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## THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN URBAN PLANNING PROCESS: A CASE STUDY OF KLANG VALLEY

Mohd Fadzil Abdul Rashid and Ishak Ab. Ghani

### ABSTRACT

Internal migration is one of the important spatial phenomena in urban areas that contributes to high level of urban growth and urbanisation. High volume of internal migration without adequate planning and support leads to urban problems such as squatter settlements, slum areas, traffic congestions, urban poor, urban sprawl, etc. This issue has been recognised and acknowledged by previous researchers in the migration field. It shows that internal migration is one of the most significant elements in the urban planning decision making. Hence, the aim of this paper is to describe the importance of internal migration studies especially for the requirements of urban planning decision making. It includes to review of issues that affect internal migration on urban, and to analyse the relationship between internal migration, urban growth and urbanisation. The Klang Valley region, Malaysia is selected as the study area of the analysis. Besides that, this paper summarises the important aspects of internal migration which is required for decision making of urban planning. Finally, this paper concludes that understanding of spatial trends and distribution of migration in urban areas is crucial for the purpose of urban planning decision making.

*Keywords: Internal migration, urban planning, urban growth, urbanisation, demographic transition*

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### INTRODUCTION

The study on internal migration is relatively important for urban planning purposes. This is because internal migration is relevant to the development policy of urban planning (Obudho, 1994). Generally, its relevance is referred to two aspects or issues: (a) contribution of internal migration on urban growth as well as the pace level of urbanisation (Pacione, 2001), and (b) negative implications of internal migration on urban areas such as urban sprawl, squatters and slum areas, poverty, traffic congestion, and pollution (Skeldon, 2002; Yaakup *et al.* 2000) as a result from inadequate planning and support.

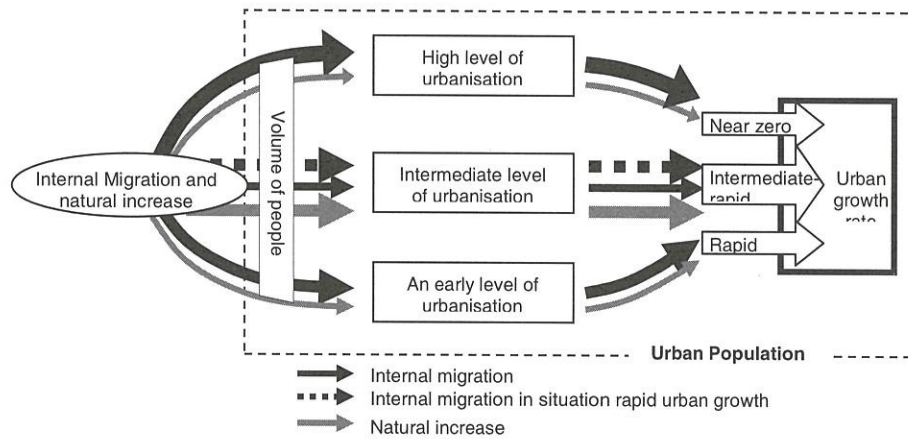
This paper is aimed to provide evidence on the importance of internal migration for urban planning process which is based on its contribution to high level of urban growth as well as urbanisation in the Klang Valley region, Malaysia. This paper also provides literature on the level of contribution of internal migration on urban growth in the context of

urbanisation and demographic transition. Besides, some implications of internal migration on urban growth are also discussed.

This paper is organised into four main aspects: (a) contribution of internal migration on urban growth: An overview, (b) implications of internal migration on urban areas, (c) the relationship between internal migration, population growth (urban growth) and urbanisation and results, and (d) discussions and conclusion.

### Contribution of Internal Migration on Urban Growth: An Overview

Based on the study on the scenarios of urban growth in the countries of ESCAP region, the contribution of internal migration and natural increase on urban growth are influenced by various stages of urbanisation and demographic transition. Figure 1 conceptualises the contribution of internal migration and natural increase to urban growth by having a various stages of urbanisation.



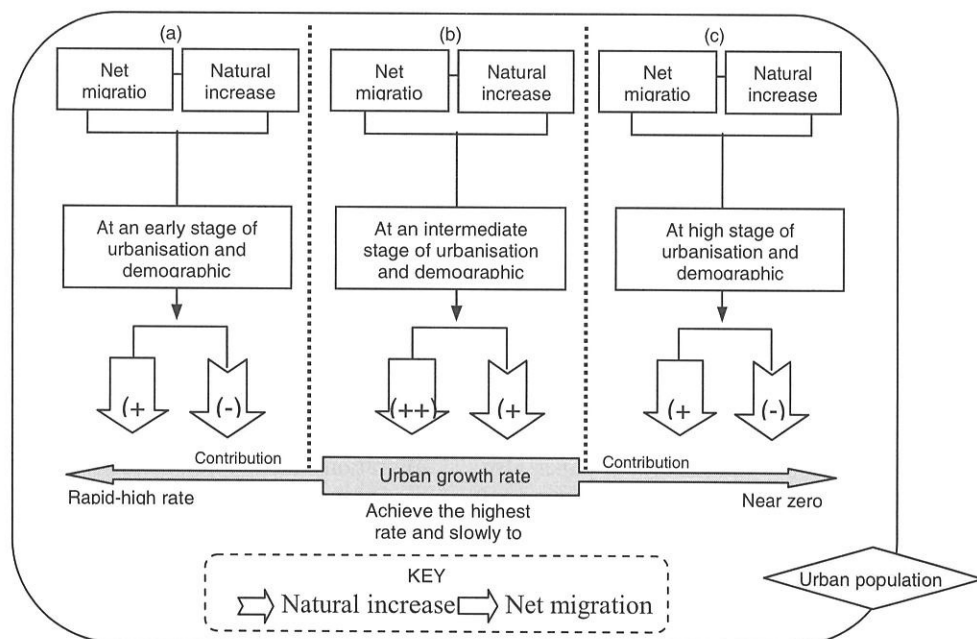
Note: the larger arrows indicate the larger contribution.

**Figure 1:** Contribution of internal migration and internal migration on urban growth in the context of urbanisation

Figure 1 shows that at early stage of urbanisation, internal migration contributes more to urban population growth (urban growth) than natural increase. This scenario is occurring in some countries of the ESCAP region such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka. These countries undergo rapid urban growth rate. Malaysia is also experiencing rapid urbanisation since independence, and internal migration is one of the significant determinants at early stage of urbanisation (Jali *et al.* 2006). At the intermediate stage of urbanisation, natural increase predominates urban growth. However, in the situation that rapid urban growth rate occurs, internal migration would predominate urban growth rather than natural

increase, owing to high volume of rural-urban and urban-urban migration. This is because of the rapid urban growth and urbanisation that will encourage internal migration. At a later stage, with a high level of urbanisation and low rate of natural increase, the balance reverts in favour of net migration. Countries such as Japan, Hong Kong, China, Australia and New Zealand are facing this scenario. At this stage, the urban growth rate is near zero.

Figure 2 summarises the contribution of internal migration and natural increase on urban growth for three stages of urbanisation and demographic transition. The internal migration is represented by the net migration (in- migration minus out- migration).



Note: (+) = more than, (-) = less than

**Figure 2:** Contribution of net migration and natural increase on urban growth versus stages of urbanisation and demographic transition



From Figure 2, it can be seen that net migration predominates urban growth rather than natural increase for all the stages of urbanisation and demographic transition. In the intermediate stage, natural increase is nominated on urban growth but net migration remains high in the contribution.

### **The Implications of Internal Migration on Urban Areas**

In general, the implications of internal migration on urban areas can be both, positive and negative. Positively, internal migration is believed to be an alternative chance to reduce poverty whether in rural and urban areas. From urban economic development or modernisation (Rostam, 2006, 2007; Acharya, 2003; Dang, 2003; Chandra, 2002; Pacione, 2001; Skeldon, 1998, 1997; Guest, 1998), the opportunities obtained by the migrants are many, such as employment and job satisfaction, educational opportunities, physical developments and remittances.

In addition, countries with low levels of internal migration remain weak in their development (Guest, 1994). This is because internal migration i.e. rural to urban plays an important role in transforming labours and expertises which is required by urban sectors especially for industrial expansion (Rashid and Ghani, 2007; Rashid, 2010; Guest, 1994). The contributions of migrants as generators of urban economic have been proven for a long time. This is because most of them are educated, highly motivated and have entrepreneurial skills (Rashid, 2010; Skeldon, 2002; Guest, 1998).

On the other hand, uncontrolled high volumes of internal migration together with inadequacy of urban planning and supports lead to urban problems (Rashid and Ghani, 2007; Skeldon, 2002; 1997). Most of the migrants are young and they require employment, affordable housing, good infrastructures and other urban services (Gubhaju *et al.* 2001; Guest, 1999; Skeldon, 1998). Unfortunately, such requirements, however, are already lacking in urban areas (Chandra, 2002). Thus, internal migration would lead to crucial problems of urban sprawl, squatter areas, slum areas, congestions, etc. Metropolitan cities of developing countries that are experiencing such situations are Suva (Fiji); Ho Chi Min (Viet Nam); Calcutta (India); Karachi (Pakistan); Dhaka (Bangladesh); Jakarta (Indonesia),

etc. Xuejun (2005) and Yao *et al.* (2003) have also discussed on this issue.

The high volume of internal migration cannot be stopped, unless urban planning and supports are adequate. This is because internal migration is an inevitable spatial phenomenon in urban areas. This is the same with urbanisation. For example, there are many policies which have been implemented to reduce migration streams, but finally, the policies failed (Dang, 2003; Skeldon, 1997). For further discussion on the failure of existing policies to reduce migration can be found in Dang (2003). He has looked on experiences in four countries of the ESCAP region, that are, China, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Thailand.

This has provided clear evidence on the importance of internal migration for urban planning decision-making process. Thus, internal migration elements should not be excluded in urban planning process or development plan studies.

### **Analysis of Relationship between Internal Migration, Population Growth and Urbanisation**

This section attempts to analyse the relationship between population growth, urbanisation and internal migration in the Klang Valley.

#### ***Introduction to the Klang Valley***

The Klang Valley was established in 1973 as a result of recommendations from a regional planning study in the area (Shankland *et al.* 1973). This region consists of five areas: the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur (the FT Kuala Lumpur), Gombak, Petaling, Klang and Hulu Langat. The Klang Valley is located roughly at the central part of the West Coast of the Peninsular Malaysia.

In 2000, the total population of the Klang Valley is about 4.5 million with a population density of 1,601 people per square kilometre. The distribution of population is not uniform. About 29% of the total population comes from FT Kuala Lumpur. The rest come from other districts such as Petaling (26%), Hulu Langat (19%), Klang (14%), and Gombak (12%) (Table 1). Since the 1980s, the Klang Valley has recorded one of the highest of urban growth in Malaysia. The average of urban growth for 1980-2000 is above 7.1% which is much higher than the growth for Malaysia, that is, 3.4% (Table 1).



**Table 1:** Population by districts in the Klang Valley in 1980 and 2000

Area	1980	2000			Average Growth p.a % 1980-2000
	Number	Number	% (district)	% (LA)	
F.T. KL/ DBKL	903,117	1,305,792	28.79	28.79	2.2
Gombak	163,764	537,525	11.85	-	11.4
Petaling	357,341	1,184,180	26.11	-	11.6
Klang	277,787	643,436	14.19	-	6.6
Hulu Langat	176,284	864,451	19.06	-	19.5
Klang Valley	1,878,293	4,535,384	100.00	100.00	7.1
Malaysia	13,136,109	22,198,276	-	-	3.4

Note: (-) data is not available due to changes of Local Authority Area (LA) boundaries in census 2000.

(Source: *Population and Housing Census of Malaysia for years 1980, 1991 and 2000*, Department of Statistics, Malaysia)

The Klang Valley has several cities with very high urban population growth (or urban growth). In 2000, the cities which recorded very high urban population growth include Kuala Lumpur

(1,297,500), Klang (631,700), Ampang Jaya (478,600), Petaling Jaya (438,100), Subang Jaya (423,300) and Shah Alam (319,600) (Table 2).

**Table 2:** Urban population growth in Klang Valley, 1991-2000

Cities	Urban Pop., 1991 (,000)			Urban Pop., 2000 (,000)			Annual Growth (%)
	Urban	Built-up areas	Total	Urban	Built-up areas	Total	
Kuala Lumpur	1,145.3	-	1,145.3	1,297.5	-	1,297.5	1.3
Klang	243.4	125.0	368.4	317.5	314.1	631.7	6.0
Petaling Jaya	254.3	96.6	351.0	220.7	217.4	438.1	2.5
Subang Jaya	53.8	25.2	79.0	255.5	167.8	423.3	18.7
Ampang Jaya	132.4	158.0	290.5	159.8	319.1	478.6	5.5
Shah Alam	119.6	38.9	158.4	166.6	153.0	319.6	7.8
Selayang	124.2	10.0	134.2	164.8	22.9	187.7	3.7
Kajang	46.3	54.2	100.5	86.1	121.3	207.3	8.1

(Source: Rostam, 2007)

### **Scenario of Population Growth, Urbanisation and Internal Migration in the Klang Valley**

Population growth and internal migration is based on available census data in multiple years (periods) which are 1980, 1991, and 2000. Meanwhile, urban expansion as well as the urbanisation process is based on built-up area data from 1988-2001.

### **1. Population Growth**

The Klang Valley has experienced a continuous rapid population growth for the past two decades and is the fastest growing region in Malaysia (Ludin *et al.* 2006). The other two cities in Malaysia that also experienced the rapid population growth are Penang and Johor Bharu. Generally, the scenario and trends of population growth in the Klang Valley can be explained based on population distribution data from various years. The data are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3:** Population distribution by districts in the Klang Valley, 1980-2000

District/ Area	1980		1991		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
FT Kuala Lumpur	903,117	48.08	1,118,419	38.37	1,305,792	28.79
Gombak	163,764	8.72	351,553	12.06	537,525	11.85
Petaling	357,341	19.02	626,770	21.51	1,184,180	26.11
Klang	277,787	14.79	405,508	13.91	643,436	14.19
Hulu Langat	176,284	9.39	412,200	14.14	864,451	19.06
Klang Valley	1,878,293	100.0	2,914,450	100.00	4,535,384	100.00

(Source: *Population and Housing Census of Malaysia for years 1980, 1991 and 2000*, Department of Statistics, Malaysia)

Table 3 indicates the distribution of population in the Klang Valley according to districts from 1980-2000. In 1980, the FT Kuala Lumpur

represents the highest percentage of population that is 48% from the overall total. Owing to rapid growth of population in the FT Kuala Lumpur, neighbouring



district especially Petaling District also experienced quite a big percentage of population that is 19% from the total. It is followed by Klang District (15%), Hulu Langat District (9%) and Gombak District (9%).

The table also shows that in 1991 FT Kuala Lumpur remains to have the highest percentage of population that is 38%. However, the total percentage has declined by nearly 10% from 1980. This happens because of the total percentage of population from other districts has increased especially in Petaling District which represents 22%. Hulu Langat District also experienced quite an obvious increase percentage of population that is by nearly 5% from 1980. However, Klang District declined in total percentage by more than 1%. In 1991, cities in Petaling District which are Petaling Jaya (351,000) and Shah Alam (158,400) contributed towards rapid growth of population in the district. Meanwhile, for Hulu Langat District, the cities that contributed the same are Ampang Jaya (290,500) and Kajang (100,500). (see Table 2).

In 2000, FT Kuala Lumpur still has high total population but the total percentage has declined to 29%. This happens because FT Kuala Lumpur has experienced low population growth since development has already saturated, meanwhile development of housing areas has shifted away to neighbouring districts. The implication is that Petaling and Hulu Langat districts have become areas of population concentration. It was recorded that the total percentages of population in Petaling District dan Hulu Langat District have increased to 26% and 19% respectively. Rapid population growth in Petaling District was caused by rapid growth of population in Subang Jaya and Shah Alam cities which have recorded population growth of 19% and 8% respectively during the 1991-2000 period. Rapid

growth of Hulu Langat District was caused by rapid growth of population in Ampang Jaya and Kajang that have recorded population growth of 6% and 8% respectively (see Table 2). Based on the discussion above, the summary of trends of population growth in the Klang Valley is as follows:

- trends of high population growth in the Klang Valley are focused on areas outside the FT Kuala Lumpur (or Kuala Lumpur);
- Petaling District and Hulu Langat District record the highest increase in population growth;
- total population growth for each district of the Klang Valley is concentrated on growth in population in main cities in the districts; and
- Petaling and Hulu Langat districts are expected to record an increase in total population growth continuously due to their locations that are near FT Kuala Lumpur, and occurrence of high population growth in their cities such as Subang Jaya, Shah Alam and Ampang Jaya.

## 2. Expansion of Built-up Areas

According to Pacione (2001), urbanisation means an increase in the proportion of total population that lives in urban areas, namely urban population. Rapid growth of urbanisation process in the Klang Valley that is caused by high rate of urban growth can be seen through the expansion of built-up areas process. Built-up area data for 1980, 1991 and 2000 are not available. So, a series of four year (1988, 1990, 1996 and 2001) urbanisation process in the Klang Valley that are close to those years is used to explain this. The built-up areas based on the four periods are shown in Figure 3.

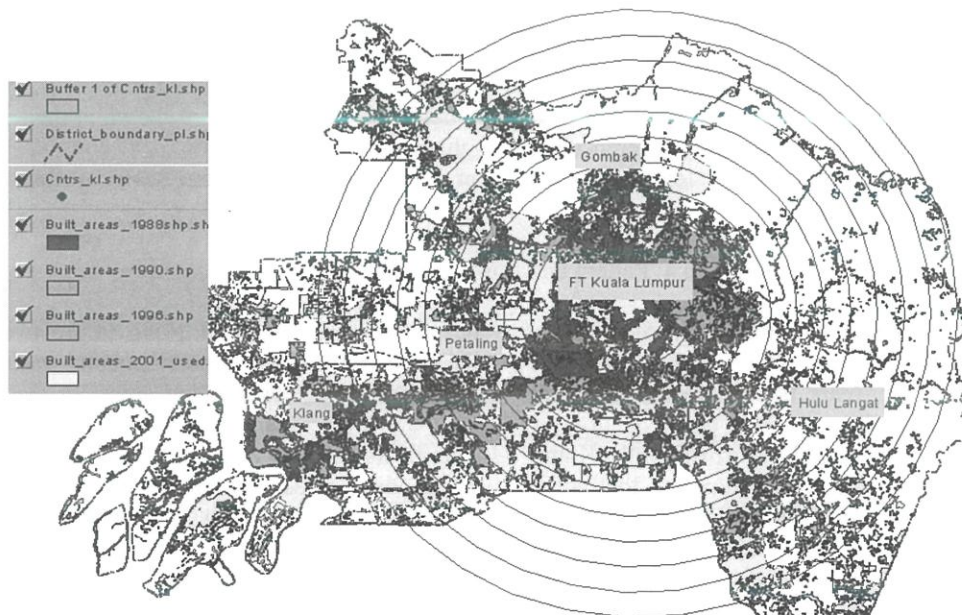


Figure 3: Urbanisation process (urban expansion) in the Klang Valley

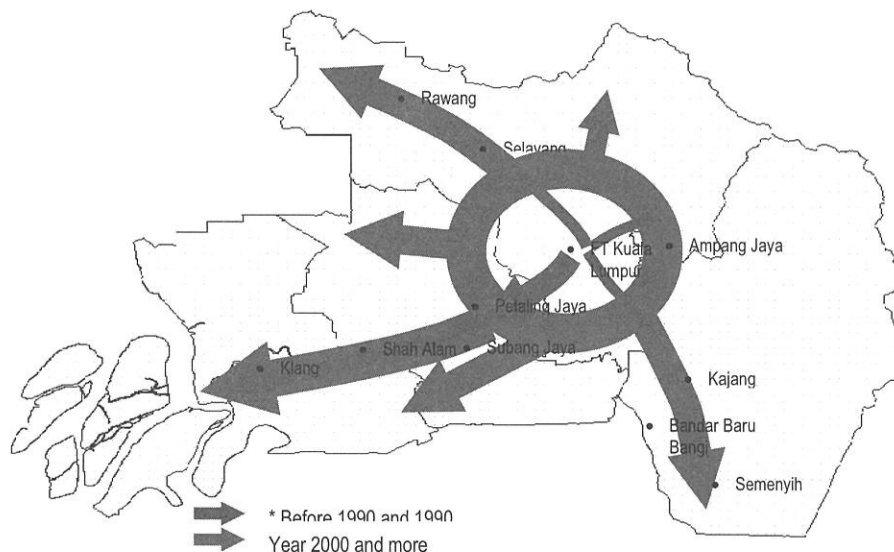


The measurement for expansion of built-up areas which is shown in Figure 3 refers to the four periods which are 1988, 1990, 1996 and 2001. The distance of each radius is 2.5 per square kilometre that extends from centred point (FT Kuala Lumpur). The definition of built-up areas refers to land used as property, industry, commerce, industrial, institution, vacant land and recreation. Meanwhile, non-built-up areas consist of agricultural land, forest and others. In 1988, it was found that expansion of built-up areas in the Klang Valley happens rapidly in the FT Kuala Lumpur areas. The surrounding areas such as Petaling and Klang districts experienced a low expansion of built-up areas. In 1990, the expansion of built-up areas was not obvious where it was still centred around the FT Kuala Lumpur areas. However, since then expansion has started to spread obviously towards Petaling and Klang districts. The

Gombak and Hulu Langat districts have not experienced big expansion in built-up area.

Six years later, in 1996, the expansion of built-up areas in the Klang Valley occurred rapidly. At that time, almost all of the FT Kuala Lumpur areas were built-up areas. Rapid expansion of built-up areas also spread towards Gombak and Hulu Langat districts. Then, around 10 years from 1990, that is in year 2001 the Klang Valley almost experienced total built-up except for areas in Gombak and Hulu Langat districts (Table 4).

Based on Figure 3, the direction of urban expansion in the Klang Valley can be represented in three periods, that is before 1990 (1988), 1990, and 2000 and above. By generalising the figure, the direction of urban expansion in the Klang Valley for the years before 1990, 1990, and 2000 and above is illustrated in Figure 4.



- Note:
1. \*Flow of urban expansion for the years before 1990 and 1990 are shown in the same arrow owing to a very small difference between the two periods of time.
  2. Different scales (size) of arrows represent relatively different scale of flow of urban expansion.

**Figure 4:** Pattern and flows of urban expansion

Figure 4 indicates the illustration of the flow of urban expansion in the Klang Valley for three periods of time: the years before 1990, 1990, and 2000 and more. The illustration is based on flow of urban expansion (represented by arrows) in the Klang Valley from the core zone (centred point), that is the FT Kuala Lumpur to surrounding areas (other districts). In the period before 1990, flow of urban expansion from the FT Kuala Lumpur is mainly focused on Petaling and Klang districts. Flow of urban expansion into Hulu Langat and Gombak districts is relatively small. The same scenario

occurred in the period of 1990. In the two periods, the flow from the FT Kuala Lumpur was mainly in one direction to surrounding areas. In the period of 2000 and above, there were many directions of flows. The flows moved from the FT Kuala Lumpur to surrounding areas with relatively equal volume. In this period, the cities of the Klang Valley which have high urban growth and urbanisation include Kuala Lumpur, Ampang Jaya, Petaling Jaya, Subang Jaya, Shah Alam, Klang, Rawang and Kajang (see Table 2 for the percentages of urban population growth for 1991-2000). The percentages of built-up areas for



each area of the Klang Valley for 1988, 1990 and 2001 are shown in Table 4. The results of the table were calculated based on the functions which are provided in ArcView GIS environment.

From Table 4, the urban expansion (or changes in built-up areas) for each area of the Klang Valley in 1988 and 1990 was in small percentages. For instance, in 1990, the FT Kuala Lumpur only recorded 27% built-up areas of the total. In other

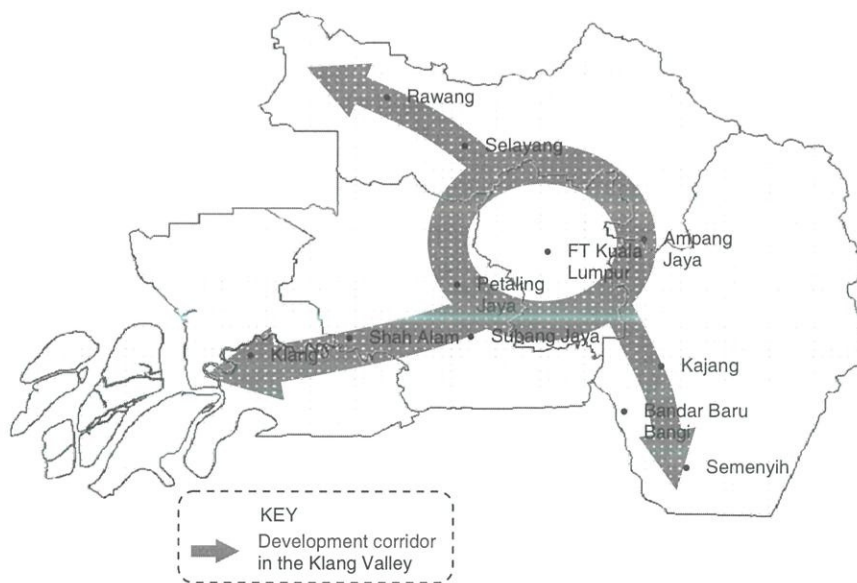
areas, the percentages of built-up areas were very low. However, in 2001 (for about 10 years later), the Klang Valley recorded a sharp increase in urban expansion. FT Kuala Lumpur recorded 99% built-up areas of the total. This was followed by Petaling and Klang districts which recorded 81% and 45% respectively. Gombak District and Hulu Langat District also recorded a rapid increase in built-up areas from 1990 to 2001.

**Table 4:** Percentages of built-up areas for each area of the Klang Valley for periods 1988, 1990, and 2001

Areas	Total Acres	1988		1990		2001	
		Built-up areas	% of total	Built-up areas	% of total	Built-up areas	% of total
FT Kuala Lumpur	5,556	1,252	22.5	1,502	27.0	5,510	99.0
Gombak	15,058	316	2.1	450	3.0	4,995	33.0
Petaling	11,485	895	7.8	1,203	10.5	9,332	81.3
Klang	14,187	402	2.8	543	3.8	6,411	45.2
Hulu Langat	19,274	191	1.0	246	1.3	5,512	28.6

However, as mentioned above, Gombak and Hulu Langat districts still have lower built-up areas, which consisted of traditional village areas and agricultural land (Selangor State Structure Plan, 2002; see Table 5.5). Nonetheless, new cities in both districts such as Rawang, Selayang, Kajang dan Ampang Jaya experienced very rapid process of urbanisation. The development of the cities has strengthened the 3-way development corridor in the

Klang Valley: (a) Kuala Lumpur-Selayang-Rawang, (b) Kuala Lumpur-Petaling Jaya - Subang Jaya-Shah Alam-Klang, and (c) Kuala Lumpur -Ampang Jaya-Kajang-Bangi. The 3-way development corridor is illustrated in Figure 5



**Figure 5:** The three-way flows of development corridor in the Klang Valley in the early decade of 2000

Based on the discussion above, the process of urban expansion trends in the Klang Valley can be summarised as follows:

a) process of urbanisation trend in the Klang Valley is focused on areas with low level of urbanisation (low rate in built-up areas) such as Hulu Langat District and Gombak District;

b) Klang and Petaling districts will continue in their process of urbanisation till they reach later stages (solid of built-up areas) such as FT Kuala Lumpur; and

c) Hulu Langat District is expected to face high level of urbanisation compared with Petaling and Klang districts due to the fact that the area



is neighbouring FT Kuala Lumpur. But, the physical and institutional constraints such as Taman Negeri forest reserve and zoning for green area on the Eastern part may limit urban development in the future.

Overall, if the Klang Valley is represented as the most developed region in Malaysia, it can be said that urban growth in Malaysia is experiencing development at disurbanisation level where the process of deconcentrated urban development happens (*deconcentration*), metropolitan city population shrinks and rapid growth of population is experienced towards the urban fringes.

### 3. Internal Migration

Another factor that has an important influence towards urban growth and urbanisation is internal migration. In the context of migration, the Klang Valley is a burgeoning centre of migration. According to Rostam (2006), burgeoning migration in the Klang Valley happens in the urban fringe near the border of Kuala Lumpur metropolis. This happens as a result of built-up process in the city centre of Kuala Lumpur and integrated cities until there are very few spaces that can be developed (solid of built-up areas). As a result, metropolitan economic activities especially modern services and manufacturing sector start to be distributed and placed in the urban fringe. Then people are more attracted to move to the urban fringe because there are job opportunities, transport facilities and property offer.

Generally, trends and migration distribution in the Klang Valley can be understood based on migration data (life time migration), from census in multiple years. For this discussion, migration data from three periods of census are used: 1980, 1991 and 2000. The data are shown in Tables 5, 6, and 7

respectively. The data in the tables take into consideration one way of migration flows, that is, in-migration flows in the areas (districts) of the Klang Valley.

From Tables 5, 6 and 7, it is found that the total flow and migration distribution in the three periods (1980, 1991 and 2000) are not balanced. For instance, in 1980, inflow of migration tended to focus on the FT Kuala Lumpur and Petaling District which represent 39% and 27% respectively. Meanwhile, Hulu Langat District is receiving the lowest volume in migration which is less than 10%.

In 1991, the concentration of migration flow in the Klang Valley changed, where the majority of the migrants shifted to Petaling District (30%). FT Kuala Lumpur has experienced a sharp decline in percentage of migration that is 18% from 1980. This happens because out-migration from FT Kuala Lumpur to the Hulu Langat District especially. The effect is that Hulu Langat District has experienced a high increase in percentage of migration by 12% from 1980. Klang and Gombak districts experienced a low increase in percentage of migration that is 2% from 1980 to 1991.

In 2000, the centre of migration still remained in Petaling District with an increase of 7 % from 1991. The Hulu Langat District also experienced an increase in percentage of migration that is 2%. Other districts recorded a decline in percentage of migration. Also, FT Kuala Lumpur was reported to record the highest net out-migration in Malaysia (-7.2%) (Malaysia, 2004). This scenario explains that the flow of migration has changed A long time before (since the 1980s), a majority of the population flocked to the FT Kuala Lumpur (Kuala Lumpur), but they have shifted to the cities that border it. This occurs possibly because of the existence of new cities such as Ampang Jaya, Kajang, Subang Jaya and Shah Alam.

**Table 5:** Population by place of last previous residence (state) and place of current usual residence, 1980

Place of Last Previous Residence	Total Selangor	Place of current usual residence in Klang Valley Region					Total Klang Valley	Selangor	
		Gombak	Klang	Petaling	Hulu Langat	F.T. KL		*Klang Valley	O. Klang Valley
Johor	24,436	3,716	3,586	10,855	3,324	26,798	48,279	21,481	2,955
Kedah	13,601	2,457	1,772	5,551	1,628	16,139	27,547	11,408	2,193
Kelantan	8,442	1,753	1,264	3,464	1,301	10,951	18,733	7,782	660
Melaka	19,910	2,792	3,466	8,965	3,316	24,736	43,275	18,539	1,371
Negeri Sembilan	28,278	3,789	3,586	11,634	5,325	31,510	55,844	24,334	3,944
Pahang	14,243	2,917	1,508	6,170	1,682	17,744	30,021	12,277	1,966
Perak	75,540	9,458	8,458	32,578	6,539	70,395	127,428	57,033	18,507
Perlis	1,425	254	195	614	201	1,756	3,020	1,264	161
Pulau Pinang	15,940	2,255	2,659	8,657	1,171	19,195	33,937	14,742	1,198
Sabah	2,185	483	174	1,071	307	2,198	4,233	2,035	150
Sarawak	2,418	438	97	1,108	335	3,646	5,624	1,978	440
Selangor	238,420	26,908	55,222	68,757	27,535	73,971	252,393	178,422	59,998
Terengganu	4,469	866	732	1,789	715	4,640	8,742	4,102	367
FT Kuala Lumpur	117,343	34,587	6,621	48,849	22,390	-	112,447	112,447	4,896
FT Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>566,650</b>	<b>92,673</b>	<b>89,340</b>	<b>210,062</b>	<b>75,769</b>	<b>303,679</b>	<b>771,523</b>	<b>467,844</b>	<b>98,806</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12.01</b>	<b>11.58</b>	<b>27.23</b>	<b>9.82</b>	<b>39.36</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>82.56</b>	<b>17.44</b>

(Source: Population and Housing Census of Malaysia, 1980: State Population Report, Selangor and Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur)



**Table 6:** Population by place of usual residence (state) five years ago and place of current usual residence, 1991

Place of usual residence five years ago	Total Selangor	Place of current usual residence in Klang Valley Region					Total Klang Valley	Selangor	
		Gombak	Klang	Petaling	Hulu Langat	F.T. KL		*Klang Valley	O. Klang Valley
Johor	22,569	3,550	2,366	9,194	5,568	12,649	33,327	20,678	1,891
Kedah	14,217	2,660	1,371	5,648	3,440	7,703	20,822	13,119	1,098
Kelantan	14,843	2,583	1,434	6,390	3,605	7,833	21,845	14,012	831
Melaka	11,989	1,760	1,337	5,050	2,982	6,739	17,868	11,129	860
Negeri Sembilan	19,800	2,574	2,148	7,060	6,113	8,946	26,841	17,895	1,905
Pahang	19,414	3,484	2,422	6,952	4,388	9,304	26,550	17,246	2,168
Perak	48,815	7,474	5,794	20,763	9,609	22,873	66,513	43,640	5,175
Perlis	1,839	357	194	728	448	1,122	2,849	1,727	112
Pulau Pinang	10,545	1,735	1,198	4,544	2,432	6,420	16,329	9,909	636
Sabah	3,807	569	230	1,866	776	2,325	5,766	3,441	366
Sarawak	4,602	647	324	2,341	893	3,678	7,883	4,205	397
Selangor	354,312	42,688	72,927	110,971	68,129	56,045	350,760	294,715	59,597
Terengganu	7,452	1,255	731	2,934	1,962	3,467	10,349	6,882	570
FT Kuala Lumpur	109,334	25,351	4,978	31,925	43,123	-	105,377	105,377	3,957
FT Labuan	462	147	39	115	120	323	744	421	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>644,000</b>	<b>96,834</b>	<b>97,493</b>	<b>216,481</b>	<b>153,588</b>	<b>149,427</b>	<b>713,823</b>	<b>564,396</b>	<b>79,604</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>13.66</b>	<b>30.33</b>	<b>21.52</b>	<b>20.93</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>87.64</b>	<b>12.36</b>

: \*not include F.T. Kuala Lumpur

(Source: Population and Housing Census of Malaysia, 1991: General Report of the Population Census, Volume 2)

**Table 7:** Population by place of usual residence (state) five years ago and place of current usual residence, 2000

Place of usual residence five years ago	Total Selangor	Place of current usual residence in Klang Valley Region					Total Klang Valley	Selangor	
		Gombak	Klang	Petaling	Hulu Langat	F.T. KL		*Klang Valley	O. Klang Valley
Johor	27,393	2,359	2,347	13,095	6,879	10,213	34,893	24,680	2,713
Kedah	16,351	2,133	1,492	6,958	3,834	6,409	20,826	14,417	1,934
Kelantan	25,838	2,483	2,759	11,458	7,015	7,977	31,692	23,715	2,123
Melaka	10,614	919	1,012	4,541	2,962	3,897	13,331	9,434	1,180
Negeri Sembilan	17,898	1,430	1,518	6,615	5,715	5,628	20,906	15,278	2,620
Pahang	23,520	2,258	2,647	9,381	5,829	7,269	27,384	20,115	3,405
Perak	41,278	4,471	4,543	18,550	8,511	14,323	50,398	36,075	5,203
Perlis	2,411	220	195	1,191	549	861	3,016	2,155	256
Pulau Pinang	11,074	1,057	1,000	5,666	2,325	4,414	14,462	10,048	1,026
Sabah	14,060	850	3,158	5,590	3,060	4,103	16,761	12,658	1,402
Sarawak	9,706	655	741	4,891	2,609	5,264	14,160	8,896	810
Selangor	396,310	41,848	71,847	139,308	78,317	32,145	363,465	331,320	64,990
Terengganu	12,039	1,214	1,358	5,279	3,165	3,545	14,561	11,016	1,023
FT Kuala Lumpur	131,423	22,261	5,441	44,078	49,017	-	120,797	120,797	10,626
FT Labuan	785	75	101	301	143	239	859	620	165
<b>Total</b>	<b>740,700</b>	<b>84,233</b>	<b>100,159</b>	<b>276,902</b>	<b>179,930</b>	<b>106,287</b>	<b>747,511</b>	<b>641,224</b>	<b>99,476</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11.27</b>	<b>13.40</b>	<b>37.04</b>	<b>24.07</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>86.57</b>	<b>13.43</b>

Note: \*not include F.T. Kuala Lumpur

(Source: Population and Housing Census of Malaysia, 2000: Migration and Population Distribution)

The area that contributes a significant part of migration in the Klang Valley is the state of Selangor. For instance, in 1991 and 2000, about 49% of the migrants came from Selangor. Besides that, the percentage of migrants who changed their place of residence within the areas of the Klang Valley, especially from FT Kuala Lumpur was very high. In 2000, for instance, it is found that 16% of FT Kuala Lumpur population had changed their place of residence in other districts in the Klang Valley. The states which contributed a significant part of migration in the areas of the Klang Valley for the periods included Perak, Negeri Sembilan, Johor, Melaka, Pahang and Kelantan (see Tables 5, 6, and 7).

## ANALYSES AND RESULTS

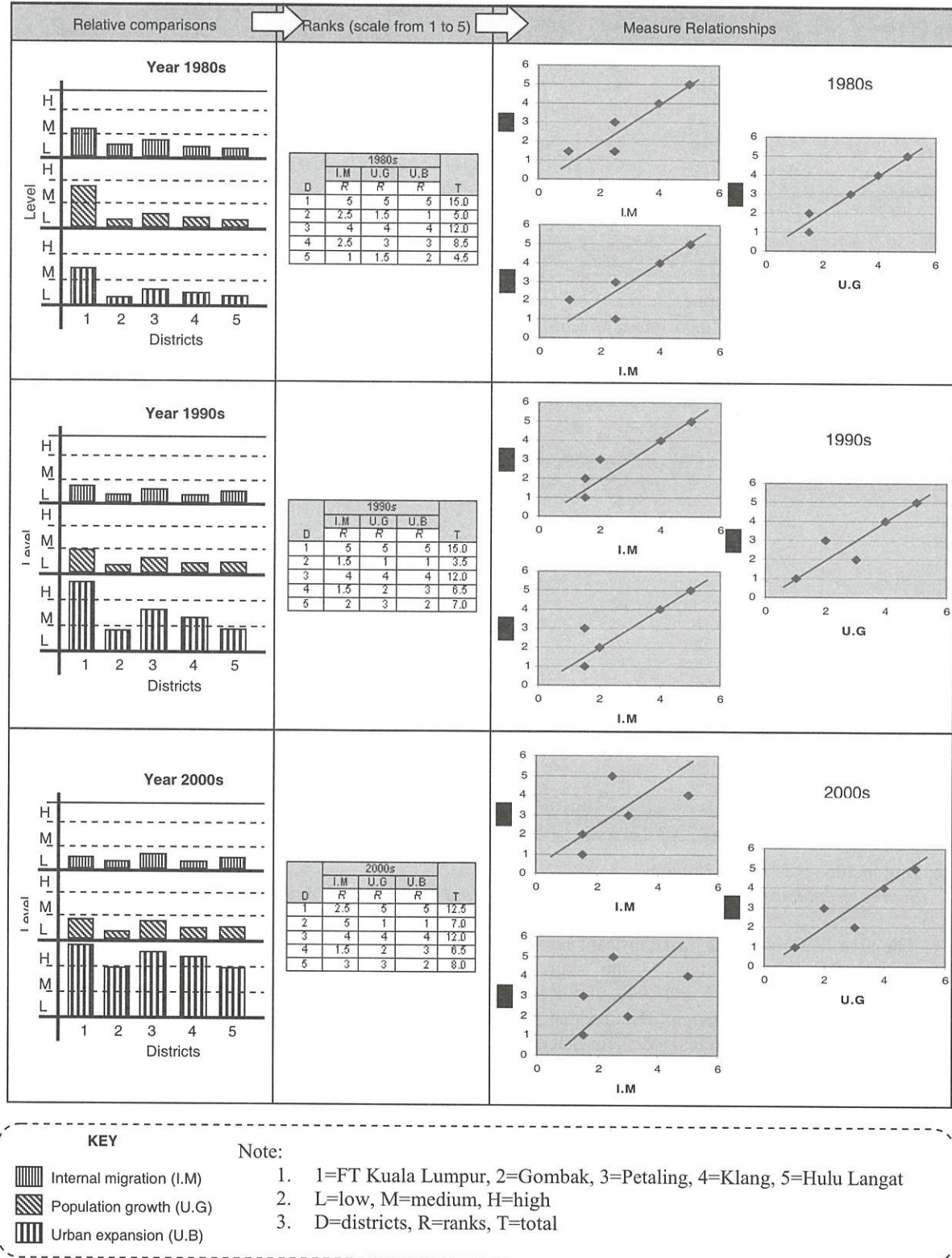
Simple relative comparison method is applied to analyse the relationship between internal migration, population growth and urban expansion in the Klang Valley. For the purpose the data on internal migration, population growth and urbanisation for every year are ranked with a scale from 1 to 5. Scale 1 represents the lowest level and 5 is the highest level. The results of the analysis are elaborated in Figure 6.

With reference to Figure 8, in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s, there are direct relationships between internal migration, population growth and urban expansion in the Klang Valley. However, in



the 2000s, the relationship between internal migration and urban expansion, and population growth is not significant. This scenario is expected to happen as a result of the discussion earlier. This happens because at the later stage of urbanisation, the effects of internal migration to population growth reduce slowly.

In the Klang Valley, FT Kuala Lumpur is only one of the areas which experience the later stage of urbanisation. Subsequently, as mentioned above, the level of internal migration in the FT Kuala Lumpur reduced significantly in 2000 and in this area net out-migration occurs.



**Figure 6:** Relationships between internal migration, population growth and urban expansion



Overall, the results have shown that internal migration has a significant relationship with rapid population growth and urbanisation in the Klang Valley. In other words, internal migration is one of the important of urban phenomena that contribute towards urban growth and urbanisation. A high rate of urban growth and urbanisation will encourage migration. This rapid growth of migration will speed up the process of urbanisation and widen the boundary of metropolitan territory. Meanwhile, less developed areas will experience out-migration. In other situations, reverse migration will occur from metropolitan city to the urban fringes because of high level of urban growth and urbanisation. These scenarios have provided clear evidence on the importance of internal migration for urban planning decision making process. Thus, urban planners are obligated to understand the overall picture of current and future migration systems in urban areas, no matter how complex the task is. This is to understand the overall changes in population. Even more important is to provide adequate planning and support for urban areas to facilitate the needs of migrants and minimising their negative implications towards urban areas.

## DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSION

This paper has highlighted the relevant aspects to show the importance of internal migration for urban planning decision making process. As summarised, internal migration contributes to high rate of urban growth and urbanisation. In the Klang Valley, for example, this statement has been proven where internal migration has a significant relationship with urban growth and urbanisation. In other words, internal migration has a significant contribution to the process of high level of urban growth and urbanisation. However, a high volume of internal migration will lead to unsustainable form of urban growth, namely urban sprawl and creates other urban problems. Unfortunately, there is no relevant policy to avoid or to control the high volume of internal migration in urban areas. This is because migration is an inevitable spatial phenomenon in urban areas. It is the same with urbanisation. More importantly, migration behaviour is due to multiple factors such as social, economic and physical. Thus, it is quite a difficult to understand or estimate the behaviour. Subsequently, there is a need for proper or adequate urban development planning so as to receive large numbers of migrants in urban areas. This is mainly to facilitate the needs of migrants and minimise their negative implications towards urban areas.

In order to devise a proper urban development planning, there is a need to understand migration behaviours. It includes understanding where places in urban areas become the centre of migration streams in future, mapping distribution of potential migration

flows in urban areas, estimating a number of potential migrants in specific areas, understanding a complex scenario or problems which are created from migration distribution, and understanding relationships between migration and other urban phenomena.

As a conclusion, elements of internal migration should not be excluded in urban planning process or development plan studies. Thus, understanding of spatial trends and distribution of migration in urban areas is crucial for the purpose of urban planning decision making.

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Tarikh : 20 Januari 2023

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Saya yang menjalankan amanah,

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