.1	-	100.0	54.3	45.7	-
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	38.0	51.8	10.2	100.0	57.7	33.5	8.9
Pahang	100.0	51.8	47.1	1.1	100.0	45.8	52.8	1.4
Pulau Pinang	100.0	62.6	37.4	-	100.0	63.5	27.2	9.3
Perak	100.0	51.4	48.6	-	100.0	39.1	29.7	31.2
Perlis ^a	100.0	38.0	62.0	-	100.0	55.0	45.0	-
Selangor	100.0	71.9	15.0	13.2	100.0	69.5	27.1	3.4
Terengganu ^a	100.0	47.1	52.9	-	100.0	64.9	25.3	9.8
Sabah ^a	100.0	58.1	41.9	-	100.0	68.7	18.8	12.5
Sarawak	100.0	52.0	20.3	27.7	100.0	57.9	15.6	26.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*	*	*	*	100.0	65.5	33.3	1.2
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
W.P. Putrajaya ^a	*	*	*	*	100.0	11.5	88.5	-

Nota/ Notes:

¹Tidak termasuk migrasi dari Malaysia ke negara lain

Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries

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

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Data could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables

Jadual 4: Aliran migrasi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 4: Migration flow by state, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Negeri State	2022								
	Migran masuk In- migrants	Migran keluar Out- migrants	Migran bersih Net- migrants	Migran masuk In- migrants	Migran keluar Out- migrants	Migran bersih Net- migrants	Migrasi kasar Gross-migration		Nisbah keberkesanan migrasi Migration effectiveness ratio (%)
	Bilangan/ Number (‘000)			Kadar bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk Rate per 1,000 population			Bilangan Number (‘000)	Kadar Rate	
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	2.0	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	9.0	-	9.0	2.5	9.0	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

Nota/ Notes :
*Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati
Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution
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 4: Aliran migrasi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 4: Migration flow by state, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri State	2024								Nisbah keberkesanan migrasi Migration effectiveness ratio (%)
	Migran masuk In- migrants	Migran keluar Out- migrants	Migran bersih Net- migrants	Migran masuk In- migrants	Migran keluar Out- migrants	Migran bersih Net- migrants	Migrasi kasar Gross-migration		
	Bilangan/ Number (^{'000})			Kadar bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk Rate per 1,000 population			Bilangan Number (^{'000})	Kadar Rate	
Johor ^a	11.3	7.2	4.1	2.7	1.7	1.0	18.5	4.5	22.0
Kedah ^a	6.2	5.3	0.9	2.8	2.4	0.4	11.5	5.2	7.6
Kelantan ^a	3.6	3.7	-0.1	1.9	2.0	-0.1	7.2	3.9	-1.3
Melaka ^a	1.5	3.1	-1.5	1.5	2.9	-1.5	4.6	4.4	-33.1
Negeri Sembilan ^a	5.1	3.7	1.5	4.2	3.0	1.2	8.8	7.2	16.8
Pulau Pinang ^a	5.1	9.2	-4.2	2.8	5.2	-2.3	14.3	8.0	-29.2
Perak ^a	3.6	4.1	-0.5	1.4	1.6	-0.2	7.8	3.1	-6.2
Selangor	28.4	20.0	8.4	3.9	2.7	1.2	48.3	6.6	17.4
Sabah ^a	2.5	5.2	-2.7	0.7	1.4	-0.7	7.8	2.1	-34.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	12.9	20.5	-7.6	6.3	10.0	-3.7	33.3	16.3	-22.8

Nota/ Notes:

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

Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

Data bagi Pahang, Perlis, Terengganu, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

Data for Pahang, Perlis, Terengganu, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables

Jadual 5: Migran dalaman mengikut negeri asal dan negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 5: Internal migrants by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(’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	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/ Notes :
*Tertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati
Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution
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: Migran dalaman mengikut negeri asal dan negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 5: Internal migrants by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

('000)

Negeri asal State of origin	2024										
	Negeri destinasi State of destination										
	Malaysia	Johor ^a	Kedah ^a	Kelantan ^a	Melaka ^a	Negeri Sembilan ^a	Pulau Pinang ^a	Perak ^a	Selangor	Sabah ^a	W.P. Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia	244.7	37.7	9.8	9.2	3.1	14.2	17.2	8.4	97.6	10.5	36.9
Johor ^a	33.9	27.6	0.1	0.7	-	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.1	1.3
Kedah ^a	8.1	-	3.9	-	-	-	0.7	0.4	1.5	-	0.1
Kelantan ^a	8.7	0.2	-	5.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	-	0.7	-	0.2
Melaka ^a	4.6	1.4	-	-	1.8	-	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	-
Negeri Sembilan ^a	12.4	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	2.6	0.1	0.2
Pulau Pinang ^a	21.5	0.6	5.2	-	-	0.1	12.4	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.0
Perak ^a	7.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	-	0.9	0.8	4.8	0.6	-	0.4
Selangor	89.2	3.0	0.1	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.1	72.8	0.7	6.6
Sabah ^a	14.2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	9.3	1.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	44.1	2.3	-	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	13.8	0.3	25.3

Nota/ Notes:

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

Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

Data bagi Pahang, Perlis, Terengganu, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi

Data for Pahang, Perlis, Terengganu, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables

Jadual 6: Migran dalaman mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 6: Internal migrants by migration flow, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)		
Aliran migrasi Migration flow	2022	2024
Jumlah Total	100.0	100.0
Bandar - Bandar Urban - Urban	78.2	84.2
Bandar - Luar bandar Urban - Rural	16.7	8.2
Luar bandar - Bandar Rural - Urban	2.4	0.5
Luar bandar - Luar bandar Rural - Rural	2.7	7.1

Jadual 7: Migran dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 7: Intra-state migrants by migration flow, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	2022				
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	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>
Malaysia	100.0	79.3	14.7	2.4	3.6
Johor ^a	100.0	89.9	10.1	-	-
Kedah	100.0	81.2	8.1	10.7	-
Kelantan ^a	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 ^a	100.0	82.8	17.2	-	-
Perak	100.0	82.1	17.9	-	-
Perlis ^a	100.0	85.0	15.0	-	-
Selangor	100.0	95.5	4.5	-	-
Terengganu ^a	100.0	35.3	41.1	4.3	19.3
Sabah ^a	100.0	65.7	27.6	6.7	-
Sarawak	100.0	47.0	15.0	15.0	23.0

Nota/ Notes:

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

Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

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 and W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables
Jadual 7: Migran dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)
Table 7: Intra-state migrants by migration flow, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	2024				
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	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>
Malaysia	100.0	84.6	7.2	0.6	7.6
Johor	100.0	68.3	15.8	1.7	14.2
Kedah ^a	100.0	49.4	17.2	3.0	30.4
Kelantan ^a	100.0	40.4	49.3	0.0	10.3
Melaka ^a	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	94.7	2.4	-	2.9
Pahang	100.0	26.4	42.9	-	30.8
Pulau Pinang	100.0	93.5	4.0	-	2.5
Perak	100.0	70.8	-	-	29.2
Perlis ^a	100.0	86.0	8.1	-	5.9
Selangor	100.0	96.2	0.5	-	3.3
Terengganu ^a	100.0	76.6	10.4	4.2	8.8
Sabah ^a	100.0	72.9	16.3	-	10.8
Sarawak	100.0	66.7	12.3	4.1	16.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	100.0	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya ^a	100.0	-	-	-	-

Nota/ Notes :
^aTertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati
Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution
Data bagi W.P. Labuan tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi
Data for W.P. Labuan could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

Jadual 8: Migran antara negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 8: Inter-state migrants by migration flows, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	2022				
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	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>
Malaysia	100.0	75.9	21.0	2.2	0.8
Johor ^a	100.0	34.0	66.0	-	-
Kedah	100.0	91.8	8.2	-	-
Kelantan ^a	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 ^a	100.0	54.4	7.6	38.0	-
Perak	100.0	97.2	2.8	-	-
Perlis ^a	100.0	76.1	23.9	-	-
Selangor	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Terengganu ^a	100.0	52.0	34.9	-	13.1
Sabah ^a	100.0	95.1	4.9	-	-
Sarawak	100.0	58.4	41.6	-	-

Nota/ Notes:

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

Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

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 and W.P. Putrajaya could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables
Jadual 8: Migran antara negeri mengikut aliran migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)
Table 8: Inter-state migrants by migration flows, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	2024				
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	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>
Malaysia	100.0	83.2	10.2	0.4	6.2
Johor	100.0	79.8	10.8	3.3	6.0
Kedah ^a	100.0	69.9	20.9	-	9.2
Kelantan ^a	100.0	19.7	72.5	-	7.8
Melaka ^a	100.0	94.3	-	-	5.7
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	85.2	12.3	-	2.5
Pahang	100.0	61.0	32.3	-	6.7
Pulau Pinang	100.0	95.1	1.1	-	3.8
Perak	100.0	73.6	15.3	-	11.0
Perlis ^a	100.0	90.2	-	-	9.8
Selangor	100.0	97.2	0.2	-	2.6
Terengganu ^a	100.0	84.6	15.4	-	-
Sabah ^a	100.0	35.8	10.2	-	53.9
Sarawak	100.0	43.9	30.5	-	25.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	100.0	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya ^a	100.0	-	-	-	-

Nota/ Notes :
^aTertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati
Subject to a high Relative Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution
Data bagi W.P. Labuan tidak dapat dikeluarkan disebabkan nilai relatif yang tinggi
Data for W.P. Labuan could not be released due to high Relative Standard Error (RSE) values

Jadual 9: Migran dalaman dan migran antarabangsa mengikut sebab-sebab migrasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 9: Internal migrants and international migrants by reasons for migration, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

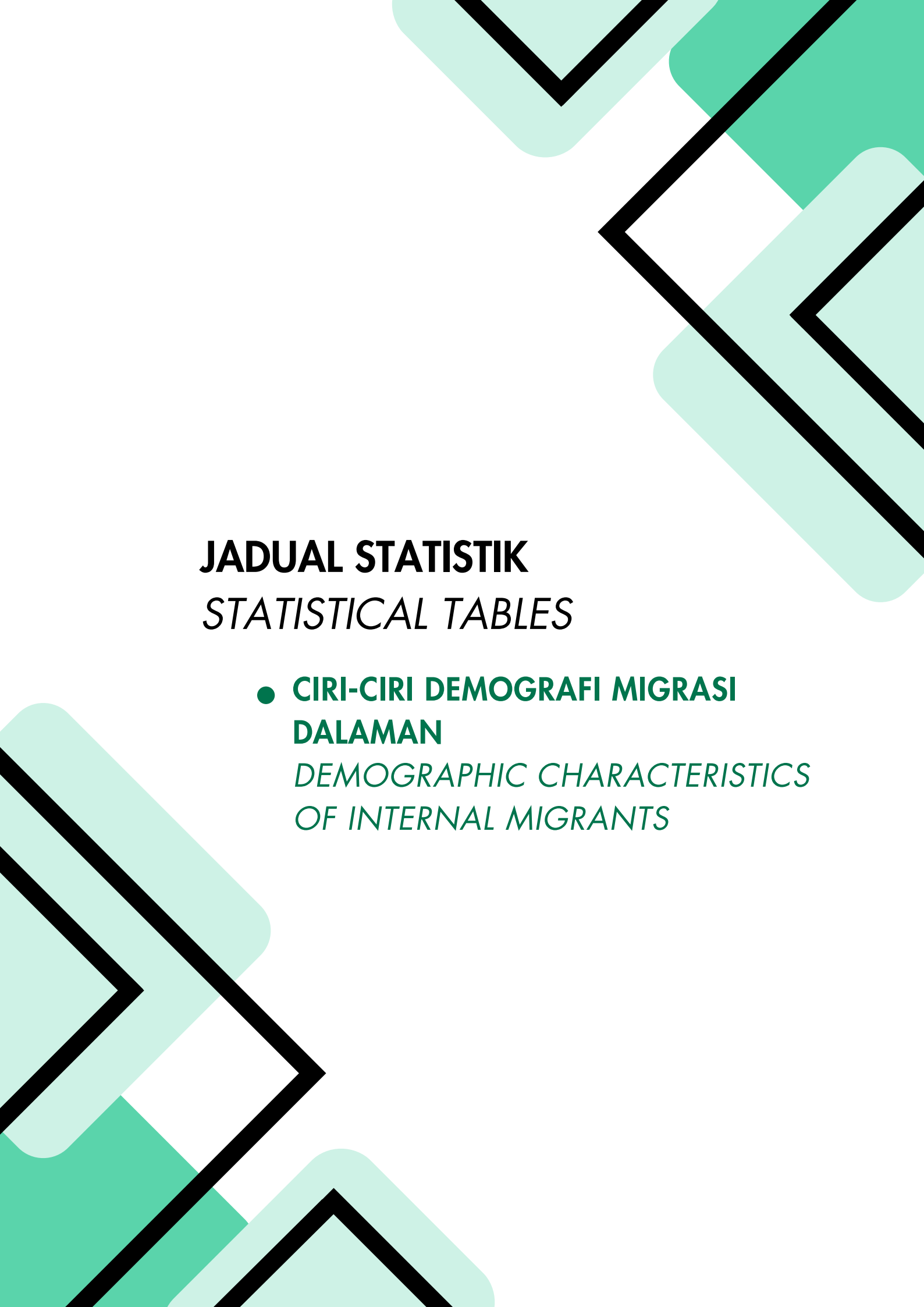
Sebab-sebab migrasi <i>Reasons for migration</i>	2022			2024		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	Migran antarabangsa ¹ <i>International migrants</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	Migran antarabangsa ¹ <i>International migrants</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kerjaya <i>Career</i>	21.7	18.3	63.5	21.2	17.2	79.8
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	6.4	5.4	18.4	3.5	3.0	10.3
Persekitaran <i>Environment</i>	18.7	19.3	10.0	24.6	26.1	2.9
Perkahwinan & penceraian <i>Marriage & divorce</i>	5.5	5.7	3.0	3.5	3.7	0.7
Mengikut keluarga <i>Follow family</i>	44.1	47.3	4.1	43.7	46.2	6.3
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	3.7	3.9	1.0	3.5	3.8	-

Nota/ Note:

¹Tidak 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: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 10: Internal migrants and non-migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2022			2024		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–14 tahun/ <i>years</i>	24.2	26.1	22.2	21.4	19.8	23.5
15–24 tahun/ <i>years</i>	21.4	20.0	22.9	18.6	19.0	18.0
25–34 tahun/ <i>years</i>	33.1	33.0	33.3	24.2	26.5	21.2
35–44 tahun/ <i>years</i>	13.4	13.6	13.1	16.4	15.6	17.4
45–54 tahun/ <i>years</i>	4.5	5.4	3.5	12.1	12.6	11.6
55–64 tahun/ <i>years</i>	2.2	1.3	3.2	4.6	4.1	5.2
65 tahun dan lebih <i>65 years and over</i>	1.3	0.6	2.0	2.7	2.4	3.1
Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–14 tahun/ <i>years</i>	22.2	22.0	22.5	21.2	20.8	21.6
15–24 tahun/ <i>years</i>	17.6	18.0	17.3	17.5	17.9	17.1
25–34 tahun/ <i>years</i>	17.5	18.2	16.7	17.8	18.8	16.7
35–44 tahun/ <i>years</i>	15.9	16.2	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.0
45–54 tahun/ <i>years</i>	11.0	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.9	11.4
55–64 tahun/ <i>years</i>	8.4	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.0	8.8
65 tahun dan lebih <i>65 years and over</i>	7.3	6.8	7.9	7.7	7.0	8.3

Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables

Jadual 11: Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 11: Internal migration rates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	2022			2024		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Jumlah Total	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
1–14 tahun/ years	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
15–24 tahun/ years	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
25–34 tahun/ years	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0
35–44 tahun/ years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
45–54 tahun/ years	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.8
55–64 tahun/ years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
65 tahun dan lebih 65 years and over	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

Jadual 12: Nisbah jantina bagi migrasi dalaman dan bukan migrasi mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 12: Sex ratio of internal migrants and non-migration by age group, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2022		2024	
	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>	105	109	127	110
1–14 tahun/ years	124	106	107	106
15–24 tahun/ years	92	113	134	116
25–34 tahun/ years	104	118	159	124
35–44 tahun/ years	109	112	114	114
45–54 tahun/ years	166	104	138	106
55–64 tahun/ years	43	101	101	100
65 tahun dan lebih <i>65 years and over</i>	34	94	98	93

Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables
Jadual 13: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran mengikut kumpulan etnik dan strata destinasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 13: Internal migrants and non-migrants by ethnic group and strata of destination, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	2022			2024		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>
Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Warganegara <i>Citizens</i>	94.6	94.0	96.9	85.1	84.8	86.9
Bumiputera	76.7	72.4	94.7	55.8	56.2	77.1
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	8.1	9.7	1.8	17.0	19.4	3.9
India <i>Indians</i>	8.7	10.7	0.4	8.3	8.9	4.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	1.0	1.3	-	0.4	0.2	1.2
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-citizens</i>	5.4	6.0	3.1	14.9	15.2	13.1
Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Warganegara <i>Citizens</i>	92.6	93.4	89.4	90.1	90.8	87.6
Bumiputera	64.5	60.5	81.3	63.2	58.1	79.3
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	21.4	25.1	5.6	20.3	25.0	5.8
India <i>Indians</i>	6.1	7.2	1.7	5.9	7.2	1.8
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-citizens</i>	7.4	6.6	10.6	9.9	9.2	12.4

Jadual 14: Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan etnik dan strata destinasi, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 14: Internal migration rates by ethnic group and strata of destination, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	2022			2024		
	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>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5
Warganegara <i>Citizens</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5
Bumiputera	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4
India <i>Indians</i>	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	0.8	1.1	-	0.6	0.4	0.9
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-citizens</i>	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.5	0.6

Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables

Jadual 15: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran dalam umur bekerja mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 15: Internal migrants and non-migrants among working age by marital status, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Taraf perkahwinan <i>Marital status</i>	2022		2024	
	Migrasi dalaman ¹ <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>	Migrasi dalaman ¹ <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>	32.0	40.6	35.6	41.0
Berkahwin <i>Married</i>	59.1	55.0	59.9	54.6
Balu/ duda/ bercerai/ berpisah <i>Widowed/ divorced/ separated</i>	8.9	4.4	4.5	4.4

Nota/ Note :
¹ 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: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran dalam umur bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024*Table 16: Internal migrants and non-migrants among working age by educational attainment, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024*

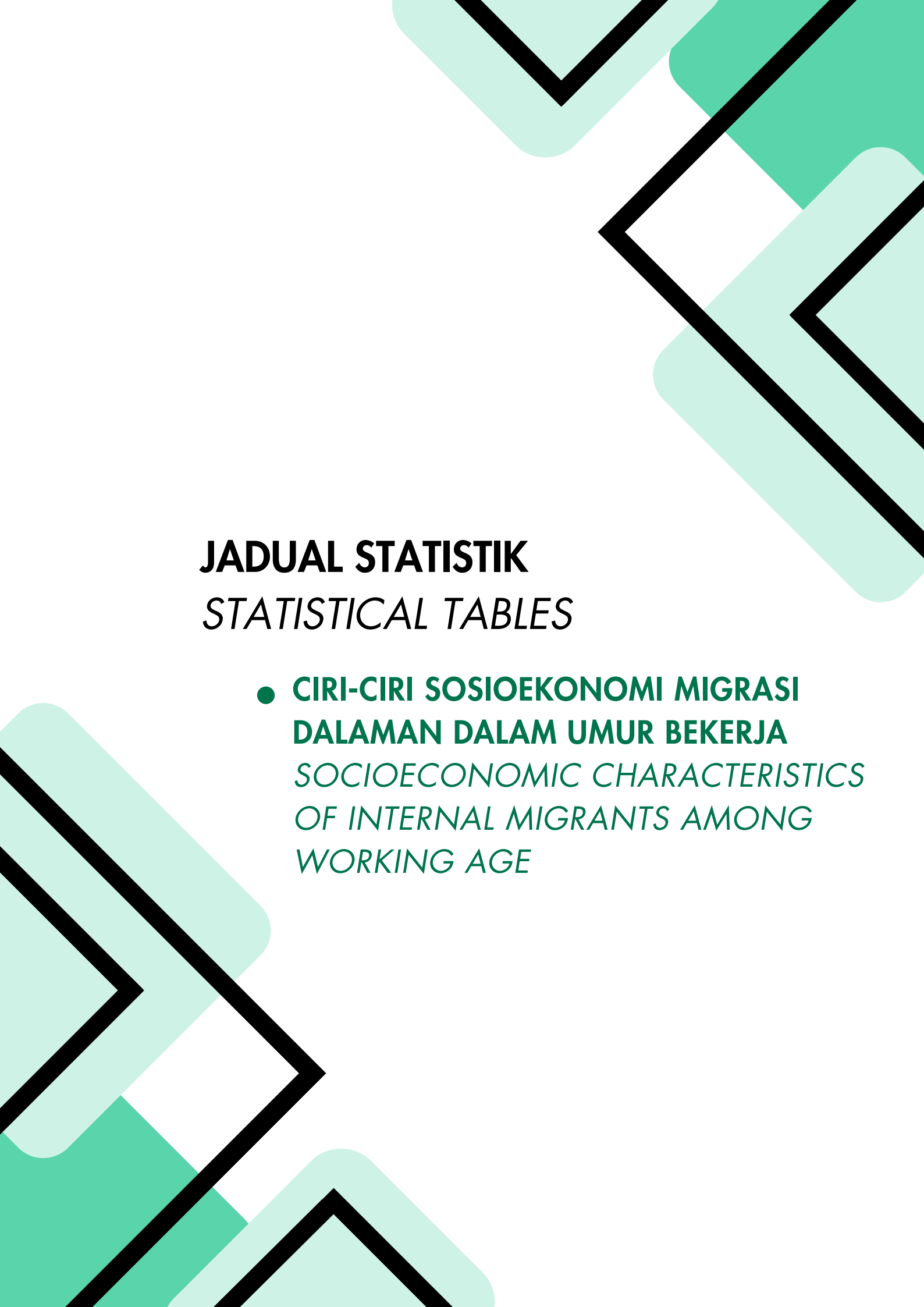
(%)

Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>	2022		2024	
	Migrasi dalaman ¹ <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>	Migrasi dalaman ¹ <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>	1.7	2.6	3.7	2.5
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	8.0	8.3	7.6	8.9
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	47.3	56.4	50.0	57.9
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	43.0	32.7	38.7	30.7

Nota/ Note :¹ Dipiawaikan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi (Rujuk jadual A1)*Standardising according to the age distribution of non-migrant population (Refer to table A1)*

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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 migran dalaman dan bukan migran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 17: Labour force participation rate of internal migrants and non-migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	2022			2024		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Migran dalaman Internal migrants						
Jumlah Total	73.3	84.9	61.5	66.6	79.4	49.4
15–24 tahun/ years	48.8	53.6	44.5	36.7	40.1	32.2
25–34 tahun/ years	87.0	98.8	74.8	83.1	95.5	63.2
35–44 tahun/ years	81.7	96.3	65.8	80.0	96.2	61.6
45–54 tahun/ years	82.0	93.2	63.5	71.0	87.8	47.8
55–64 tahun/ years	36.1	61.2	25.3	41.1	67.3	14.8
Bukan migran Non-migrants						
Jumlah Total	63.7	78.5	47.3	64.4	79.9	46.7
15–24 tahun/ years	35.0	41.9	27.2	36.0	43.2	27.6
25–34 tahun/ years	82.4	96.2	66.2	82.4	96.8	64.4
35–44 tahun/ years	80.4	97.9	60.7	80.0	98.0	59.4
45–54 tahun/ years	73.3	94.6	51.2	73.4	95.1	50.3
55–64 tahun/ years	41.1	59.8	22.3	43.3	64.1	22.3

Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables

Jadual 18: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh migran dalaman dan bukan migran mengikut aliran migrasi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 18: Labour force participation rate of internal migrants and non-migrants by migration flow and sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Aliran migrasi <i>Migration flow</i>	2022			2024		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	73.3	84.9	61.5	68.2	79.4	49.4
Bandar - Bandar <i>Urban - Urban</i>	75.6	86.1	65.0	66.5	78.0	51.2
Bandar - Luar bandar <i>Urban - Rural</i>	65.5	82.1	47.3	66.5	91.8	38.0
Luar bandar - Bandar <i>Rural - Urban</i>	60.3	72.0	47.6	59.8	79.9	46.1
Luar bandar - Luar bandar <i>Rural - Rural</i>	62.7	77.4	47.6	66.5	83.8	38.0
Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	63.7	78.5	47.3	83.6	79.9	46.7
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	63.9	77.7	48.7	64.9	79.0	49.0
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	63.2	82.0	41.0	62.8	82.5	39.1

Jadual 19: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 19: Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by occupation, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2022		2024	
	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>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	4.4	6.1	5.1	5.4
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	20.4	15.4	16.7	14.5
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technician and associate professionals</i>	13.7	11.3	15.4	10.7
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	6.5	8.7	9.4	7.9
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	22.4	20.2	19.0	20.1
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	1.8	5.2	2.7	5.9
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	4.5	7.9	6.2	7.6
Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang <i>Plant and machine-operators and assemblers</i>	14.3	13.1	11.9	13.9
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	10.4	11.4	13.8	14.1

Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables
Jadual 20: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 20: Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by industry, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Industri <i>Industry</i>	2022		2024	
	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>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pertanian,perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>	4.6	9.6	2.4	11.6
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	19.4	16.8	17.2	15.9
Bekalan elektrik, gas wap, dan pendingin udara <i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>	-	0.5	0.6	0.4
Bekalan air;pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan <i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</i>	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	5.8	8.7	8.9	8.9
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>	16.9	17.0	14.5	17.3
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	4.9	5.4	9.0	6.0
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverages service activities</i>	10.9	9.0	9.9	9.2
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	2.5	2.3	5.7	2.1
Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful <i>Financial and insurance/takaful activities</i>	1.9	3.0	3.2	2.6
Aktiviti hartanah <i>Real estate activities</i>	-	0.7	1.3	0.7
Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal <i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>	3.9	2.8	3.0	2.6
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support services activities</i>	2.8	4.3	4.6	4.8
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib <i>Public administration and defence compulsory social security</i>	7.1	5.9	8.0	5.0
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	10.4	6.9	4.1	6.0
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work activities</i>	6.7	3.8	4.7	3.7
Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi <i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.3
Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan <i>Activities of household as employers</i>	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4

Jadual 21: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 21: Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by status in employment, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Taraf pekerjaan <i>Status in employment</i>	2022		2024	
	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>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	2.7	3.5	2.0	3.2
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	82.7	76.0	87.9	79.0
Bekerja Sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	13.5	17.5	8.5	15.4
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	1.2	2.9	1.6	2.4

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The background features abstract geometric shapes in two shades of teal and black. In the top right, there are nested, rounded triangular shapes pointing downwards, outlined in black. In the bottom left, there are similar shapes pointing upwards, also outlined in black. The central text is positioned between these decorative elements.

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, jantina, kumpulan etnik, taraf perkahwinan, pencapaian pendidikan, penyertaan dalam tenaga buruh dan 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, penemu ramah 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 diperolehi.
- 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 2023 hingga 1 Januari 2024
Februari	1 Februari 2023 hingga 1 Februari 2024
Mac	1 Mac 2023 hingga 1 Mac 2024
April	1 April 2023 hingga 1 April 2024
Mei	1 Mei 2023 hingga 1 Mei 2024
Jun	1 Jun 2023 hingga 1 Jun 2024
Julai	1 Julai 2023 hingga 1 Julai 2024
Ogos	1 Ogos 2023 hingga 1 Ogos 2024
September	1 September 2023 hingga 1 September 2024
Oktober	1 Oktober 2023 hingga 1 Oktober 2024
November	1 November 2023 hingga 1 November 2024
Disember	1 Disember 2023 hingga 1 Disember 2024

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 penduduk 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.

Peratusan 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:
- 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;
 - ahli biasa yang telah atau akan tinggal di suatu tempat kediaman sekurang-kurangnya bagi tempoh tiga bulan; dan
 - berumur satu tahun dan lebih.

7. RANGKA PENSAMPELAN

- 7.1 Rangka pensampelan yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel Survei Migrasi 2024 adalah berdasarkan Rangka Pensampelan Isi Rumah yang terdiri daripada Blok Penghitungan (BP) yang diwujudkan untuk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020 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.

BANDAR ialah kawasan yang diwartakan serta kawasan tepu bina yang bersempadan dengannya dan gabungan kedua-dua kawasan ini mempunyai penduduk 10,000 orang atau lebih; atau Kawasan pembangunan khusus.

LUAR BANDAR merujuk kepada strata 3 dan 4, iaitu kawasan/penempatan yang mempunyai Penduduk kurang daripada 10,000 orang.

^a Rujuk Penemuan Utama, Bandar dan luar Bandar, Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020

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 atau kawasan pembangunan khusus semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020.

- **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

- 7.4 Pembandaran merupakan proses yang dinamik dan sentiasa berubah mengikut kemajuan dan pembangunan. Oleh itu, kawasan bandar bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 dan 2020 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:

- i. Kadar respon daripada survei yang lepas;
- ii. Peringkat reka bentuk pensampelan; dan
- iii. Ralat yang disasarkan.

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

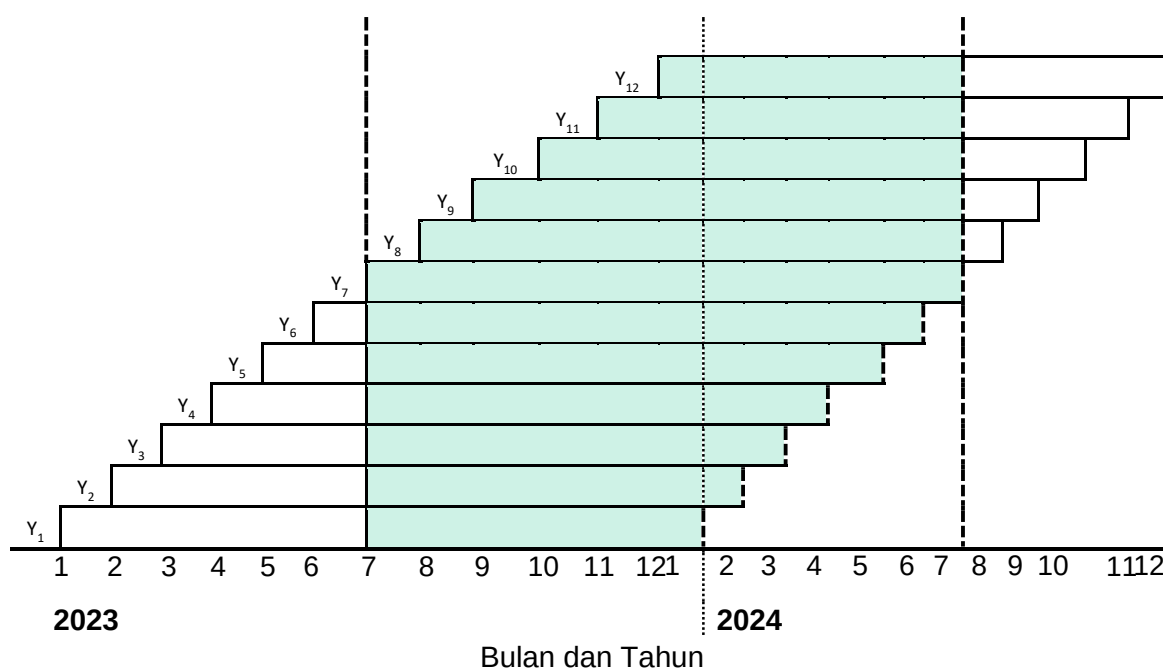
9.2 Agihan saiz sampel bagi Survei Migrasi 2024 adalah seperti berikut:

Negeri	Bilangan BP terpilih	Bilangan TK terpilih
Johor	812	6,603
Kedah	723	5,818
Kelantan	539	4,365
Melaka	332	2,809
Negeri Sembilan	503	3,790
Pahang	650	5,456
Pulau Pinang	476	3,915
Perak	757	5,964
Perlis	198	1,647
Selangor	798	6,321
Terengganu	489	3,996
Sabah	1,041	8,563
Sarawak	1,107	9,009
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	336	2,738
W.P. Labuan	99	818
W.P. Putrajaya	126	1,044
Malaysia	8,986	72,856

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 2023 hingga 30 Jun 2024 untuk tahun survei 2024. 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 2024. $t=1, 2, \dots, 12$, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam rajah berikut:

Rajah 1: Migrasi purata bagi 1 Julai 2023 hingga 30 Jun 2024



Persamaan 1

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \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] \\
& = \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)
\end{aligned}$$

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

10.4 Ini bermakna migrasi purata 1 Julai 2023 hingga 30 Jun 2024 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.

^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 untuk mengubahsuai kadar dan nisbah yang dianggarkan daripada survei.

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.
- 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**.

Migrasi dalaman = Migran antara negeri + 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 berisiko 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.

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

11.7 **Nisbah jantina**

Merujuk kepada bilangan lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan.

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

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. Data pekerjaan bagi 2024 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 migrasi terpilih di muka surat 4 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 2024, kadar migrasi dalaman peringkat Malaysia ialah 0.8 peratus, dengan RSE 5.58 peratus dan ralat piawai (*Standard Error [SE]*) ialah 0.05 peratus. Pada selang keyakinan $\alpha = 0.05$, kadar migrasi dalaman berada antara 0.75 – 0.94 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, pengekodan 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, semakin 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. Labuan tidak diterbitkan memandangkan bilangan kes terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran.
- 13.2 Anggaran statistik terperinci bagi Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Perlis, Terengganu, Sabah dan W.P. Putrajaya 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 interviewers will visit selected living quarters to collect information of all household members including demographic particulars. In terms of operation, Migration Survey questions are asked for household members **aged 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 2023 to 1 st January 2024
February	1 st February 2023 to 1 st February 2024
March	1 st March 2023 to 1 st March 2024
April	1 st April 2023 to 1 st April 2024
May	1 st May 2023 to 1 st May 2024
June	1 st June 2023 to 1 st June 2024
July	1 st July 2023 to 1 st July 2024
August	1 st August 2023 to 1 st August 2024
September	1 st September 2023 to 1 st September 2024
October	1 st October 2023 to 1 st October 2024
November	1 st November 2023 to 1 st November 2024
December	1 st December 2023 to 1 st December 2024

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 2020 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 comply 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 2024 is based on the Household Sampling Frame which is made up of Enumeration Blocks (EBs) created for the 2020 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.

URBAN is a gazetted area and the built-up area bordering it and the combination of these two areas have a population of 10,000 persons or more; or special development area.

RURAL refers to strata 3 and 4, which are areas/ settlements with a population of less than 10,000 persons.

^a Refer Key Findings, Urban and Rural, 2020 Population and Housing Census

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 2020 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 populations
<i>Metropolitan</i>	<i>75,000 and over</i>
<i>Urban large</i>	<i>10,000 to 74,999</i>
<i>Urban small</i>	<i>1,000 to 9,999</i>
<i>Rural</i>	<i>The rest of the areas</i>

- 7.4 *Urbanisation is a dynamic process and keeps changing in line with the progress and development. Thus, the urban areas for the 2010 and 2020 censuses do not necessarily refer to the same areas, as areas fulfilling the criteria of urban continue to increase or grow with time.*

8. **SAMPLE DESIGN**

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

Primary strata : Urban and rural strata

Secondary strata : States and administrative district within the primary strata

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

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.

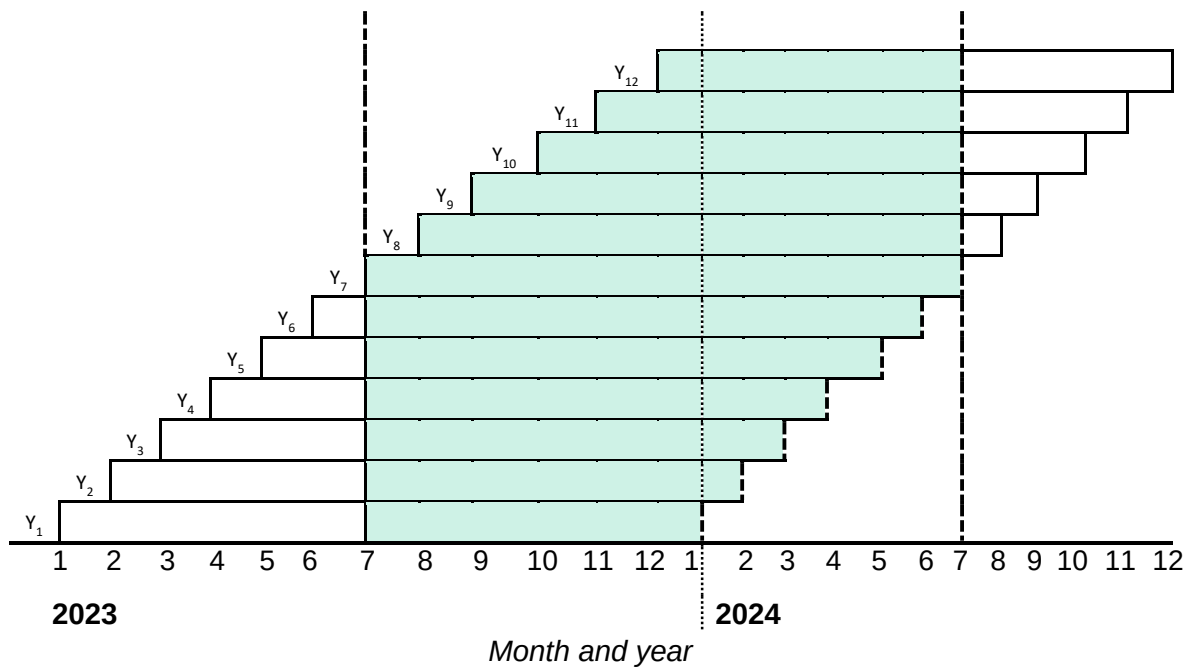
9.2 The sample size of the Migration Survey 2024 are as follows:

State	Number of selected EBs	Number of selected LQs
<i>Johor</i>	812	6,603
<i>Kedah</i>	723	5,818
<i>Kelantan</i>	539	4,365
<i>Melaka</i>	332	2,809
<i>Negeri Sembilan</i>	503	3,790
<i>Pahang</i>	650	5,456
<i>Pulau Pinang</i>	476	3,915
<i>Perak</i>	757	5,964
<i>Perlis</i>	198	1,647
<i>Selangor</i>	798	6,321
<i>Terengganu</i>	489	3,996
<i>Sabah</i>	1,041	8,563
<i>Sarawak</i>	1,107	9,009
<i>W.P. Kuala Lumpur</i>	336	2,738
<i>W.P. Labuan</i>	99	818
<i>W.P. Putrajaya</i>	126	1,044
Malaysia	8,986	72,856

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 2023 to 30th June 2024 for the year 2024. 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 2024. $t=1, 2, \dots, 12$, as illustrated in the following diagram.

Diagram 1: Average migration for 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024



Equation1

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \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] \\
& = \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)
\end{aligned}$$

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

10.4 This means that the average migration for 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024 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,	P1:	0.0544 x 12	=	0.6532
	P2:	0.0620 x 12	=	0.7441
	P3:	0.0703 x 12	=	0.8441
	P4:	0.0796 x 12	=	0.9552
	P5:	0.0900 x 12	=	1.0802
	P6:	0.1019 x 12	=	1.2230
	P7:	0.1158 x 12	=	1.3897
	P8:	0.1039 x 12	=	1.2469
	P9:	0.0935 x 12	=	1.1219
	P10:	0.0842 x 12	=	1.0108
	P11:	0.0759 x 12	=	0.9108
	P12:	0.0683 x 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.

^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 and in Migration Survey, external weight is the population factor. The population factor is obtained through up-to-date estimates of population totals which is used to inflate the various rates and ratios estimated from the survey.

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. These statistics are used as input to formulate future plans and policies.
- ii. **Current population estimates** to illustrate the size of the current population and is prepared annually based on the recent data on birth, death and migration.

11. CONCEPTS 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 in net out-migrants.

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

iv. Gross migration

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

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

v. In-migration rate

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

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

vi. **Out-migration rate**

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

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

vii. **Net migration rate**

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

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

viii. **Gross migration rate**

The number of gross migrations 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 statusi. **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:

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

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 2024 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 occupation
 - 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 6 are the reclassification of industry as follows:

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

- 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 2024, the internal migration rate for Malaysia was 0.8 per cent with RSE of 5.58 per cent and standard error (SE) of 0.05 per cent. At confidence interval $\alpha = 0.05$, the internal migration rate was in the range of 0.75 – 0.94 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. Labuan was not published because the number of cases was too small to be estimated.*
- 13.2 Detailed estimates for Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Perlis, Terengganu, Sabah dan W.P. Putrajaya 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 standardization 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*

The background features abstract geometric shapes in two shades of teal and black. In the top right, there are nested, rounded triangular shapes pointing downwards, outlined in black. In the bottom left, there are similar shapes pointing upwards, also outlined in black. The central text is positioned between these decorative elements.

JADUAL PIAWAIAN *STANDARDISATION TABLES*

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Jadual A1: Piawaian migrasi dalaman dalam umur bekerja mengikut taraf perkahwinan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi, Malaysia, 2024*Table A1: Standardisation of internal migrants among working age by marital status based on the age distribution of non-migrant population, Malaysia, 2024*

(%)

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 tetap <i>Widowed/ divorced/ permanently separated</i>
15-24 tahun/ <i>years</i>	24.6	1.000	0.837	0.153	0.011
25-34 tahun/ <i>years</i>	25	1.000	0.335	0.650	0.014
35-44 tahun/ <i>years</i>	22.9	1.000	0.208	0.759	0.033
45-54 tahun/ <i>years</i>	15.7	1.000	0.060	0.855	0.085
55-64 tahun/ <i>years</i>	11.8	1.000	0.084	0.724	0.192
Migrasi dalaman (tidak diapiawaikan) <i>Internal migrants (non-standardised)</i>		100.0	37.1	58.9	4.0
Migrasi dalaman (diapiawaikan) ² <i>Internal migrants (standardised)²</i>		100.0	35.6	59.4	5.0
Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>		100.0	41.0	54.6	4.4

Jadual Piawaian
Standardisation Tables
Jadual A2: Piawaian migrasi dalaman dalam umur bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migrasi, Malaysia, 2024

Table A2: Standardisation of internal migrants among working age by educational attainment based on the age distribution of non-migrant population, Malaysia, 2024

(%)

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 pencapaian pendidikan (ra) <i>Distribution of internal migrants by educational attainment (ra)</i>				
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>
15-24 tahun/ <i>years</i>	24.6	1.000	0.055	0.514	0.369	0.061
25-34 tahun/ <i>years</i>	25	1.000	0.032	0.423	0.517	0.028
35-44 tahun/ <i>years</i>	22.9	1.000	0.053	0.504	0.402	0.041
45-54 tahun/ <i>years</i>	15.7	1.000	0.148	0.554	0.280	0.019
55-64 tahun/ <i>years</i>	11.8	1.000	0.172	0.559	0.249	0.020
Migrasi dalaman (tidak diapiawaikan) <i>Internal migrants (non-standardised)</i>		100.0	6.9	49.2	40.2	3.7
Migrasi dalaman (diapiawaikan) ² <i>Internal migrants (standardised)²</i>		100.0	7.6	50.0	38.7	3.7
Bukan migrasi <i>Non-migrants</i>		100.0	8.9	57.9	30.7	2.5

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JADUAL RALAT PIAWAI RELATIF

RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR TABLES

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Jadual A3: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran kadar migrasi dalaman penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2024*Table A3: Relative standard error of estimates for internal migration rates of population aged 1 year and over by state of destination, Malaysia, 2024*

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	Kadar migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migration rates</i>	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Kadar migrasi dalaman pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Internal migration rates at 95% confidence interval</i>		
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>			
Malaysia	0.8	5.58	0.05	0.75	-	0.94
Johor	0.9	16.11	0.15	0.69	-	1.29
Kedah ^a	0.5	29.39	0.14	0.26	-	0.82
Kelantan ^a	0.5	26.16	0.13	0.30	-	0.83
Melaka ^a	0.3	28.05	0.09	0.19	-	0.56
Negeri Sembilan	1.2	19.59	0.23	0.80	-	1.73
Pahang	0.5	18.98	0.10	0.36	-	0.76
Pulau Pinang	1.0	17.40	0.17	0.70	-	1.38
Perak	0.3	18.85	0.06	0.23	-	0.48
Perlis ^a	0.6	27.95	0.18	0.37	-	1.11
Selangor	1.4	11.22	0.16	1.12	-	1.73
Terengganu ^a	0.3	28.16	0.09	0.18	-	0.56
Sabah ^a	0.3	29.24	0.09	0.18	-	0.57
Sarawak	0.6	18.35	0.10	0.39	-	0.80
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1.9	12.36	0.23	1.46	-	2.37
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	*		
W.P. Putrajaya ^a	0.7	27.61	0.20	0.43	-	1.27

Nota/ Notes :*** Bilangan migrasi dalaman terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran***The number of internal migration is too small to estimate***^aTertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati***Subject to a high Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution*

Jadual Ralat Piawai Relatif
Relative Standard Error Tables
Jadual A4: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran kadar migrasi dalaman penduduk umur bekerja mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2024

Table A4: Relative standard error of estimates for internal migration rates of population among working age by state of destination, Malaysia, 2024

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	Kadar migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migration rates</i>	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Kadar migrasi dalaman pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Internal migration rates at 95% confidence interval</i>		
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>			
Malaysia	0.9	5.89	0.05	0.80	-	1.00
Johor	1.1	17.68	0.19	0.75	-	1.51
Kedah ^a	0.4	19.72	0.07	0.25	-	0.54
Kelantan ^a	0.5	25.41	0.13	0.32	-	0.86
Melaka ^a	0.4	30.65	0.12	0.22	-	0.74
Negeri Sembilan	1.2	19.42	0.23	0.82	-	1.75
Pahang	0.5	18.19	0.09	0.35	-	0.71
Pulau Pinang	1.0	17.63	0.18	0.71	-	1.41
Perak	0.4	20.60	0.09	0.28	-	0.64
Perlis ^a	0.5	25.83	0.14	0.33	-	0.91
Selangor	1.5	11.65	0.17	1.16	-	1.82
Terengganu ^a	0.4	31.97	0.12	0.21	-	0.73
Sabah ^a	0.3	36.00	0.11	0.16	-	0.64
Sarawak	0.6	19.19	0.11	0.40	-	0.84
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2.0	13.38	0.26	1.51	-	2.55
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	*		
W.P. Putrajaya ^a	1.0	27.42	0.26	0.56	-	1.63

Nota/ Notes :

*** Bilangan migrasi dalaman terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran**

The number of internal migration is too small to estimate

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

Subject to a high Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

Jadual A5: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran migran masuk mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2024

Table A5: Relative standard error of estimates for in-migrants by state of destination, Malaysia, 2024

(%)

Negeri destinasi State of destination	Bilangan migran masuk Number of in-migrants ('000)	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran Standard error of estimates		Kadar migrasi dalaman pada 95% selang keyakinan Internal migration rates at 95% confidence interval ('000)		
		Nilai relatif Relative value (%)	Ralat piawai Standard error ('000)			
Johor	11.3	23.21	2.61	6.13	-	16.39
Kedah ^a	6.3	43.73	2.73	0.89	-	11.62
Kelantan ^a	3.6	26.26	0.94	1.73	-	5.41
Melaka ^a	1.5	47.14	0.72	0.11	-	2.95
Negeri Sembilan	5.3	24.65	1.30	2.73	-	7.85
Pahang	4.6	20.24	0.94	2.79	-	6.46
Pulau Pinang	5.2	21.12	1.10	3.06	-	7.40
Perak	3.6	30.52	1.11	1.46	-	5.82
Perlis ^a	0.8	41.53	0.35	0.16	-	1.54
Selangor	28.4	14.55	4.13	20.27	-	36.46
Terengganu ^a	1.1	28.25	0.31	0.48	-	1.69
Sabah ^a	2.5	33.66	0.85	0.86	-	4.22
Sarawak	2.9	22.66	0.66	1.63	-	4.24
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	12.9	20.43	2.63	7.71	-	18.03
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	*		
W.P. Putrajaya ^a	0.8	18.77	0.15	0.49	-	1.06

Nota/ Notes:

* Bilangan migrasi dalaman terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran

The number of internal migration is too small to estimate

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

Subject to a high Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

Jadual Ralat Piawai Relatif
Relative Standard Error Tables
Jadual A6: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran migran keluar mengikut negeri asal, Malaysia, 2024
Table A5: Relative standard error of estimates for out-migrants by state of origin, Malaysia, 2024

(%)

Negeri asal <i>State of origin</i>	Bilangan migran keluar <i>Number of out-migrants ('000)</i>	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Kadar migrasi dalaman pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Internal migration rates at 95% confidence interval ('000)</i>		
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value (%)</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error ('000)</i>			
Johor ^a	7.2	26.03	1.87	3.52	-	10.87
Kedah ^a	5.4	26.74	1.44	2.56	-	8.21
Kelantan ^a	3.7	30.40	1.11	1.48	-	5.85
Melaka ^a	3.0	49.68	1.51	0.08	-	6.02
Negeri Sembilan ^a	3.8	38.93	1.48	0.90	-	6.72
Pahang	*	*	*	*		
Pulau Pinang ^a	9.4	32.54	3.06	3.40	-	15.40
Perak ^a	4.1	29.66	1.22	1.72	-	6.52
Perlis	*	*	*	*		
Selangor	20.0	12.97	2.59	14.88	-	25.04
Terengganu	*	*	*	*		
Sabah ^a	5.2	43.13	2.25	0.80	-	9.64
Sarawak	*	*	*	*		
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	20.5	17.42	3.57	13.47	-	27.47
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	*		
W.P. Putrajaya	*	*	*	*		

Nota/ Notes:
*** Bilangan migrasi dalaman terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran**
The number of internal migration is too small to estimate
^aTertakluk kepada ralat piawai relatif dan perlu diguna dengan berhati-hati
Subject to a high Standard Error (RSE) and should be used with caution

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