Spatial Demographic Analysis at Sub Regional Level

Kolokium Statistik & *Scientific* Poster 2019

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BPPD

Kandungan

- Introduction
- Spatial Distribution
- Demography Analysis at Sub Areas
- Conclusion

Introduction

Spatial demography is concerned with the spatial analysis of demographic processes and outcomes. While interest in spatial demography is evident throughout the history of the core discipline of demography, the degree to which spatial thinking and different forms of spatial analysis in the field has varied widely (Weeks, 2004; Voss, 2007).

Sources : Future Directions in Spatial Demography, Stephen A. Matthews Donald G. Janelle Michael F. Goodchild

Spatial Distribution of Malaysia

330,345 km²
16 State
159 district
222 Parliamentary/587 DUN
155 Local authority

Spatial Distribution at State level

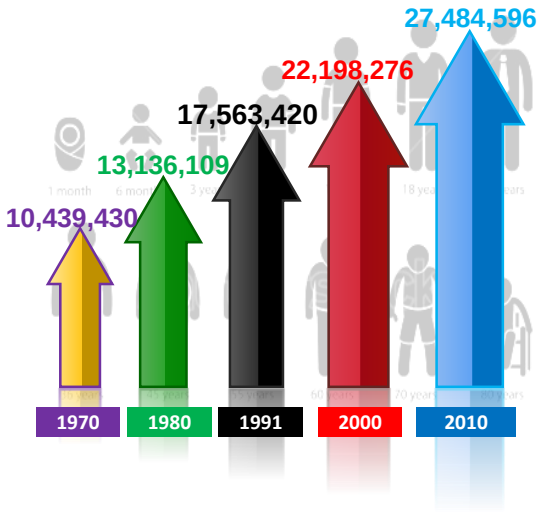
Negeri	Daerah Pentadbiran (2017)	Mukim/Daerah Kecil	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT)	Parlimen	Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN)	Keluasan (km²)
Johor	10	98	15	26	56	19,102
Kedah	12	134	11	15	36	9,447
Kelantan[1]	11	378	12	14	45	15,101
Melaka	3	82	4	6	28	1,652
Negeri Sembilan	7	62	8	8	36	6,686

Negeri	Daerah Pentadbiran (2017)	Mukim/Daerah Kecil	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT)	Parlimen	Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN)	Keluasan (km²)
Selangor	9	56	12	22	56	7,931
Terengganu	8	84	7	8	32	12,959
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	n.a	8	1	11	n.a	243
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	1	1	n.a	49
W.P. Labuan	n.a	n.a	1	1	n.a	92

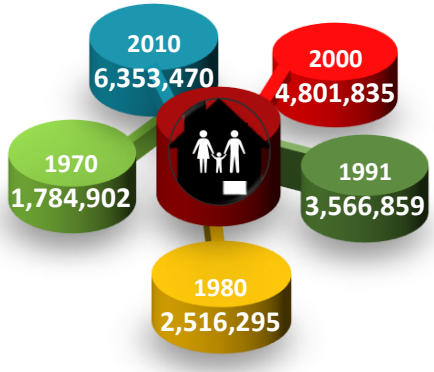
Negeri	Daerah Pentadbiran (2017)	Mukim/Daerah Kecil	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT)	Parlimen	Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN)	Keluasan (km²)
Pahang	11	71	11	14	42	35,840
Perak	12	80	15	24	59	21,038
Perlis	n.a	22	1	3	15	818
Pulau Pinang	5	83	2	13	40	1,032
Sabah	27	n.a	23	25	60	73,904
Sarawak	40	59	26	31	71	124,451

MyCensus Data at a Glance

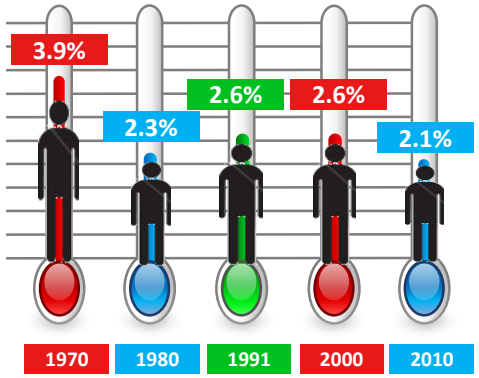
Jabatan Perangkaan MALAYSIA

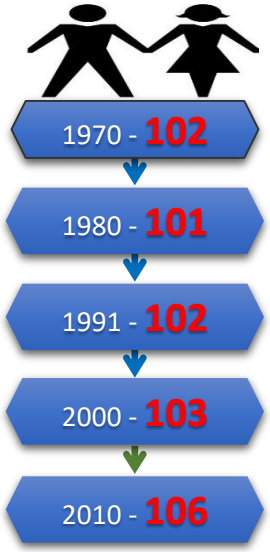


HOUSEHOLD

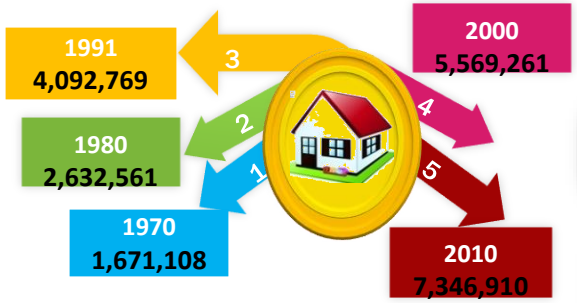


POPULATION GROWTH RATE

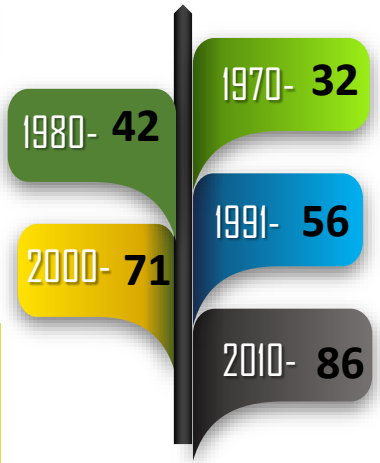




LIVING QUARTERS

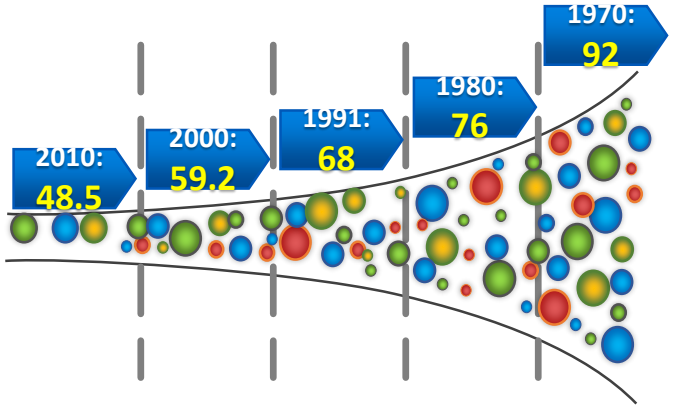


POPULATION DENSITY

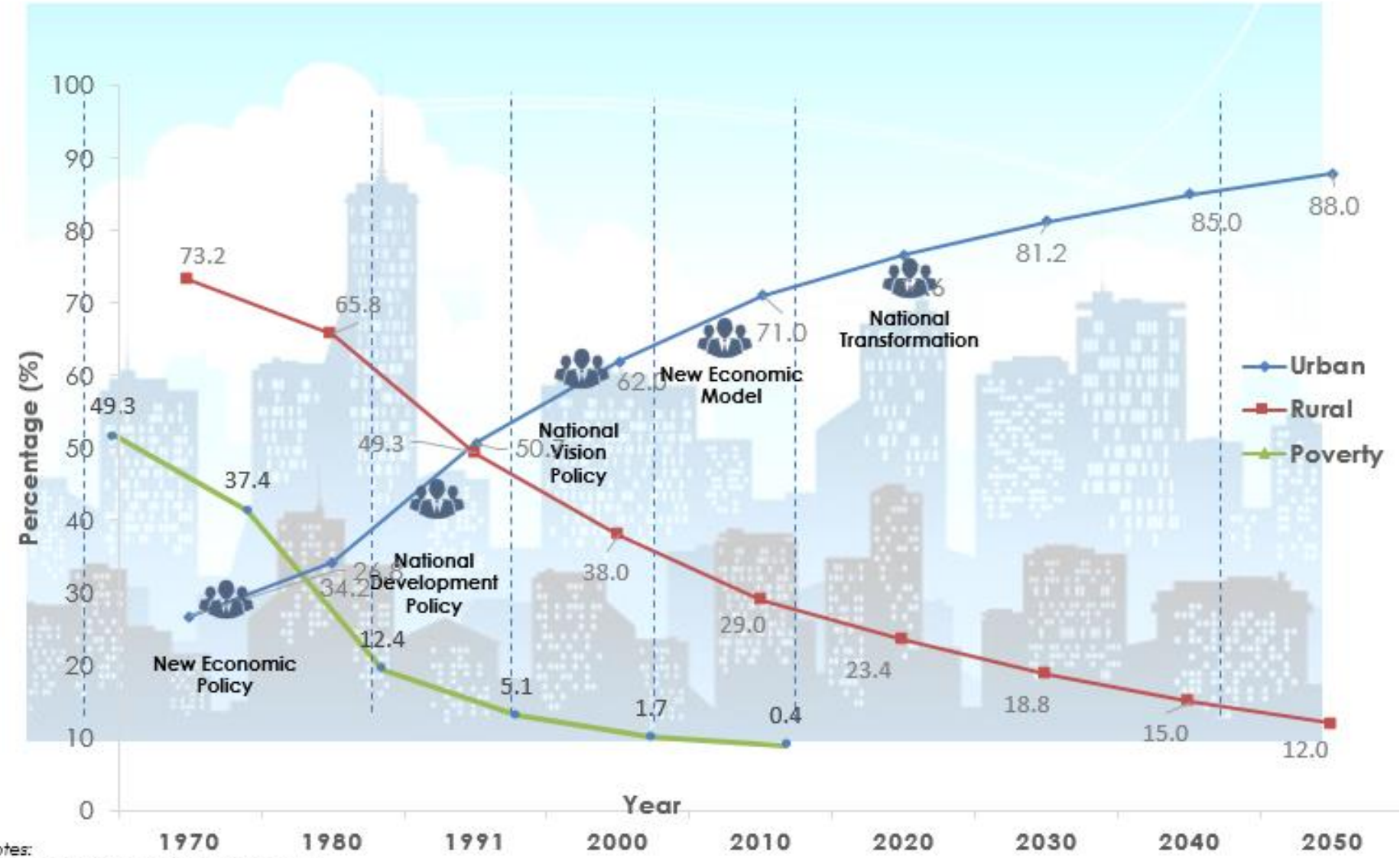


MEDIAN AGE

DEPENDENCY RATIO

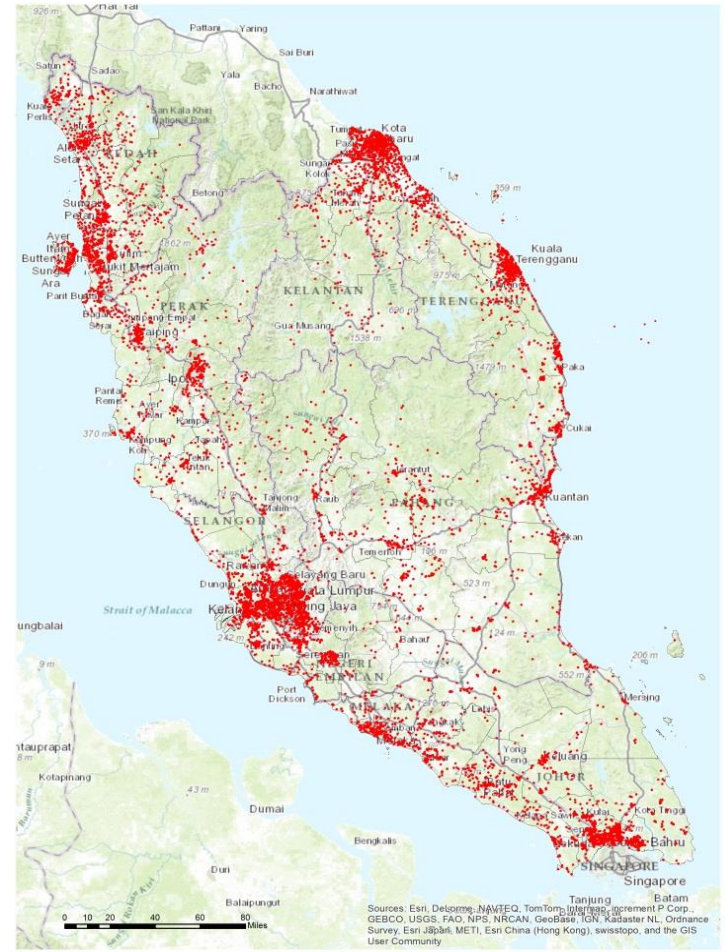


Urban Transition in Malaysia, 1970-2050

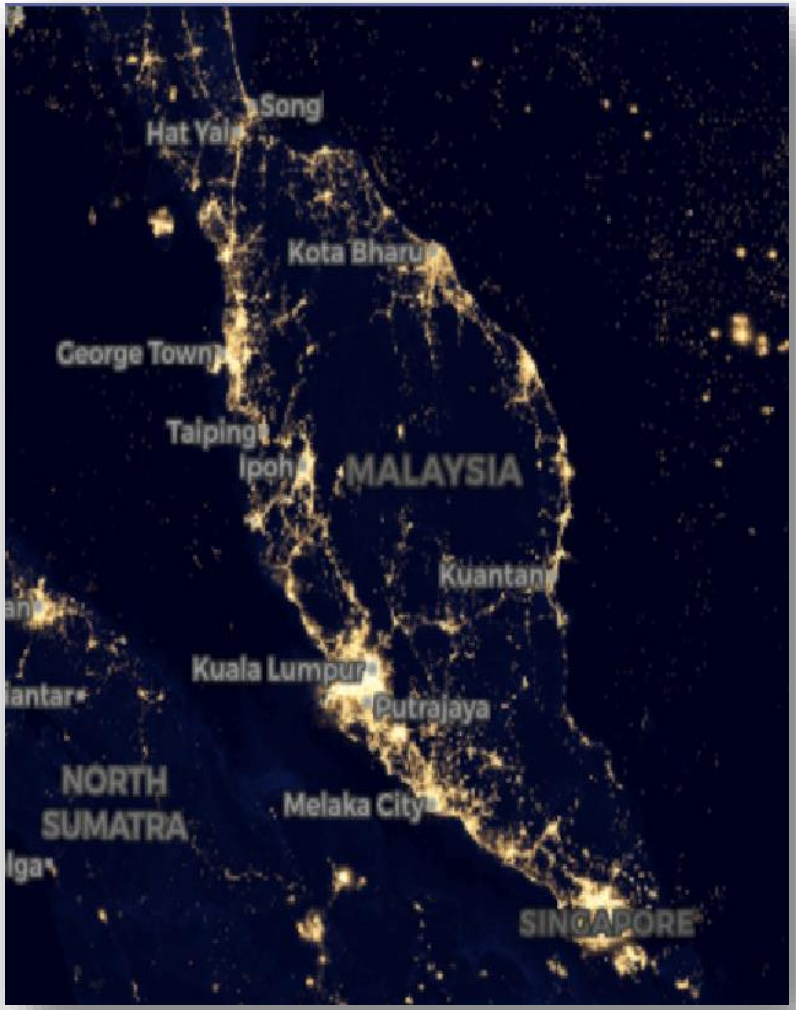


Notes:
1970 – Poverty data is for Peninsular only

Population Distribution



Dot Density Census 2010



Nightimage 2017

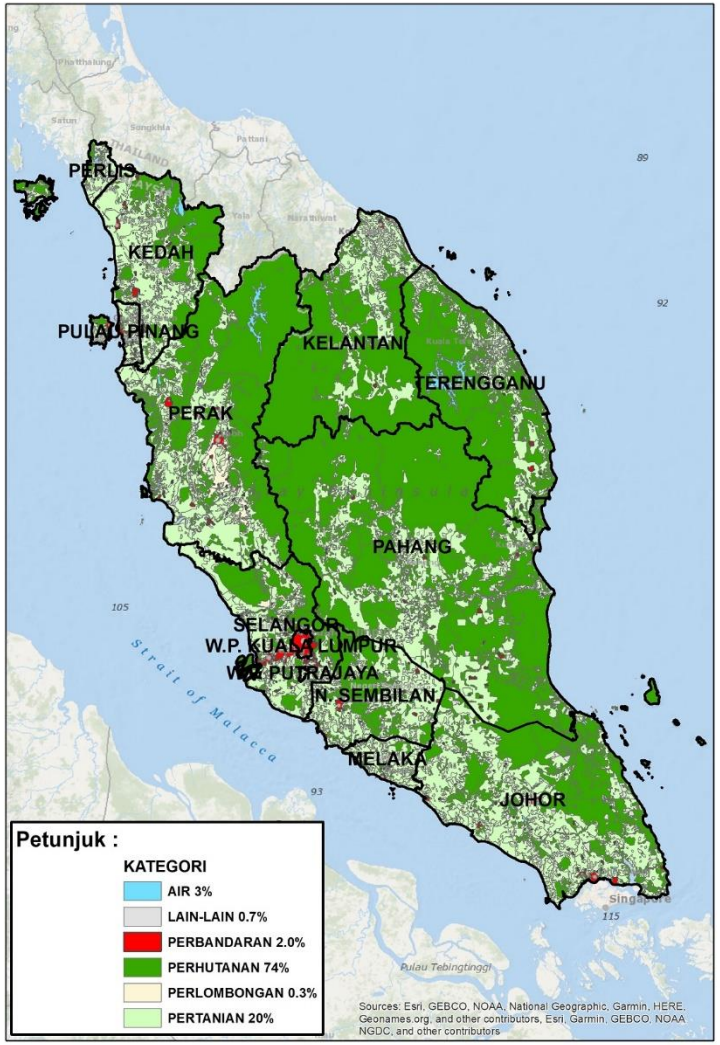
Selangor is the most populous state

Klang Valley represent **21 %** of total population

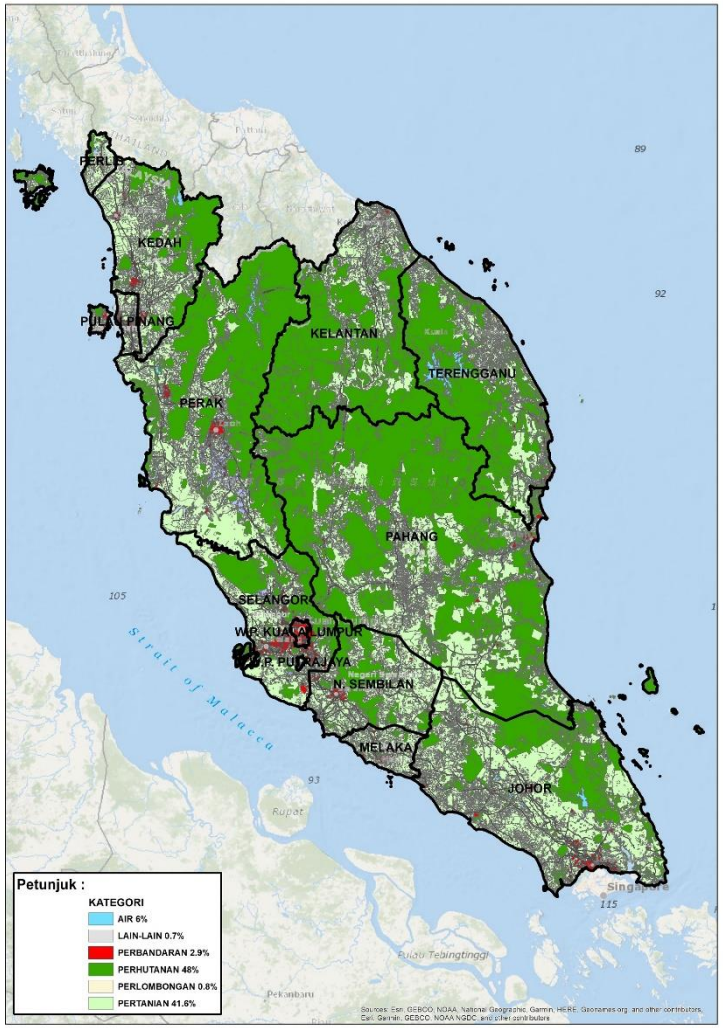
KL Conurbation consist of 7.5 million **(27%)** of population

Land use Classification

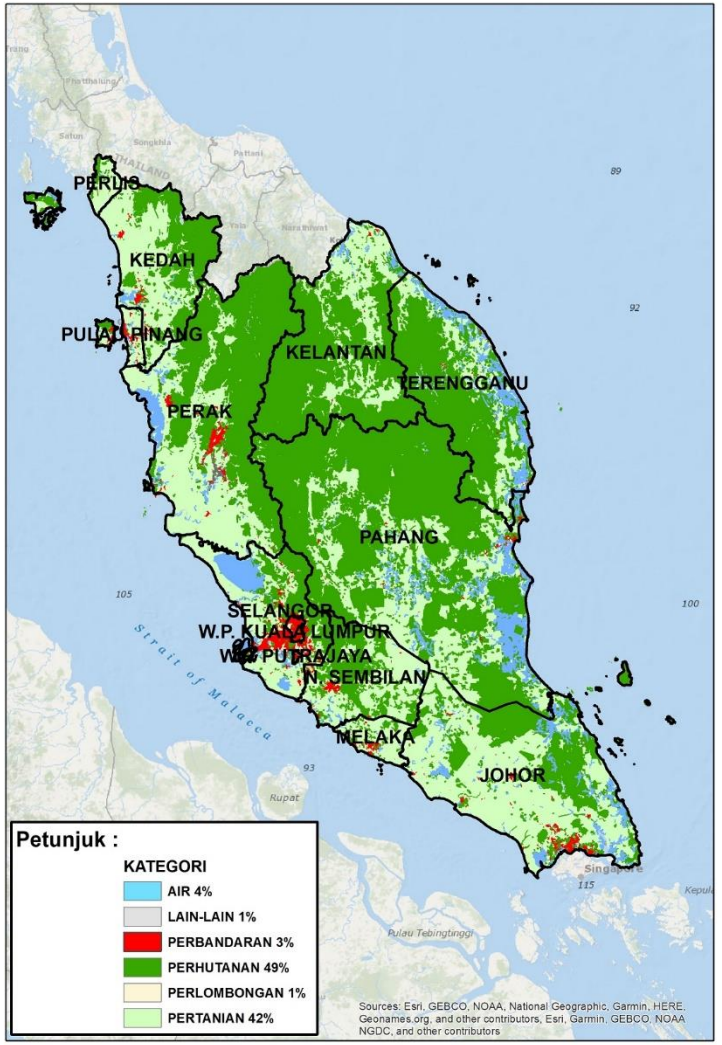
1991



2000

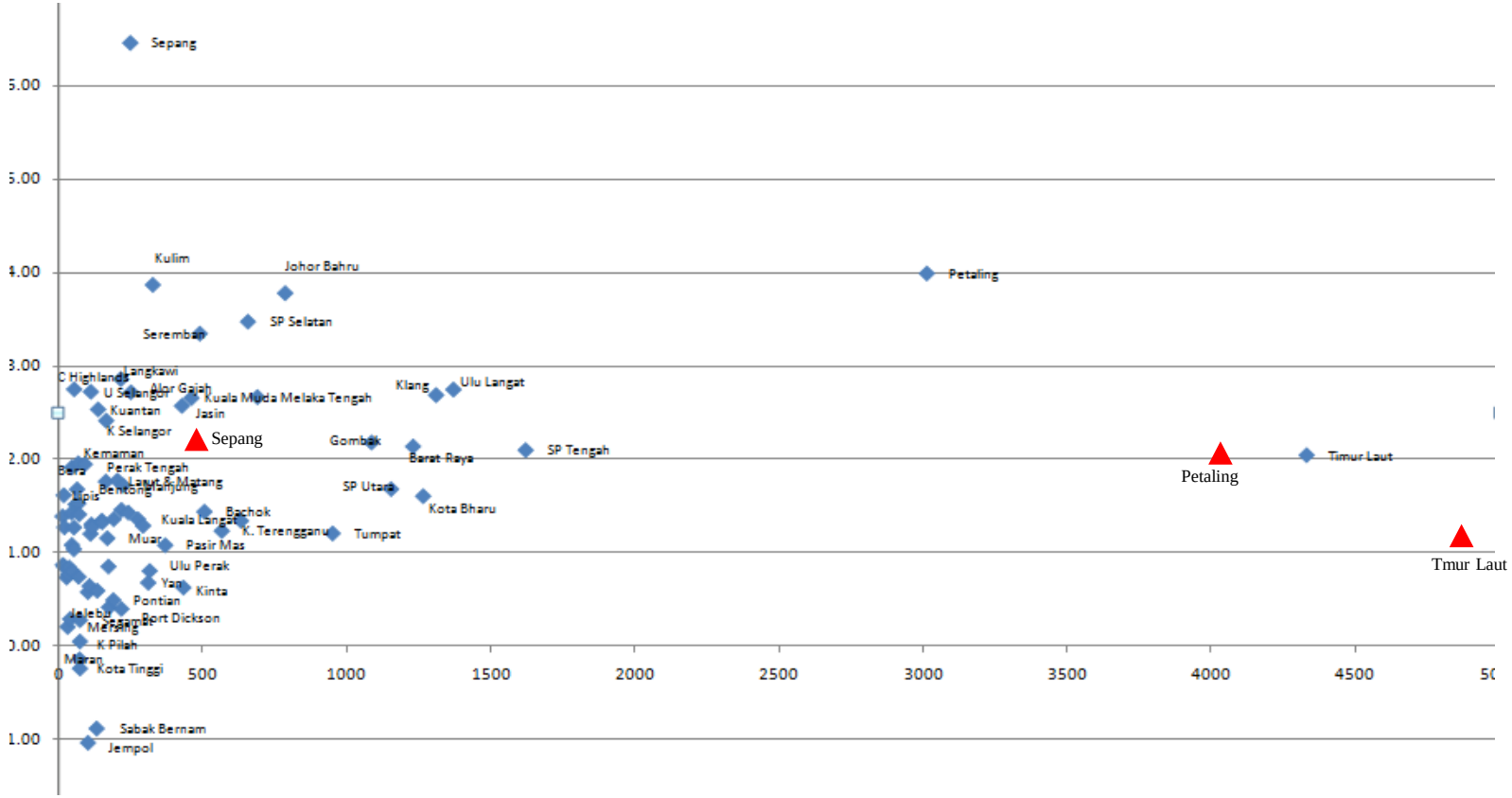


2010



Sources : Jabatan Pertanian Sem.Malaysia

Population growth and density



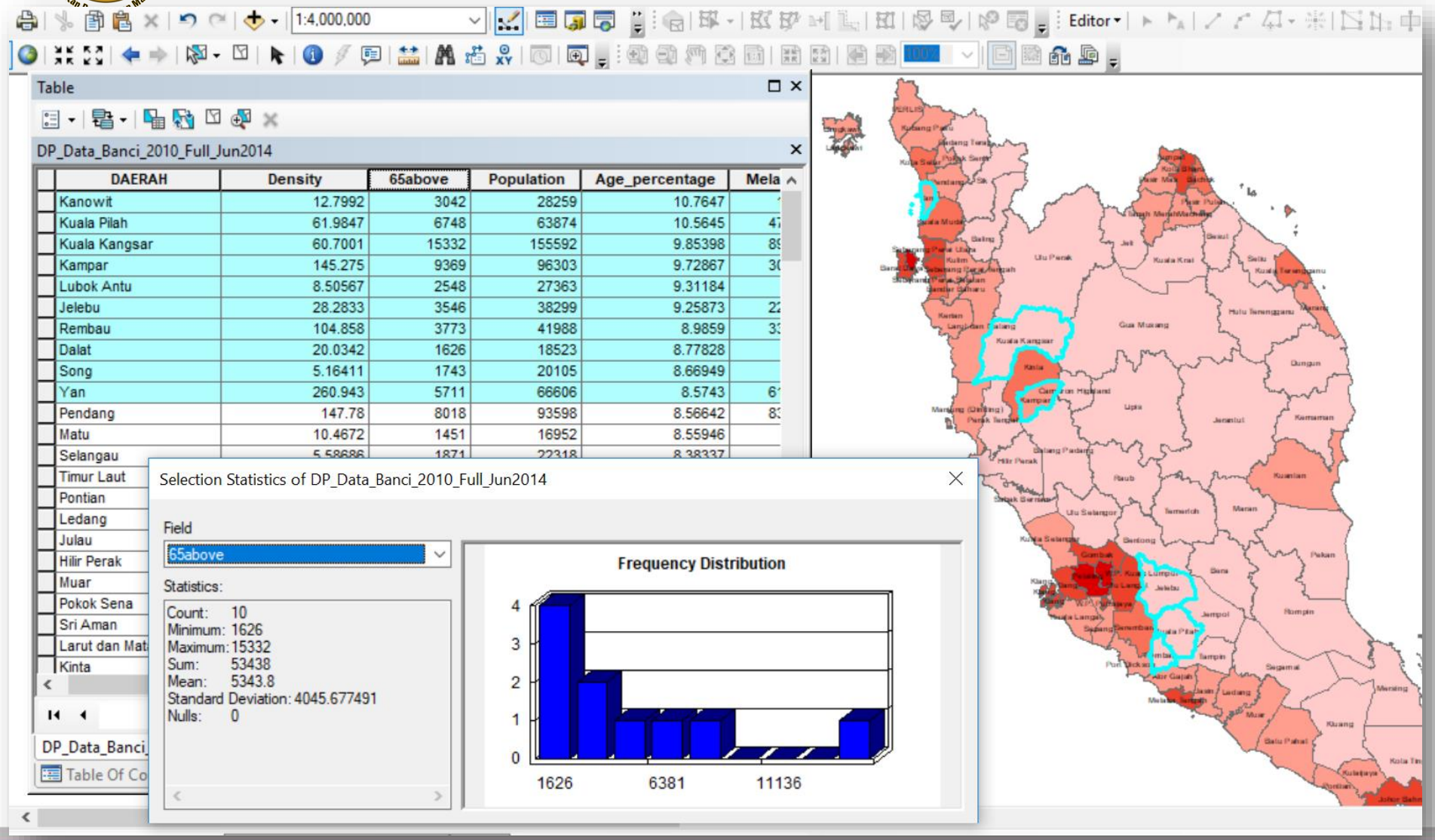
Population density and rate population growth rate, by district
2000-2010 ◆ and 2010-2020 ▲

More than a third (34.4%) of the national population lives in the **ten most populous** districts:

Petaling, Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, Ulu Langat, Klang, Kinta, Gombak, Kuching, Seremban, and Timur Laut

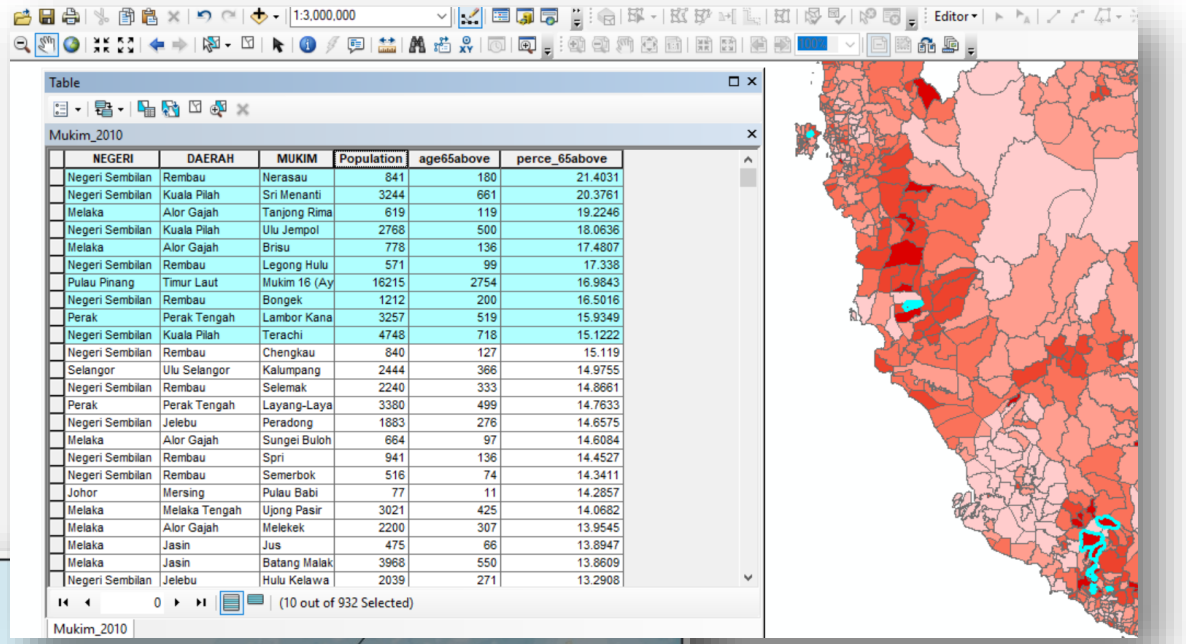
Sepang recorded the highest growth (2000-2010) while Timur Laut remain the most densely district in Malaysia.

Ageing population at District Level

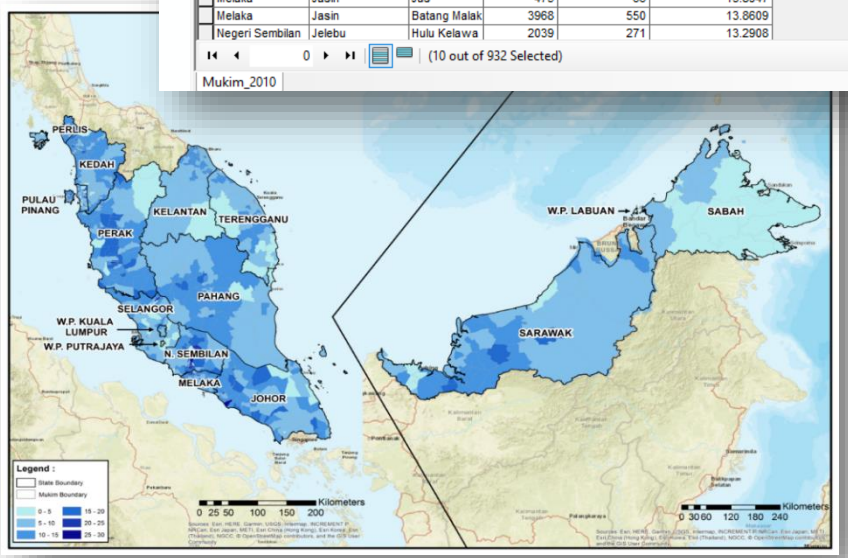


DAERAH	Density	65above	Population	Age_percentage	Mela
Kanowit	12.7992	3042	28259	10.7647	
Kuala Pilah	61.9847	6748	63874	10.5645	47
Kuala Kangsar	60.7001	15332	155592	9.85398	89
Kampar	145.275	9369	96303	9.72867	30
Lubok Antu	8.50567	2548	27363	9.31184	
Jelebu	28.2833	3546	38299	9.25873	22
Rembau	104.858	3773	41988	8.9859	33
Dalat	20.0342	1626	18523	8.77828	
Song	5.16411	1743	20105	8.66949	
Yan	260.943	5711	66606	8.5743	61
Pendang	147.78	8018	93598	8.56642	83
Matu	10.4672	1451	16952	8.55946	
Selangau	5.58686	1871	22318	8.38337	
Timur Laut					
Pontian					
Ledang					
Julau					
Hilir Perak					
Muar					
Pokok Sena					
Sri Aman					
Larut dan Mat					
Kinta					

Ageing population at Mukim Level



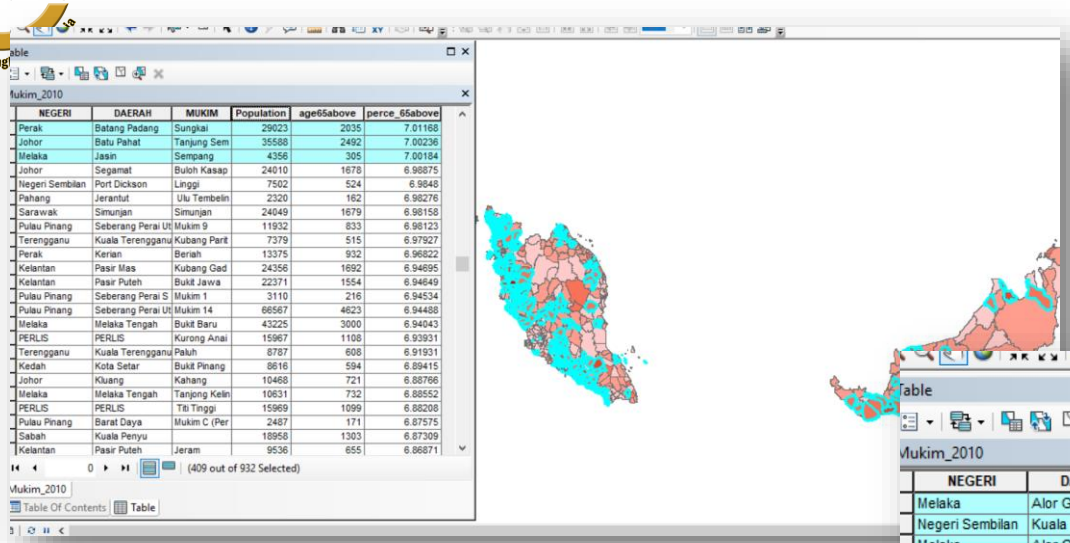
NEGERI	DAERAH	MUKIM	Population	age65above	perce_65above
Negeri Sembilan	Rembau	Nerasau	841	180	21.4031
Negeri Sembilan	Kuala Pilah	Sri Menanti	3244	661	20.3761
Melaka	Alor Gajah	Tanjong Rima	619	119	19.2246
Negeri Sembilan	Kuala Pilah	Ulu Jempol	2768	500	18.0636
Melaka	Alor Gajah	Brisu	778	136	17.4807
Negeri Sembilan	Rembau	Legong Hulu	571	99	17.338
Pulau Pinang	Timur Laut	Mukim 16 (Ay	16215	2754	16.9843
Negeri Sembilan	Rembau	Bongek	1212	200	16.5016
Perak	Perak Tengah	Lambor Kana	3257	519	15.9349
Negeri Sembilan	Kuala Pilah	Terachi	4748	718	15.1222
Negeri Sembilan	Rembau	Chengkau	840	127	15.119
Selangor	Ulu Selangor	Kalumpang	2444	366	14.9755
Negeri Sembilan	Rembau	Selemak	2240	333	14.8661
Perak	Perak Tengah	Layang-Laya	3380	499	14.7633
Negeri Sembilan	Jelebu	Peradong	1883	276	14.6575
Melaka	Alor Gajah	Sungei Buloh	664	97	14.6084
Negeri Sembilan	Rembau	Spri	941	136	14.4527
Negeri Sembilan	Rembau	Semerbok	516	74	14.3411
Johor	Mersing	Pulau Babi	77	11	14.2857
Melaka	Melaka Tengah	Ujong Pasir	3021	425	14.0682
Melaka	Alor Gajah	Melekek	2200	307	13.9545
Melaka	Jasin	Jus	475	66	13.8947
Melaka	Jasin	Batang Malak	3968	550	13.8609
Negeri Sembilan	Jelebu	Hulu Kelawa	2039	271	13.2908



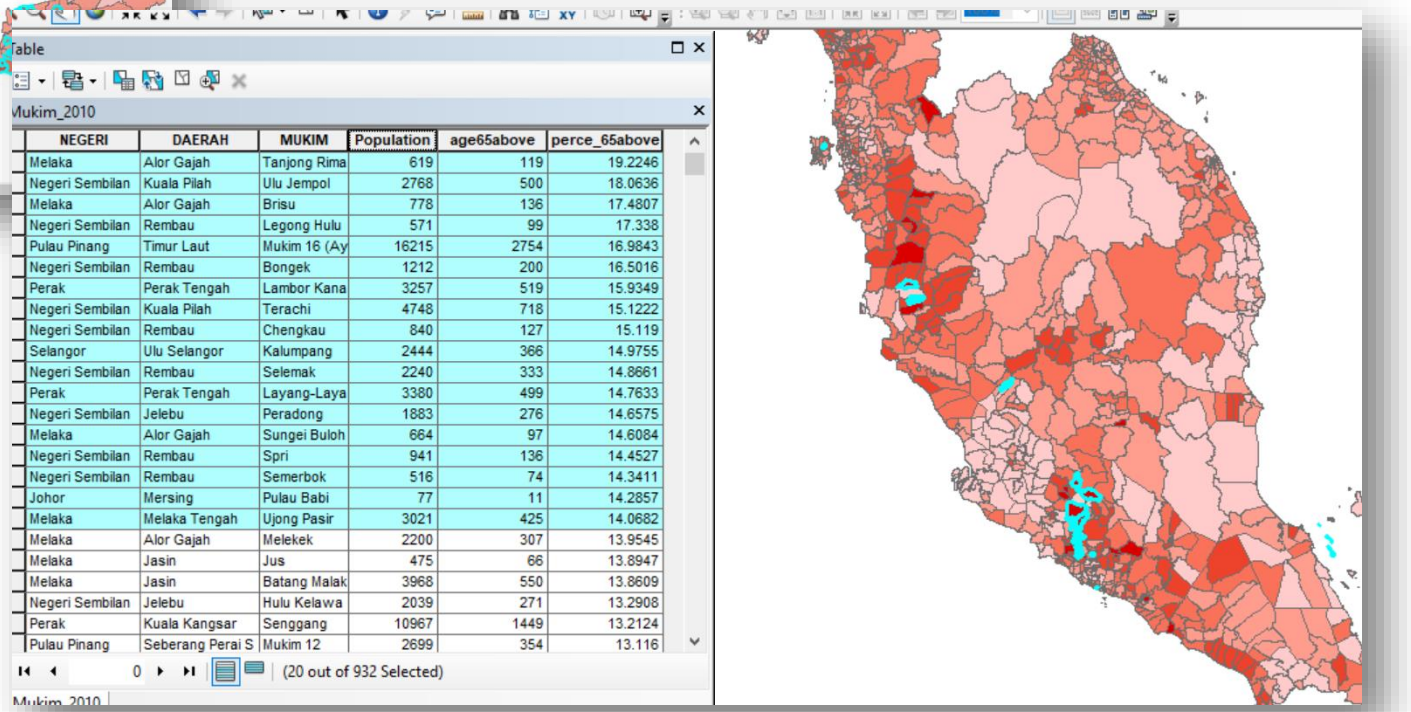
Mukim	2000	2010
Plentong	6607	15,562
Pulai	4617	11,704
Tebrau	4272	10,725
Kluang	5636	10,733
Kuala Kuantan	6305	13,531
Ulu Kinta	28735	50,288
Georgetown	14607	19,083
Paya Terubong)	7822	14,833
Batu (Selangor)	5584	10,617
Klang	10388	19,963
Damansara	8172	18,078
Petaling (Selangor)	6434	17,871
Sungai Buloh	8080	19,086
Ampang	7605	12,814
Bandar KL	8978	10,728
Batu (Wilayah)	8587	17,133
Kuala Lumpur	10002	18,918
Petaling (Wilayah)	6690	13,483
Setapak	6118	11,081

19 mukims had more than 10,000 older people in 2010

Ageing population at Mukim Levels



Ageing Society– population 65+ = 7%
408 Mukim



Aged Society – population 65+ = 14%
20 Mukim

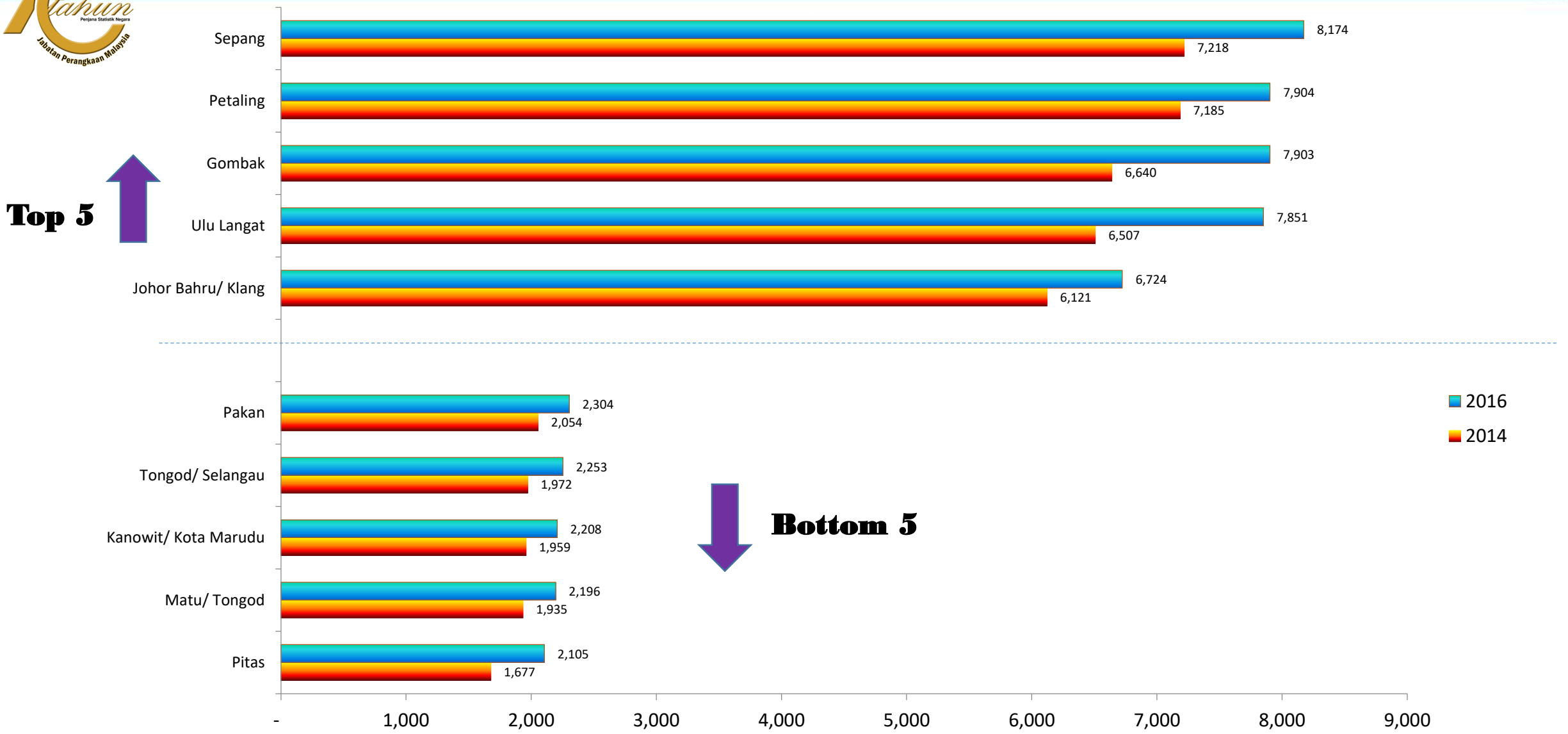
Vital Statistics at District Level

	2017		2016	
Area	Number	CBR	Number	CBR
Malaysia	508,685	15.9	508,203	16.1
Petaling	30,044	14.2	32,085	15.4
Johor Bahru	25,750	16.5	25,003	16.3
Kuala Lumpur	21,732	13.8	25,739	14.4
Ulu Langat	21,684	16.1	21,953	16.6

Districts with the highest and lowest crude birth rate, 2017

	Area	CBR	Rank
Highest	Putrajaya	28.8	1
	Kuala Terengganu	26.4	2
	Marang	26	3
	Julau	24.7	4
	Besut	24.5	5
	Setiu	24	6
	Tumpat	22.9	7
	Pasir Puteh	22.7	8
	Pasir Mas	21.7	9
	Tanah Merah	21.7	10
Lowest	Kinabatangan	4.5	144
	Putatan	5.6	143
	Pakan	6.4	142
	Bagan Datuk	8.3	141
	Timur Laut	8.4	140
	Belaga	8.6	139
	Kampar	9.0	138
	Tongod	9.2	137
	Beluran	10.2	136
	Sandakan	10.4	135

Median Income, District 2014 & 2016



Conclusion

- Population **continues** to gravitate towards the **central region**
  - More effective ways to **redistribute the population** and to improve the management of the cities
    - Relationships between **demographic** with other socio-economic variables.

70 tahun 1949 - 2019 Penjana Statistik Negara Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

TERIMA KASIH & THANK YOU

HARI STATISTIK NEGARA	62nd ISI World Statistics Congress ISI 2019 Kuala Lumpur 18 - 23 August 2019	BANCI PENDUDUK & PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA 2020 DATA ANDA MASA DEPAN KITA	HIES/BA 2019 Data Penentu Kesejahteraan Rakyat	WRC 2019 Banci Perdagangan Borong & Runcit Wholesale & Retail Trade Census	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS MALAYSIA
20 OKT	18 - 23 OGOS 2019	JULAI 2020 (BANCI SEBENAR)	JAN – DIS 2019	MAC – SEPT 2019	2015 - 2030

#StatsMalaysia | #MyStatsDay | #ISIWSC2019 | #MyCensus2020 | #HIES2019 | #MyRetailCensus2019 | #LeaveNoOneBehind