

NEWSLETTER

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EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FOR URBAN AND RURAL

THE NEWS LETTER

HIGHLIGHTS

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Definitions and Concepts
- 3 Migration Trends 1970-2050
- 4 Factors of Migration
- 5 Impacts of Migration
- 6 Conclusion

1 INTRODUCTION

Migration is a nature phenomenon experienced by all countries around the world. People move from one place to another better place based on rational decision. Often migration patterns and rates are closely related to the level of urbanization experienced by a country. Developing countries such as Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Singapore that have reached urbanization levels of over 80% have more balanced patterns and migration rates compared to developing and less developed countries. This situation is illustrated by the low average growth rate of the urban population to near zero due to the significant contribution of migration. In contrast, major cities in developing countries such as the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand and including Malaysia recorded an average annual growth rate of over 2 per cent. This indicates that there is significant contribution by migration especially rural and urban to urban migration (Mohd Fadzil, 2010).

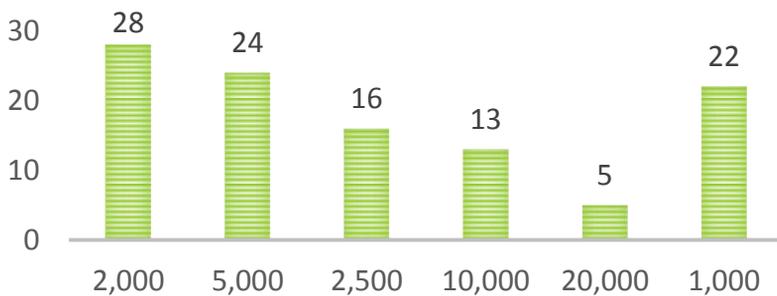


2 DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

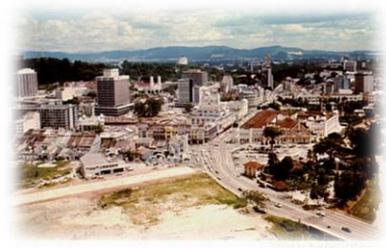
Urbanization

The process by which a large number of people become permanently concentrated in relatively small areas, forming cities. The United Nations does not have its own definition of “urban” but instead follows the definitions used in each country, which may vary considerably. The graph below shows the population threshold of urban areas that have been used by 108 country.

Chart 1: Population Threshold of Urban Areas



Source: UN World Population Prospects, 2019



Before 1970

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

1970, 1980

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

2010, 2020

Criteria of urban definition in Malaysia

In the Census 2010 and the coming Census 2020, criteria of urban definition are “Gazetted areas with their adjoining **built-up areas**, which had a combined population of 10,000 or more at the time of the Census 2010/2020 or the special development area that can be identified, which at least had a population of **10,000** with at least 60 per cent of population (aged 15 years and above) were involved in non-agricultural activities.”

1991, 2000

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

Spatial Distribution of Urban Population



1 Dot = 950 population



3 MIGRATION TRENDS 1970-2050

Urbanization in Malaysia

Level of urbanization is a process which can be measured by the percentage of population residing in the urban and rural area against the total population. Chart 2 shows the changing of migration trends from rural to urban area in 1970 to current year and expectation toward 2050. This has brought about an increase in the number of urban population from 26.8 percent in 1970 to 71 per cent in 2010. This figure is expected to increase to 76.6 per cent in 2020 and 88.0 per cent in 2050.

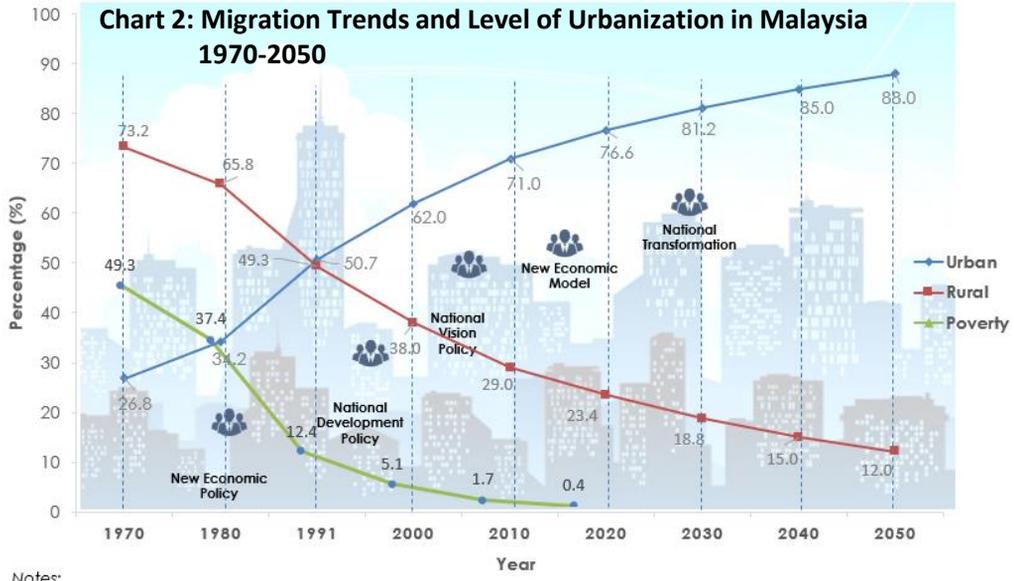
Urbanization process and economic modernization activities will occur in parallel and continuously in Malaysia. Urbanization is a process whereby an area is urbanized and involves some aspects of development such as economic, physical, social, politics and etc. Transition in poverty data proved that urbanisation process has lead to decrease in poverty rate in the last few decades. From 49.3 percent in 1970, the poverty rate decreased tremendously to 12.4 percent in 1991, 5.1 percent in 2000 and just 0.4 per cent in 2016.

Percentage of Urban Population by States 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010

Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Selangor and Wilayah Persekutuan **exceeded** the national urban rate

Kedah, Melaka, Pulau Pinang and Perak **increased significantly** from 2000-2010

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

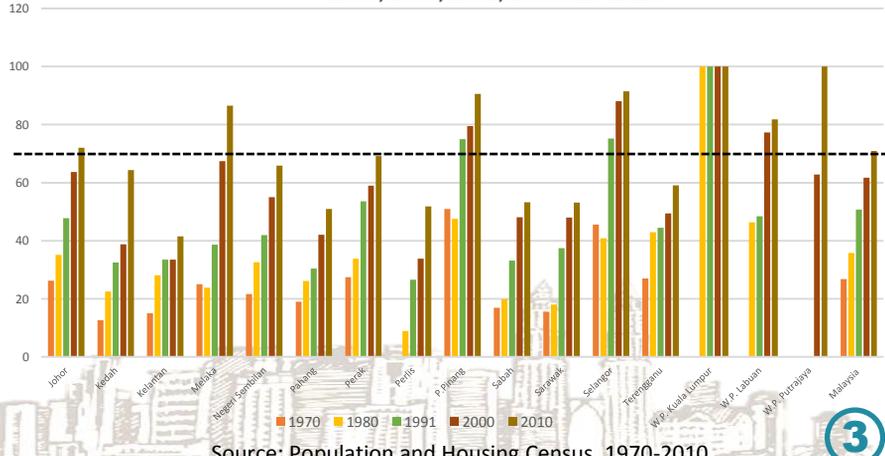


Notes: 1970 - Poverty data is for Peninsular only

The Past Scenario of Urbanization (before 1970)

The share of Malaya's urban population grew from 11 per cent in 1911 to 19 per cent in 1947. The annual urbanization rate during this period of 3.6 per cent exceeded the growth of the total population, which was 2.1 per cent. This growth was due mainly to the concentration of international migrant settlement in towns such as Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Klang, Georgetown and Johore Bahru. The main economy activities during this period are the development of tin, rubber, commerce and related infrastructure (Sultan Nazrin Shah, 2017).

Chart 3: Percentage of Urban Population by States 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010



Source: Population and Housing Census, 1970-2010

Global Urbanization

By 2050, global population is projected to increase to around 9.8 billion. It's estimated that more than twice as many people in the world will be living in urban (6.7 billion) than in rural settings (3.1 billion)

Across all countries, urban shares are projected to increase in the coming decades, although at varied rates. By 2050, it's projected that 68 percent of the world's population will live in urban areas (an increase from 54 percent in 2015). In fact, by 2050 there are very few countries where rural shares are expected to be higher than urban. These include several countries across Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Pacific Island States, and Guyana in Latin America.

Urban Population on the Planet

1950	30%
2010	50%
2015	54%
2020	57%
2050	69%

Urbanization is complex, there are many benefits of urban setting, basically when developed successfully including high-density of economic activity, shorter trade links, utilisation of human capital, shared infrastructure and division of labour.

Black, D., & Henderson, V. (1999). A theory of urban growth, Journal of Political Economy .

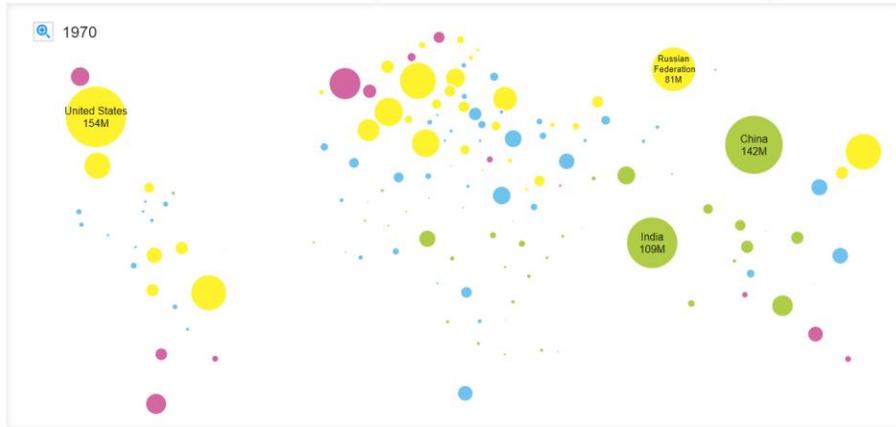
1970

AN URBAN WORLD



This graphic depicts countries and territories with 2050 urban populations exceeding 100,000. Circles are scaled in proportion to urban population size. Hover over a country to see how urban it is (percentage of people living in cities and towns) and the size of its urban population (in millions).

Urban Population
 Greater than 75%
 50% - 75%
 25% - 50%
 Less than 25%



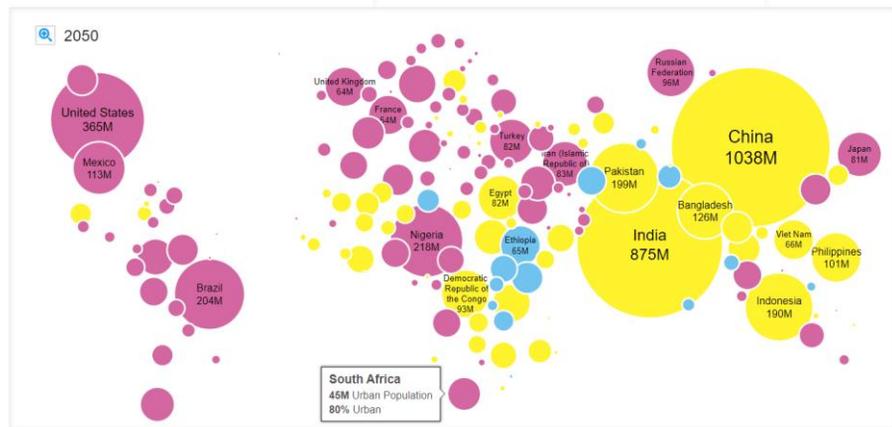
2050

AN URBAN WORLD

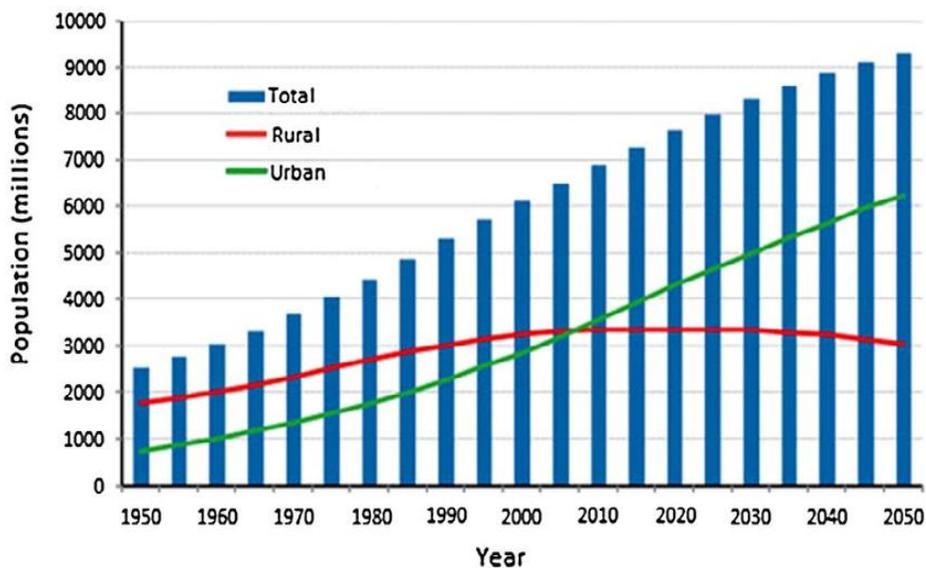


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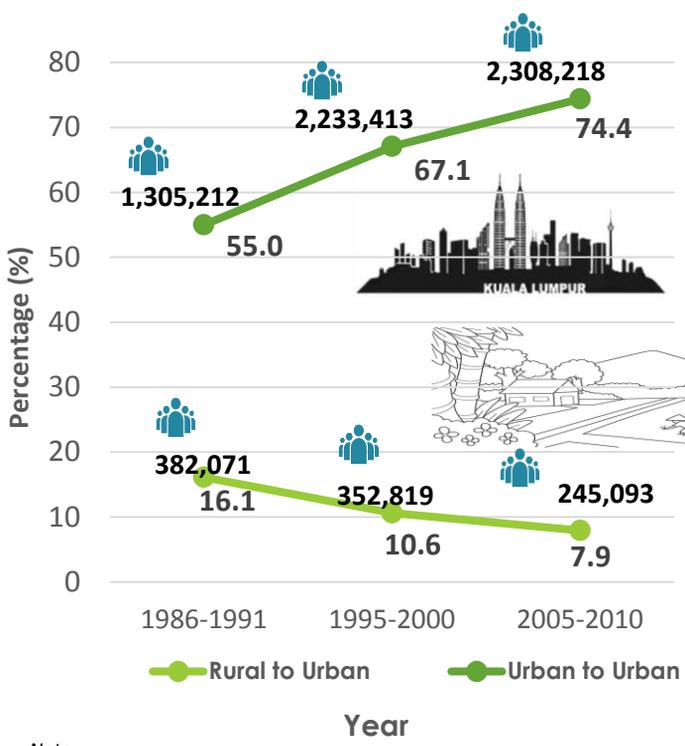


Source: UNICEF, An Urban World Graphic



Source: UN World Population Prospects, 2019

FACTORS OF MIGRATION



Note:
5 years internal migration from Population and Housing Census of Malaysia, 1991-2010

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Pull factor | | Push factor | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job opportunities | | <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amenities and facilities | | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of services | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social attraction | | | |

The increase in urban population was due to heavy in-migration, both internal and international to the urban centres as well as peripheries in search of employment and education opportunities. There are pull and push factor that contribute to migration. Internal migration redistributes the population in favour of urban areas and accelerates the process of urbanization. In 2010 about 2.5 million population migrate to urban area (rural to urban and urban to urban).

Rapid population growth in the Klang Valley during the last few decades has been caused by the influx of migrants to its urban centres from all over the country. The majority arrive to pursue higher education and seek employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

The inception of various policies over the last three decades have been very fruitful where the urbanisation and urban population growth trend indicates the existence of dispersion effects on the economic and social development outside major growth areas. The pattern of urbanisation in Malaysia did not experience the emergence of one all dominant megacity.

5 IMPACTS OF MIGRATION AND ISSUES & CHALLENGES

There are a few impacts of migration and increase in urban population. Cities play a major role as a key for economic growth of the country and benefited the quality of life of the society.

Beside the positive impact, the migration and urbanization also lead to social effect such as illegal migrants, pollution, housing and poor waste management.

	Reduce Poverty		Speed up the economy growth		Upscaling of talent and employment
	Increase household income		Clustered population		Community integration

6 CONCLUSION

Rapid population increase and economic growth place an immense stress on urban infrastructure and services.

Internal migration and urbanization plays a key role in transforming the economy, increasing incomes and propels the nation towards high income country.

Cities are the engine of economics growth and key for the prosperity of the nation.

DISCLAIMER: The article in this newsletter is the initiative of DOSM officers based on ad-hoc observation and collection of brief information in the field during the Movement Control Order. It does not meet the country's official statistics released standards. Therefore, the content of this newsletter cannot be interpreted as DOSM's official statistics.