

# POPULATION AND HOUSING

## Population

Residents born abroad  
Selangor as centre of attraction...  
Development in Selangor...  
Destination of migration...  
Heaven for foreign migrants  
Declined in international migrants

## Housing

Encouraging housing development...  
87.2 per cent of homes owned by individuals

## Urbanisation

Georgetown, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh . . .  
Cities in Malaysia  
Cyberjaya as an intelligent city . . .

# Population and housing

## Population

### Residents born abroad

A total of seven per cent (1.6 million) of Malaysia's population was born outside the country in 2000 compared to five per cent in 1991. However, for the period 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, Malaysia's population born outside the country has decreased 2.4 and 3 per cent respectively. Among the factors contributing to birth outside Malaysia are further studying and job opportunities; preferred countries are Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.

### Selangor as centre of attraction...

Selangor with an area of 7.9 thousand square kilometres and a population density of 526 persons per square kilometre is the destination for migration. In 2000, the population in Selangor was the highest in Malaysia with a total of 4.2 million people followed by Johor (2.7 million) and Sabah (2.6 million). In the period 1995 to 2000, Selangor received a total of 237 thousand net migrants which accounted for six per cent of the total population in 2000.

In-migrants are those who have moved from another state to stay in the state mentioned.

Out-migrants are those who have moved out of the state mentioned to stay in another state.

Net migration = (in-migrants) - (out-migrants)

Selangor also recorded the highest percentage of in-migrants for the year 2003-2004 (28.2%) and 2006-2007 (16.4%). In the year 2008-2009, Selangor received 9.9 per cent of the total 168 thousand in-migrants. These migrants were from Kedah (8.9 thousand), Perak (6.5 thousand), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (5.3 thousand) and Kelantan (4.4 thousand). In the same period, the highest percentage migrants were in the 15-34 age groups and the percentage of women were higher than men. This condition can be attributed to the tendency of women to migrate either to further their studies, job opportunities or marriage. Bumiputera (Malays and Other Bumiputera) represented 82.7 per cent of migrants compared to 80.9 per cent in 2007-2008.

**Map 2.1: The flow of migration between states, Malaysia, 2000**



Source: Department of Statistics

## Development in Selangor...

Rapid economic growth and the establishments of higher education institutions had also contributed to migration to Selangor. Having the best and strategic location and the ability to provide the infrastructure, banking facilities and ample human resources enable Selangor to attract foreign investors and becomes the most industrialised area in Malaysia.

Rapid growing industrial areas such as Petaling Jaya and Sungai Way paved the way to the establishment of Free Trade Zone areas. Most of the industries were in manufacturing of electronics, processing of raw materials, consumer products, high technology industries and customer services oriented industries. These contributed to the creation of job opportunities.

As the largest Public Institutions of Higher Learning (IPTA) in Selangor, University Putra Malaysia has also contributed to the migration trends in Selangor. The university had a total of 27,904 students, followed by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (27,367 students) in 2009. Both IPTAs also had large numbers of international students, 2,622 and 2,552 respectively.

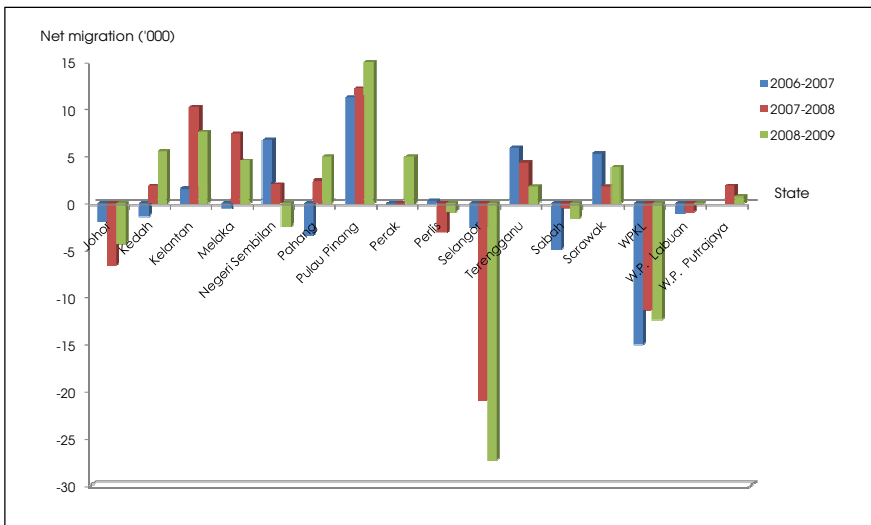


Among the IPTA and industries in Selangor

## Destination of migration...

For the period 2008 to 2009, Pulau Pinang is the main destination of migration with the highest percentage of migrants (3.4%) followed by Federal Territory of Putrajaya (2.8%), Kedah (2.4%) and Kelantan (2.2%). During this period, Pulau Pinang recorded the highest number of net migrants (15.4 thousand), compared to 12.2 thousand for the period 2007 to 2008. This means that in-migrants and out-migrants from Pulau Pinang stood at 20.7 and 5.3 per cent with migration effectiveness ratio of 59.5 per cent. In other words, Pulau Pinang received about 60 people for every 100 residents who moved in or out of the state.

**Chart 2.1: Net migration by state, Malaysia, 2006-2009**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

$$\text{Migration effectiveness ratio} = \frac{\text{Net migration}}{\text{Gross migration}} \times 100$$

## Heaven for foreign migrants

Migration to Malaysia has started a long time ago. The introduction of Foreign Workers Policy in 1991 led to the increase number of immigrants.

In tandem with rapid economic development, more job opportunities are available. The type of 3Ds work i.e: Dangerous, Difficult and Dirty are not filled by locals. Therefore, job opportunities particularly in farming, construction and selected services and manufacturing are opened to non-citizens. This caused an influx of immigrants to Malaysia.



3D work situation



Foreign workers flooding Malaysia

Based on the Population and Housing Census 1991, a total of 299.5 thousand people had entered Malaysia. The number has increased to 332 thousand in the 2000 census. The highest percentages of immigrants were from Indonesia (70.3%), India/Pakistan/Bangladesh (10.1%) and Philippines (3.8%). The immigrants concentrated in Sabah (22.5%), Selangor (15.7%) and Johor (15.6%). A majority of these migrants worked in manufacturing and construction sectors.

## Declined in international migrants

For the period 2006 to 2009, data from Migration Surveys showed that the number of international migrants had declined. In 2006 to 2007, the percentage of foreign migrants was 16.3 per cent while in 2007 to 2008 and 2008 to 2009 was 10.6 to 11.3 per cent respectively. This decreased was attributed to the amnesty process undertaken by the Government of Malaysia in early 2004. During the amnesty period, a total of 118,754 immigrants, including 101,668 from Indonesia had returned to their home countries.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 2004, the number of tourists staying illegally in the country after their visa had expired also contributed to international migration since 2001. Among the travelers who do not return to their countries of origin are from Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei and Taiwan.

International migrants are those who have moved from other countries to Malaysia



Illegal immigrants flooding amnesty area

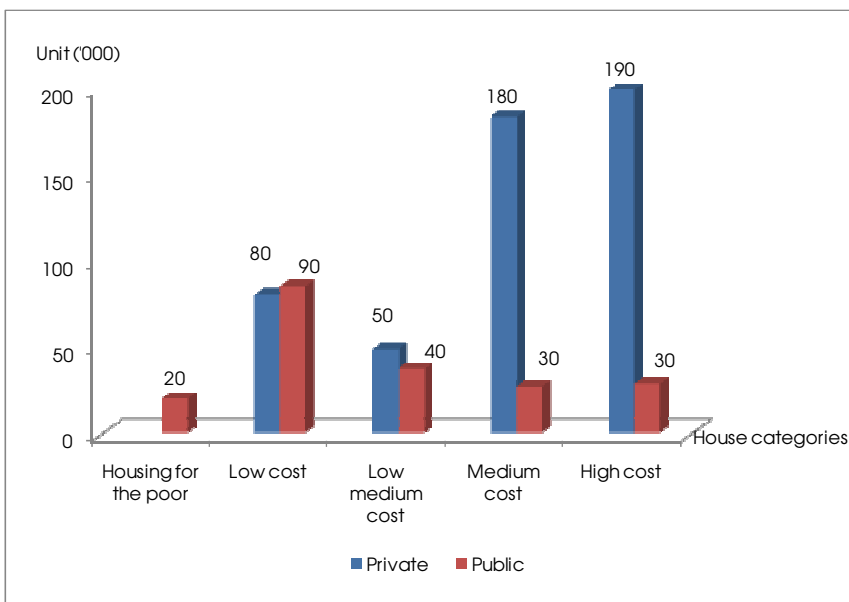
## Housing

### Encouraging housing development...

In the Ninth Malaysia Plan, the performance of housing development programmes was encouraging with the number of houses constructed surpassing the targeted plan. During 2001 to 2005, a total of 8.4 thousand units were completed. Of the total, 77.6 per cent was constructed by the private sector while 22.4 per cent by the public sector.

For the period 2006 to 2010, the private sector developers are expected to build a total of 72.1 per cent of the houses and the remainder by the government. Among the types of houses available are low-cost housing, low-medium cost, medium cost and high cost in urban and rural areas. 38.2 per cent is combination of low and low medium cost houses as well as houses for the poor while 61.8 per cent in the category of medium and high cost houses.

**Chart 2.2: Public and private sector housing, Malaysia, 2001-2006**

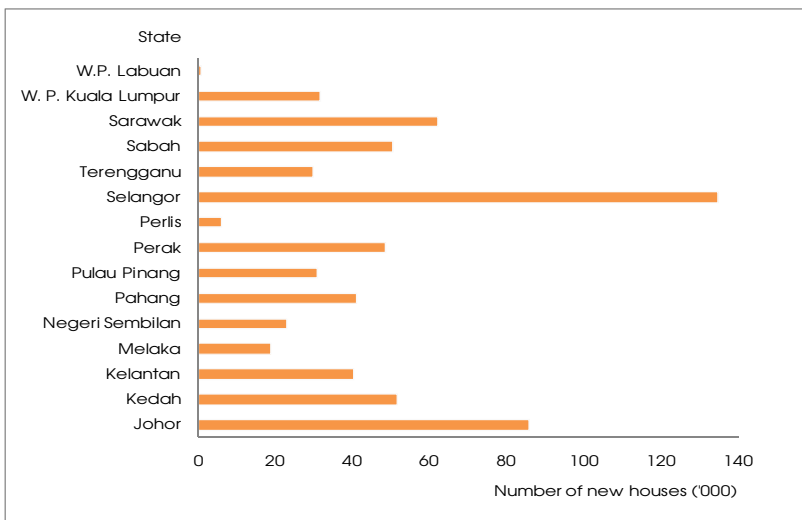


Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government



From a total of 709,400 units, Selangor recorded the highest requirement of new houses of 19.2 per cent, followed by Johor (12.9%).

**Chart 2.3: Demand of new houses by state, Malaysia, 2006-2010**

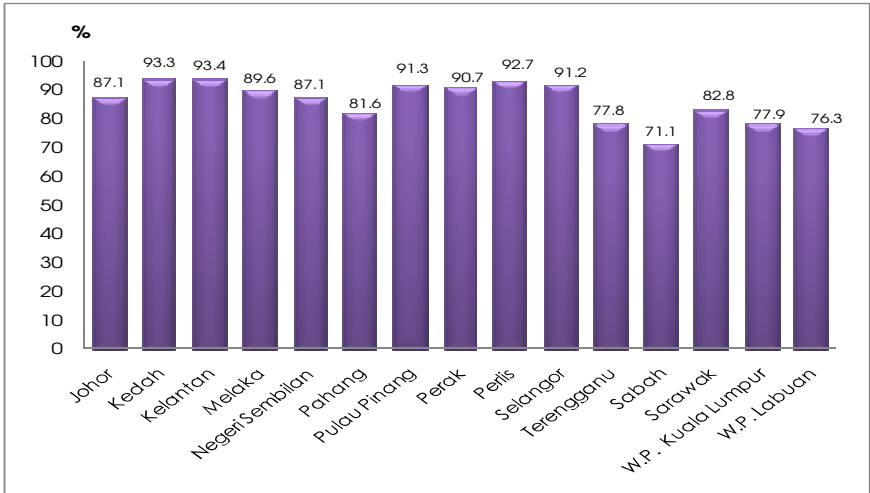


Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

### **87.2 per cent of homes owned by individuals**

Population and Housing Census 2000 showed that home ownerships in Malaysia were generally owned by individuals (87.2 % of units) followed by the government/statutory bodies (5.8%), private (6.9%) and others (4.6%). Kelantan, Kedah and Perlis recorded the highest proportions of individual ownerships of housing with 93.4, 93.3 and 92.7 per cent respectively.

**Chart 2.4: Ownership of individual houses by state, Malaysia, 2000**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia



Type of houses in Malaysia

## Urbanisation

### Georgetown, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh . . .

Besides natural increase, migration flows and economic activities, population distribution is also influenced by built-up areas. There are many built-up areas in high-profile areas that have the potential to be developed as industrial areas and providing employment opportunities such as Selangor, Johor, W.P. Labuan, Melaka and Pulau Pinang. Indirectly, the rate of urbanisation in these states is higher than the nation's urbanisation rate.

The urban population has increased from 14.6 million (62%) in 2000 to 16.9 million (63%) in 2005. During the period of 30 years (1970-2000), the proportion of urban population in Peninsular Malaysia has increased from 28.8 to 65.2 per cent.



Johor Bahru City



Kuching City



Georgetown City

Besides W.P. Kuala Lumpur as the capital of the nation, Selangor is a state that had achieved high level of urbanisation in 2000 (88%) followed by Pulau Pinang (79.5%). States with low levels of urbanisation include Kelantan (34.2%), Perlis (34.3%) and Kedah (39.3%). For the period 1991 to 2000, Melaka recorded the highest tempo of urbanisation of 6.1 per cent.

The number of cities in Malaysia has increased substantially from seven cities in 1947 to 40 cities in 2000. It is clear that Malaysia is not experiencing the emergence of a dominant mega city because urban centres are spatially well distributed.

Metropolitan cities existed in all states with some being a state capital. Johor Bahru is one of the examples of the metropolitan cities. Rapid development turned Johor Bahru into a growing industrialised area and attracted economic development. This led to the creation of more job opportunities.

Tempo of urbanisation is a measure of the difference between the rate of growth of urban population growth rate of the overall population.

Urbanisation is a dynamic process and constantly changes with development and growth.

Major city is the most dominant and largest city in a region.

Built-up area is an area situated next to the gazetted area which had at least 60 per cent of the population involved in non-agricultural activities as well as having modern toilet facilities in their housing units.

Among 10 cities in Malaysia with the highest population in 2010 include the following:

- Subang Jaya;
- W.P. Kuala Lumpur;
- Klang;
- Johor Bahru;
- Ampang Jaya;
- Ipoh;
- Shah Alam;
- Petaling Jaya;
- Kuching; and
- Kota Bharu.



### Cities in Malaysia...

There are 12 towns that were upgraded to cities starting in 1957 until 2000. The main cities features are;

- central state of administration;
- population not less than 300 thousand people;
- autonomous in term of financial with revenues not less than RM80 million a year;
- experience rapid growth and economic development;
- centre of commerce and industry and strong financial institutions;
- and
- special characteristics in terms of historical legacy and important sports event.

**Table 2.1: List of cities, Malaysia**

No.	City	Date as cities	Population 2010
1	Georgetown*	1 January 1957	227,972
2	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1 February 1972	1,475,337
3	Ipoh	27 May 1988	704,572
4	Kuching	1 August 1988	617,887
5	Johor Bahru	1 January 1994	916,409
6	Kota Kinabalu	2 February 2000	462,963
7	Shah Alam	10 October 2000	671,282
8	Bandar Melaka	15 April 2003	331,790
9	Alor Setar*	21 December 2003	295,624
10	Miri*	20 May 2005	280,518
11	Petaling Jaya	20 June 2006	638,516
12	Kuala Terengganu	1 January 2008	343,284

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:

\* Georgetown, Alor Setar and Miri were given city status regardless of the second criterion



Development in urban areas in Malaysia

## Cyberjaya as an intelligent city...

Cyberjaya is situated in the district of Sepang, Selangor and has an area of 2.9 thousand hectares. It was developed from an oil palm plantation. Cyberjaya is approximately 50 km south of Kuala Lumpur, which is adjacent to Putrajaya. This city was founded as an intelligent city in accordance with the concept of Silicon Valley in the United States, and was inaugurated in May 1997.

Cyberjaya is a cybercity in Multi Media Supercorridor (MSC) and is expected to gear Malaysia towards knowledge based economy. Many multinational companies are now operating in Cyberjaya.

Besides economic development, Cyberjaya also have several institutions of higher learning such as Multimedia University, Lim Kok Wing University and University College of Medical Sciences.



Among high learning institutions in Cyberjaya