



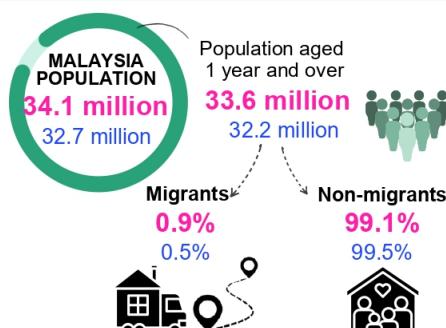
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MIGRATION SURVEY REPORT, MALAYSIA, 2024



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MIGRATION STATUS



Note: ¹ Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries

INTERNAL MIGRANTS



HIGHEST MIGRANTS RECEIVING STATE²



Note: ² Refers to net migration value

HIGHEST MIGRANTS SENDING STATE²



Note: ² Refers to net migration value

INTERNAL MIGRATION FLOW



REASONS FOR INTERNAL MIGRATION



Legend: 2024 2022

Note: The added total may differ due to rounding

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



@ StatsMalaysia



20 October 2016 - 2030

INTRODUCTION

The Migration Survey Report, Malaysia, 2024 presents statistics on population migration related to migration rates, internal and international migration. The Migration Survey 2024 was conducted in 2024 for the reference period of 2023 to 2024. The report provides statistics on migration at the state level as well as demographic and socio-economic characteristics including sex, age group, ethnic group, marital status, educational attainment, strata, occupation and industry. Migrants in this report are defined as population with different localities of usual residence at two points of time (dates) within one year apart, excluding those who moved within the same locality.

MAIN FINDINGS

1. *Internal migration remained dominant at 63.5 per cent as compared to 62.3 per cent in 2022.*
2. *Johor recorded the highest percentage of internal migrants in 2024 at 70.3 per cent, followed by Selangor (69.5%) and Sabah (68.7%).*
3. *W.P. Putrajaya recorded the lowest percentage of internal migrants at 11.5 per cent*
4. *W.P. Kuala Lumpur showed the highest increase in internal migrants at 65.5 per cent.*
5. *Intra-state migration flows in 2024 were dominated by urban to urban at 84.6 per cent, increase from 79.3 per cent in 2022, followed by rural to rural (7.6%), urban to rural (7.2%) and rural to urban (0.6%)*
6. *All states recorded the highest movement from urban to urban, except Kelantan and Pahang, which recorded the highest movement from urban to rural. Four states recorded more than 90 per cent urban to urban migration, namely Melaka (100.0%), Selangor (96.2%), Negeri Sembilan (94.7%) and Pulau Pinang (93.5%).*

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