

AN ANALYSIS OF POPULATION COMPOSITION AND TRENDS IN SELANGOR FROM 1970 TO 2000

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Abstract. Selangor's demography changed between 1970 and 2000 as a result of population growth. This study used data from censuses and reports to assess Selangor's demographic structure, population growth, and challenges caused by population expansion during this timeframe. The purpose of this study was to assess the demographic composition and population change pattern in Selangor from 1970 to 2000, as well as to analyse the reasons that caused population growth patterns and difficulties induced by population expansion. By using ArcGIS, the demographic maps were generated to provide an overview of the population change over this study period. The outcomes of this study indicated changes in demographic characteristics throughout time, such as total population, age structure of the population, gender ratio, ethnic groups of the population, population distribution, urban population distribution, population growth pattern by district and total net migrant for Selangor. As a result, changes in population structure caused long-term consequences, such as a lack of land resources, a scarcity of natural resources, increased pollution, an increase in the elderly population, a population ratio imbalance, and an increase in crime rates. Between 1970 and 2000, the population of Selangor changed in terms of composition and growth patterns. These changes happened as a consequence of natural factors and migration as a result of rapid socioeconomic expansion during this time period. This situation contributes to the state's population growth. These issues made state planning more challenging.

Keywords: *demography, population growth, ArcGIS, Selangor, issues*

Introduction

Between 1970 and 2000, Malaysia's demographic trends changed significantly (Rashied et al., 2014; Yaakob and Masron, 2010), in particular for Selangor, considerable changes in demographic composition happened in the past decades (Peng, 2012). During this time, Selangor's population has grown rapidly due to rapid urbanization and socioeconomic development (Hasan and Kasim11, 2007). Thus, changes in population, ethnic composition, age structure, fertility, births, deaths, and migration in the state of Selangor were discussed in the context of population, ethnic composition, age structure, fertility, births, deaths, and migration through time (Mahari et al., 2011). All of these factors have an impact on one another.

Several factors contribute to the change in demographic composition in Selangor, including changes in birth rates, death rates, and the migration process (Bongaarts, 2009). This trend has piqued the interest of demographic scholars such as Syed Abdul Razak because it would affect population patterns of urban development, resource utilisation, and living standards. As a result of this knowledge, authorities can create strategies to accommodate these changes (Razak, 2006). In order to determine the demographic composition and growth patterns from 1970 to 2000, a literature review was conducted. The study's focus was on the state of Selangor, which has risen considerably over this time period. The General Census Report and the Malaysia Plan were used to compile population figures for the state of Selangor.

The first objective was to evaluate at the demographic composition and population change pattern of the study area, while the second objective was to determine the factors

that caused population growth patterns and issues caused by the population growth in Selangor from 1970 to 2000.

Materials and Methods

Censuses and reports were used as secondary data sources to provide an overview in the study. ArcGIS software also used to generate population distribution maps of Selangor to provide a reference for visual analysis. Selangor was chosen for this study. This state is located in Peninsular Malaysia's middle region, bordering Perak to the north, Pahang to the east, and Negeri Sembilan to the south. The state encircles the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya, which serves as Malaysia's administrative capital as shown in *Figure 1* and *Figure 2*.

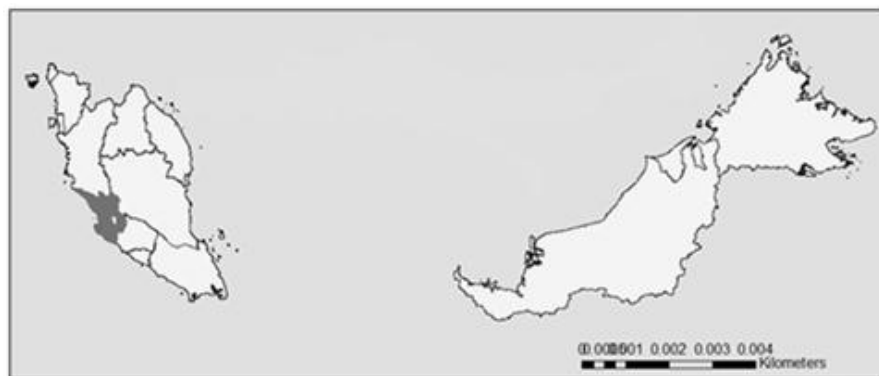


Figure 1. Location of Selangor.

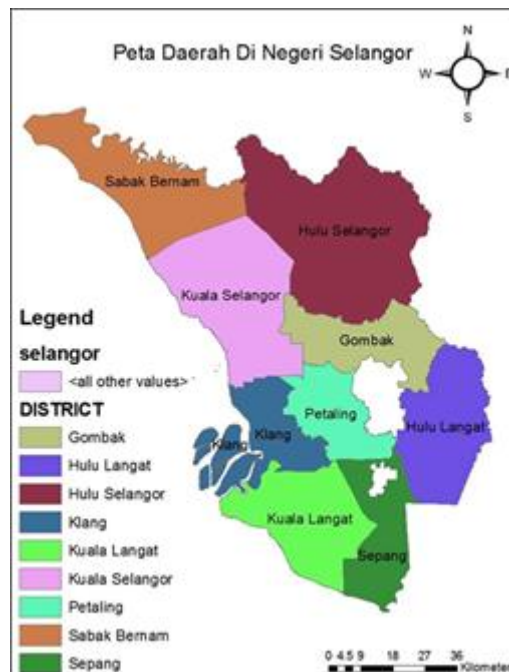


Figure 2. Districts of Selangor.

Results and Discussion

Selangor population composition

Total population

Selangor's population rose nearly fourfold between 1970 and 2000, from 982,090 to 4,188,876 persons. According to *Table 1*, Selangor's total population in 1970 was 982,090 people, accounting for 9.4% of Malaysia's total population. This figure grew to 1,426,250 in 1980, accounting for 10.9 percent of Malaysia's overall population. Selangor had a population of 2,297,159 people in 1991, accounting for 13.8 percent of Malaysia's total population. In 2000, this population had quadrupled to 4,188,876 individuals. This represents 18.0 percent of Malaysia's overall population. The state of Selangor currently accounts for one-fifth of Malaysia's population.

Table 1. *Population in Selangor and Malaysia (1970-2000).*

Location	Total population (in frequency)			
	1970	1980	1991	2000
Selangor	982,090	1,426,250	2,297,159	4,188,876
Malaysia	10,439,430	13,136,109	17,563,420	23,274,690

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2000; 1995).

According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (1995), the growth in population in Selangor corresponded to the overall increase in Malaysia. However, when compared to other states, Selangor's population growth rate was faster. This rise was attributed to a large number of net migrant inflows from Malaysia's bordering states (Usman and Tarmiji, 1989). This is a result of the state's growing industrial sector, which has created a lot of job opportunities for residents. As a result, inhabitants from nearby states such as Perak were drawn to Selangor to make a livelihood (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 1995).

Age structure of the population

Table 2 depicts the population's age structure in Selangor from 1970 to 2000. The population is split into three age groups: children (0-14 years old), young people (15-64 years old), and the elderly (65 years and upward). In general, changes in the age structure led to concerns such as ageing that could necessitate government intervention.

Table 2. *The total population of Selangor by age group (1970-2000).*

Year	Age group (in percentage)			Total Population
	0-14	15-64	65+	
1970	43.1	54.2	2.7	1,696,398
1980	37.6	59.2	3.2	1,524,069
1991	35.5	61.8	2.7	2,345,368
2000	32.7	64.9	2.4	4,188,876

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2000).

The number of children fell from 43.1 percent to 32.7 percent between 1970 and 2000. This implies that the state's fertility rate and crude birth rate have decreased over time. This is due to the increasing expense of young dependents and women's marital delays (Tan and Jones, 1990). This is consistent with Malaysian trends, where the

proportion of young dependents dropped from 86 percent to 61 percent during the same time period (Yaakob and Masron, 2010). In contrast, from 1970 to 2000, the number of young people grew steadily. Natural resources are still sufficient to sustain both young and old dependents, as seen by a nearly 10% increase during this time span. People of this age group contributed to the country's economic progress. The senior population of Selangor is still in the range of 2.4 percent to 3.2 percent, implying that the state has yet to tackle the issue of ageing.

Gender ratio of Selangor population

The male-to-female ratio is the number of males per 100 females (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 1995). In the state of Selangor, for example, there were 105 men for every 100 women in 1970. From 1970 to 2000, the male population in Selangor outnumbered the female population (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 1995). The gender ratio for the state of Selangor is shown in *Table 3*. With a ratio of 105 in 1970 compared to 102 in 1980, there was a small edge in the number of men over females. Male death rates typically exceeded female mortality rates for each age group, resulting in a reduction in the number of males (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 1995).

Table 3. Gender ratio in Selangor (1970-2000).

Year	1970	1980	1991	2000
Gender ratio (in frequency)	105	102	103	104

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2000).

Following a decrease in the gender ratio in 1980, the gender ratio increased slightly between 1980 and 2000, rising from 102 in 1980 to 104 in 2000. To some degree, this rise suggests that the job options available at the period were mostly geared at men. After 1980, the growth in the number of males was partially attributable to migration from other countries to meet labour shortages in some sectors of the economy (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 1995). At the time, migration became increasingly significant in urban and industrial activities (Yaakob and Masron, 2010). The relatively constant sex ratio in the state of Selangor indicates that the population's fertility level was still high (Yaakob and Masron, 2010).

Gender ratio based on age structure

Figure 3 depicts the sex ratio of age category types in Selangor between 1980 and 1991. Because there were substantial changes in the age structure throughout this time period, the sex ratios for these two years were investigated. The number of males has grown from 104 in 1980 to 106 in 1991, while the number of girls has remained constant at 100. This is a typical occurrence in countries where there are more boys than girls (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 1995). This is due to factors such as local culture and beliefs as well as the natural male birth rate.

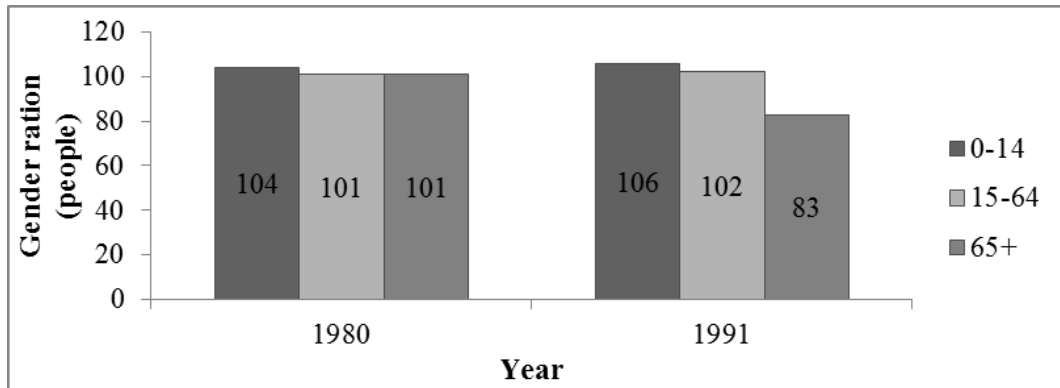


Figure 3. Gender ratio based on age structure for Selangor (1980-1991).
Source: Department of Statistic Malaysia (1995).

Furthermore, the ratio for boys aged 0-14 outnumbers that of males aged 15 and older. This is due to the fact that the fatality rate of males frequently exceeds that of women, due to the fact that male employees are always involved in risky professions such as building, industry, mining, and so on. The elderly had an especially high male death rate. According to the graph, the gender ratio dropped from 101 to 83 in the last ten years. This demonstrates that, as compared to older males, women lived longer with a sophisticated treatment system and cautious food selection.

Ethnic groups of the population

In 1970, Chinese made up 46.6 percent of the population in Selangor, followed by Bumiputeras (34.2 percent), Indians (18.3 percent), and others (1.2 percent) (Table 4). This was due to the growth of the mining industry in the 1950s. The Chinese population in the state has decreased since 1980, while the Malay population has increased. This implies that the growing expense of dependents has resulted in a drop in the Chinese community's crude birth rate. However, between 1970 and 1980, the Indian population ratio maintained between 17 and 18 percent. Between 1970 and 1980, the other population declined as a consequence of out-migration from Selangor to Kuala Lumpur in pursuit of jobs.

Table 4. Population ratio by ethnicity in Selangor (1970-2000).

Year	Ethnicity (in percentage)				Total
	Bumiputera	Chinese	Indian	Others	
1970	34.2	46.6	18.3	1.2	1,696,398
1980	44.1	37.6	17.8	0.5	1,524,069
1991	51.0	32.0	16.3	0.7	2,345,368
2000	51.1	29.4	14.0	5.51	4,188,876

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2000).

Bumiputera Selangor, which included Malays and indigenous people, made up over half of the population in 1991. As a result of falling birth rates, the number of Chinese and Indian people has declined, whereas other groups have seen a modest growth in recent years. Except for the other rapid rise in population at the time, the situation was almost similar in 2000. Many migrants from other states and countries who come to work in Selangor are among these other populations.

Population distribution

Table 5 shows the population distribution in Malaysia between 1970 and 2000. Perak was the most populated state in 1970, with 15.0 percent of the total population, followed by Selangor. This tendency persisted in 1980, owing to the fact that Perak and Selangor were tin-producing states that drew a large number of employees. Selangor has emerged as the state with the highest population dispersion since 1991, when the government focused on development in the state. In terms of population distribution in Malaysia, Selangor had the largest population in 2000, with 4.19 million people. Johor (2.74 million) and Sabah (2.60 million) come in second and third, respectively (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2001). In the year 2000, Selangor shifted its attention to the industrial sector.

Table 5. *Distribution of population in Malaysia (1970-2000).*

State	Distribution of population (in percentage)			
	1970	1980	1991	2000
Selangor	9.4	10.9	13.1	18.0
Johor	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.8
Kedah	9.2	8.2	7.4	7.1
Kelantan	6.6	6.5	6.7	5.6
Melaka	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.7
Negeri Sembilan	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.7
Pahang	4.8	5.9	6.0	5.5
Perak	15.0	13.3	10.7	8.8
Perlis	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9
Pulau Pinang	7.4	6.9	6.1	5.6
Terengganu	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.9
Sabah	6.1	7.1	9.9	11.2
Sarawak	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.9
Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	6.2	7.0	6.5	5.9
Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Malaysia	100	100	100	100

Source: Department of Statistic Malaysia (2000; 1995).

Urban population distribution

According to Table 6, the urban population distribution in Selangor has risen by 78.8 percent in 30 years. This township level refers to the fraction of the population that lives in a city. According to the 2000 census, over 90.0 percent of Selangor's inhabitants resided in urban areas. This shows that their way of life has enhanced the municipality's influence. In 1980, many districts in the state of Selangor, including Petaling and Klang, had a population distribution of more than 50.0 percent urban as represented in Table 7. After 11 years, two new towns, Gombak and Hulu Langat, have formed, accounting for about 85.0 percent of the urban population. In the year 2000, the urban population increased in all districts due to the inflow of migrants.

Table 6. *Urbanisation rate in Selangor (1970-2000).*

State	Urbanisation rate (in percentage)			
	1970	1980	1991	2000
Selangor	9.5	34.2	75.2	88.3

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (1995).

Table 7. *Distribution of population by district in Selangor (1970-2000).*

District	Urban population distribution (in percentage)			
	1970	1980	1991	2000
Hulu Selangor	-	12.4	15.4	40.5
Kuala Selangor	-	13.2	13.2	38.4
Petaling	-	63.1	92.9	100.0
Gombak	-	-	89.4	99.1
Hulu Langat	23.36	23.4	87.3	97.0
Klang	48.64	77.3	90.5	97.5
Kuala Langat	-	-	28.9	43.6
Sepang	-	-	-	44.5
Sabak Bernam	-	-	-	-

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (1995).

Population growth pattern

Between 1970 and 1991, the population growth rate in Selangor grew from 3.7 percent to 4.3 percent, as shown in *Figure 4*. When compared to the overall growth rate in Malaysia, which was just 0.3 percent during this time period, this rate of rise is greater at 0.6 percent. Natural birth rates and high fertility were driving population expansion. The state of Selangor's growth rate grew from 4.3 percent between 1980 and 1991 to 6.1 percent between 1991 and 2000. Malaysia has seen comparatively rapid growth of 1.8 percent during the last 20 years. At the same period, Malaysia's population growth rate stayed constant at 2.6 percent. The lack of this shift owing to population inward and outward movement was balanced across Malaysia. As a result, population growth remains unchanged. According to the Malaysian Department of Statistics (2000), Selangor had the highest population growth rate (6.1%) between 1991 and 2000, followed by Sabah (4.0%) and the Federal Territory of Labuan (3.6%).

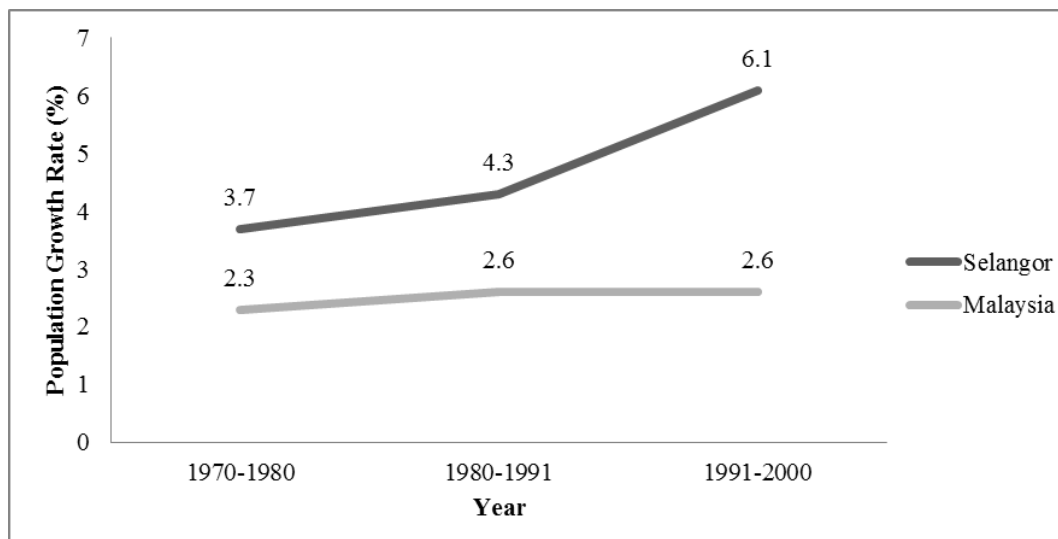


Figure 4. *Population growth rate in Selangor and Malaysia (1970-2000).*

Source: Department of Statistic Malaysia (2000; 1995).

Population growth pattern by district for Selangor

Population growth began in the middle of Selangor, according to *Figure 5*. In 1980, population growth was concentrated in the Petaling and Klang districts, which at the time offered port services and the development of the industrial sector. Employees who settled in the region were drawn by the availability of employment opportunities in these sectors. Simultaneously, the tin mining industry continued to operate in some parts of Selangor, resulting in an increase in the number of employees in this industry.

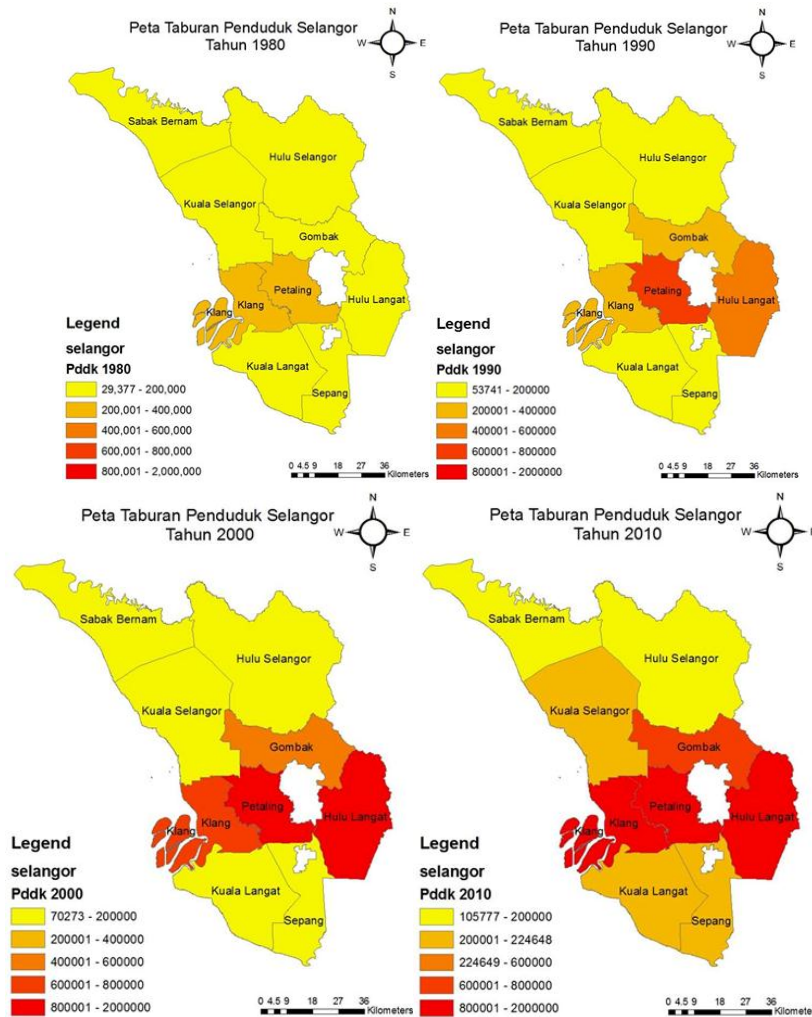


Figure 5. Population growth pattern of Selangor by district (1980-2010).

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2010)(Maps were generated by using ArcGIS).

In 1990, the population growth trend spread to districts such as Hulu Langat and Gombak in the Petaling and Klang districts. The movement of people is particularly important since it has resulted in an increase in the population in the areas around these two districts. The Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur's expansion as Malaysia's largest metropolis has an impact on the cities around it. Services, tourism, medical care, and education have all grown in importance in the state (Hassan, 2004). In the year 2000, urban growth accelerated in the districts of Gombak and Hulu Langat, owing to an inflow of outsiders seeking higher-paying employment in these regions. Furthermore, the government develops strategies and policies to help the state of Selangor and the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur grow (Ali and Rasiah, 1996). As a result, both domestic and foreign investors are using this opportunity to establish branches in these

locations for the expansion of their businesses. In the year 2000, Selangor was one of Malaysia's most developed states (Peng, 2012).

The industrial sector's growth had been accelerating, particularly in terms of vehicle technology and transportation networks. This scenario made it easier for inhabitants to migrate in and out of Selangor's districts. As a result, Kuala Selangor, Kuala Langat, and Sepang are also growing, and the population distribution in these regions is more concentrated. As a result, from 1980 to 2010, the tendency of change in population distribution in Selangor districts increased.

Total net migrant

In comparison to other states, Selangor had the greatest net migration rate (*Figure 6*). The population relocating from another state or nation was because of this migration rate (Peng, 2012). The number of net migrants in Selangor increased from 91.6 thousand people in 1975 to 91.6 thousand people in 1980. Between 1986 and 1991, a total of 155.3 thousand people were added to the net migrant population.

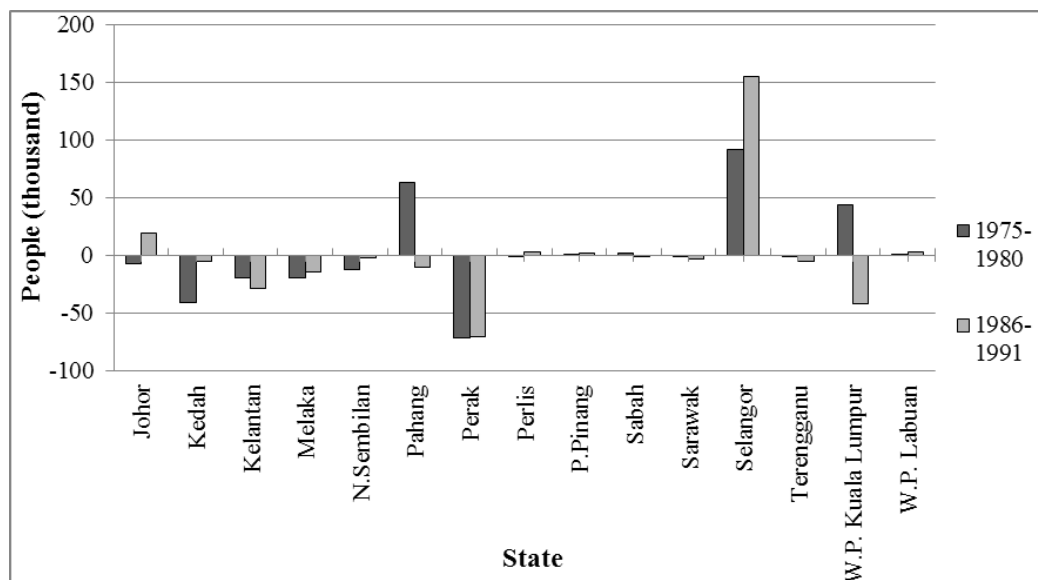


Figure 6. Net migrants between states over a five-year period by state, 1975-1980 & 1986-1991.

Source: Department of Statistic Malaysia (1995).

The government concentrated on economic growth in Selangor at the time, and the growing electronics and manufacturing sector drew many citizens to make a livelihood in the state. Apart from Pahang and the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, the number of outgoing migrants in other states exceeded the number of entering migrants. Government initiatives, like those in Selangor, encouraged citizens from other countries to relocate to cities in search of job.

Impacts of population growth

Increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In Selangor, population increase, particularly among the young (15-64) demonstrates that manpower is sufficient in the economic sector. This is particularly visible in the

state's burgeoning industrial sector. Changes in population structure and contribution to the Selangor economy were also caused by the inflow of foreign workers (Hassan, 2004). Most economic sectors in Selangor expanded fastly because of the growth of employment opportunities. Job specialisation was also growing increasingly precise in different sectors, necessitating the participation of a large number of employees at all levels, from management to operations. As demonstrated in *Figure 7*, this had boosted the productivity of economic sectors and the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP). From RM 2,737 million in 1970 to RM 44,708 million in 2000, Selangor's GDP increased. Aside from the population factors, the government also planned to develop Selangor.

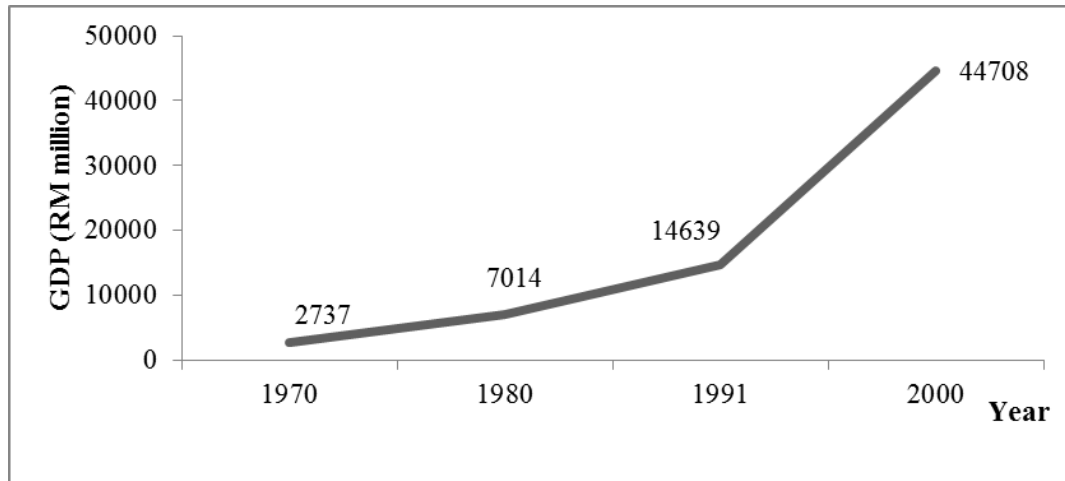


Figure 7. Gross domestic product of Selangor (1970-2000).
Source: Malaysia Economic Planning Unit (1990; 1986; 1981; 1976).

Decrease of unemployment rate

From 1980 to 2000, the graph pattern displays a declining tendency, as shown in *Figure 8*. The unemployment rate rose from 4.4 percent to 6.3 percent between 1980 and 1985. This is linked to the early 1980s global economic crisis. As a result of this tendency, job prospects in the state are also dwindling. This scenario had altered, with the unemployment rate falling to 1.9 percent in 1995. Between 1995 and 2000, the unemployment rate stayed constant. The rate of population migration, the number of workers in the labour force, changes in the existing economic condition, and the availability of job opportunities all influence the unemployment rate (Hassan, 2004). The development of Selangor's economic sector resulted in a rise in population through immigration from 1985 to 2000 because other states are still reliant on agriculture, whereas this state began to focus on the industrial sector. For example, between 1986 and 1990, labour intake in the industrial sector increased from 855,400 in 1985 to 1,290,200 in 1990 (Ali and Rasiah, 1996).

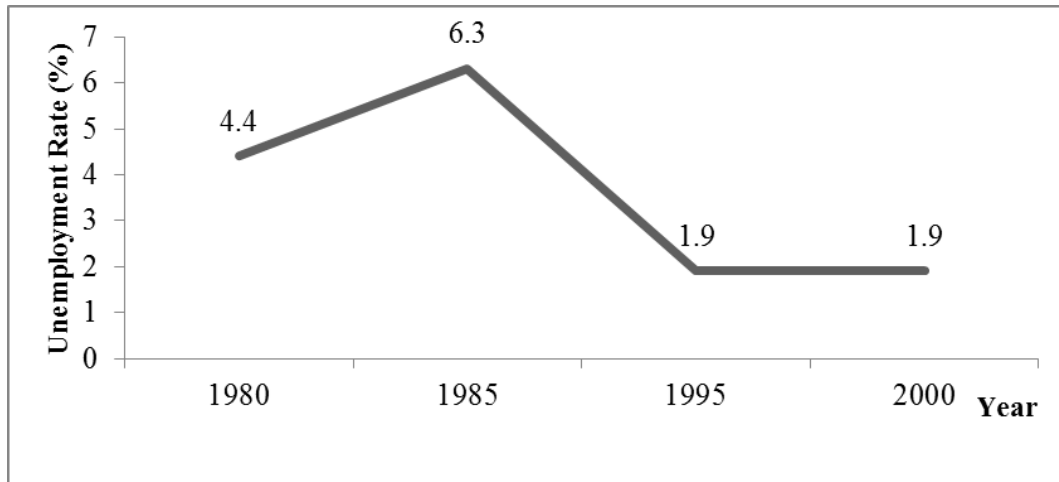


Figure 8. Unemployment rate in Selangor (1980-2000).
Source: Cheng (2011) and Department of Statistics Malaysia (2000).

Fall of poverty rate

From 1970 to 2002, the poverty rate in Selangor is shown in *Figure 9*. In 1970, the state of Selangor had a poverty rate of 42.7 percent. In 1976, it fell to 22.9 percent, and in 1984, it fell to 8.6 percent. In 1990, the poverty rate was 7.8%, but by 2002, it had dropped to 1.3 percent. The inflow of the underprivileged into the city is the cause of this transformation. People from the countryside moved to the city in hopes of better living. The reality is that the stress of city life due to the high expense of living, had led to the rise in poverty in cities like Klang. Because of the country's unstable economic condition, the poverty rate was high in 1970. This situation fluctuated from year to year as the state of Selangor experiences an influx of people on a regular basis. This results in an increase in human resources in all sectors, including the industrial sector. As a result, the economy began to develop, and many job opportunities became available to the entire population. It would raise their living standards and help to lessen Selangor's poverty rate (Peng, 2012).

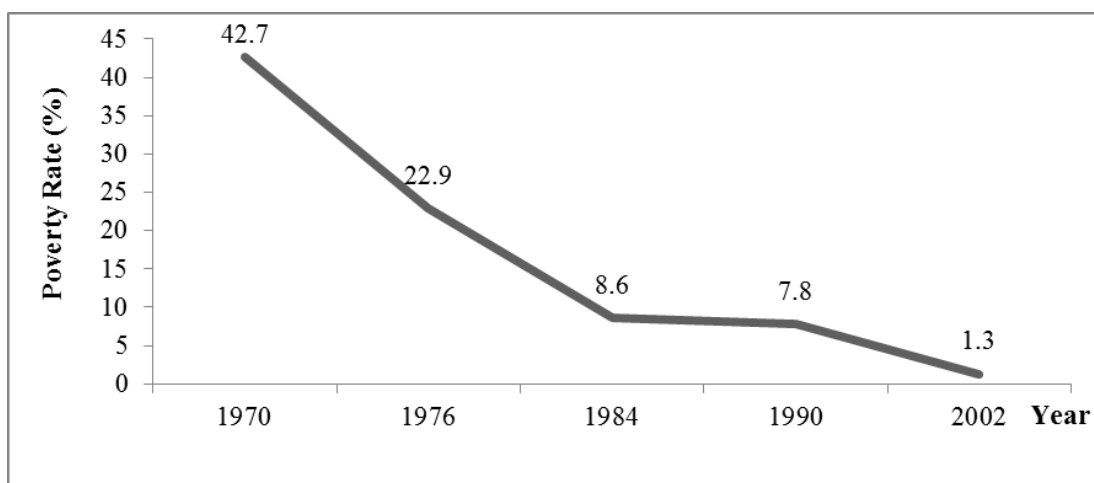


Figure 9. Poverty rate for Selangor (1970-2002).
Source: Cheng (2011) and Malaysia Economic Planning Unit (1990).

Issues related to population growth

Lack of land resources

As a result of the influx of foreigners, the state's housing supply expanded. Selangor, according to Yaakob (1989), had the highest number of migrants. Their interest in making a life in the state had been stimulated by the abundance of career opportunities. Due to the huge population, there was pressure for land use and the size of land available for commercial activities is shrinking. Land size reduced and land costs rose as a result of changes in land usage for settlement, industry, transportation, and business. Housing estates were built to accommodate the growing population. This expanding housing area caused land shortage for different purposes. This scenario grew increasingly in Selangor, where developers were building houses on slopes due to overpopulation.

Shortage of natural resources

In Selangor, population growth resulted in the utilization of valuable natural resources. Natural resource exploration became more common in order to fulfill the needs of social and economic growth (Hassan, 2004). Forests, clean water, soil, minerals, and other natural resources are among the diminishing resources. Forest exploration for settlement construction has resulted in flora and wildlife loss. Apart from that, significant population expansion in the Klang Valley had impacted the quality and quantity of clean water supplies, as shown in Sungai Gombak and Sungai Klang (Mohiyaden et al., 2019). This condition rose as a result of the discharge of household waste, sewage waste, and industrial waste, among many other things. Due to human activity, the problem of a scarcity of clean water resources always arises in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Selangor.

Increased pollutions

Pollution is defined as a negative change in the quality and quantity of the environment, according to the Environmental Quality Act of 1974. The rate of pollution in Selangor has increased as a result of population growth. This state has been subjected to a variety of pollution, including air, water, soil, and noise pollution (Leong et al., 2007). The growth of the state's population had resulted in an increase in the use of automobiles. As a result, the rate of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere is growing. This condition has a number of negative consequences, including a negative impact on the population's health and rising metropolitan temperatures in Selangor (Pol and Thomas, 2013).

The construction of housing areas near the basin, particularly squatter housing areas, has resulted in water pollution in Selangor. The uncontrolled dumping of waste, oil, and sewage by residents contributes to the degradation of river water quality. The Semenyih River was one of the waterways that became polluted in the 1980s as a result of pig faeces dumping. These rivers have flooded into the sea, polluting the water (Ali and Rasiah, 1996). Furthermore, soil pollution arises as a result of increased pressure on the soil to meet the needs of an expanding population. Soil erosion could be happen due to the opening of new land because the soil structure had become loose as a result of development. Ineffective land management has become more of a concern in the state, leading to an increase in the problem of deteriorating soil quality.

There was also noise pollution. Noise pollution has also been caused by the usage of motor vehicles and unstructured urban design when industry buildings and nearby

residential areas are in close proximity. When masses of iron are put in the earth during the development of settlement areas, it makes a loud noise (Dwyer, 1987). Residents are inconvenienced as a result of this. As a result of the growth in population, the degradation in environmental quality has become increasingly critical in Selangor. As a consequence, local authorities would act quickly to address the pollution issue.

Increase in ageing rate

The phenomenon of population ageing occurs when the number of persons aged 65 and over increases while the number of people under the age of 20 decreases. In Selangor, the rate of population ageing is relatively high, with both the old population's mortality rate and the birth rate declining (Hassan, 2004). The fall in the birth rate is related to the modernisation of women, who pursue occupations and social development while simultaneously shrinking their family sizes. Advances in medical technology and lifestyle improvements have resulted in a decrease in mortality rates among people aged 60 and up (Hassan and Kasim11, 2007). The issue of ageing has resulted in a growth in the number of senior dependents, requiring the government to incur considerable resources in order to meet the health needs and amenities of the elderly population. As a result, demographic researchers are undertaking further studies to contribute to the enhancement of solutions to the ageing problem.

Population ratio imbalance

In the year 2000, Selangor was confronted with a population imbalance. Due to the government's policy of implementing the opening of the first land plan in Hulu Selangor in the 1970s, a process of internal migration occurred, with many residents from other states migrating to this state (Rejab, 1978). In comparison to other locations, the Hulu Selangor district had a population increase in the 1970s. This is due to a shift in the economy from farmland to heavy industry in the 1990s, which aided migration. Selangor was designated as one of the strategic locations for manufacturing plant development when this policy was established. As a result of this circumstance, a large number of Indonesians, Bangladeshis, and Vietnamese had relocated to Selangor (MOHE, 2017). As a result, the population structure shifted and caused socio-economic issues such as the existence of several squatter areas and job competition with natives.

Growth of crime rate

As a result of rapid population growth, crime was common in major cities, especially when the city's economic development was insufficient to meet the demands of the growing population. When the population's financial resources were depleted as a result of unemployment, crimes such as abduction, stealing, robbery, threatening, and snatching are committed. In Selangor, these instances became increasingly serious. A high-crime society has a terrible international reputation (Pol and Thomas, 2013). As a result, the tourist and investment sectors would suffer as a result of the perception that this area is dangerous and risky for business. As a result, the government increased monitoring and law enforcement not only in Selangor, but throughout Malaysia, in order to reduce crime rates (Anuar and Yap, 2018).

Conclusion

Between 1970 and 2000, there were changes in the composition and growth trends of the Selangor population. These changes occurred during this time period as a result of natural forces and migration as a result of fast socioeconomic growth. This condition adds to the state's population increase. These demographic trends were noticed in the state of Selangor in terms of population size, age structure, gender ratio, and ethnic divisions, according to data from censuses and national plan reports. Thus, changes in population structure will have long-term consequences and difficulties for state planning by local authorities.

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Conflict of interest

The author confirms that there is no conflict of interest with any parties involved with this study.

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