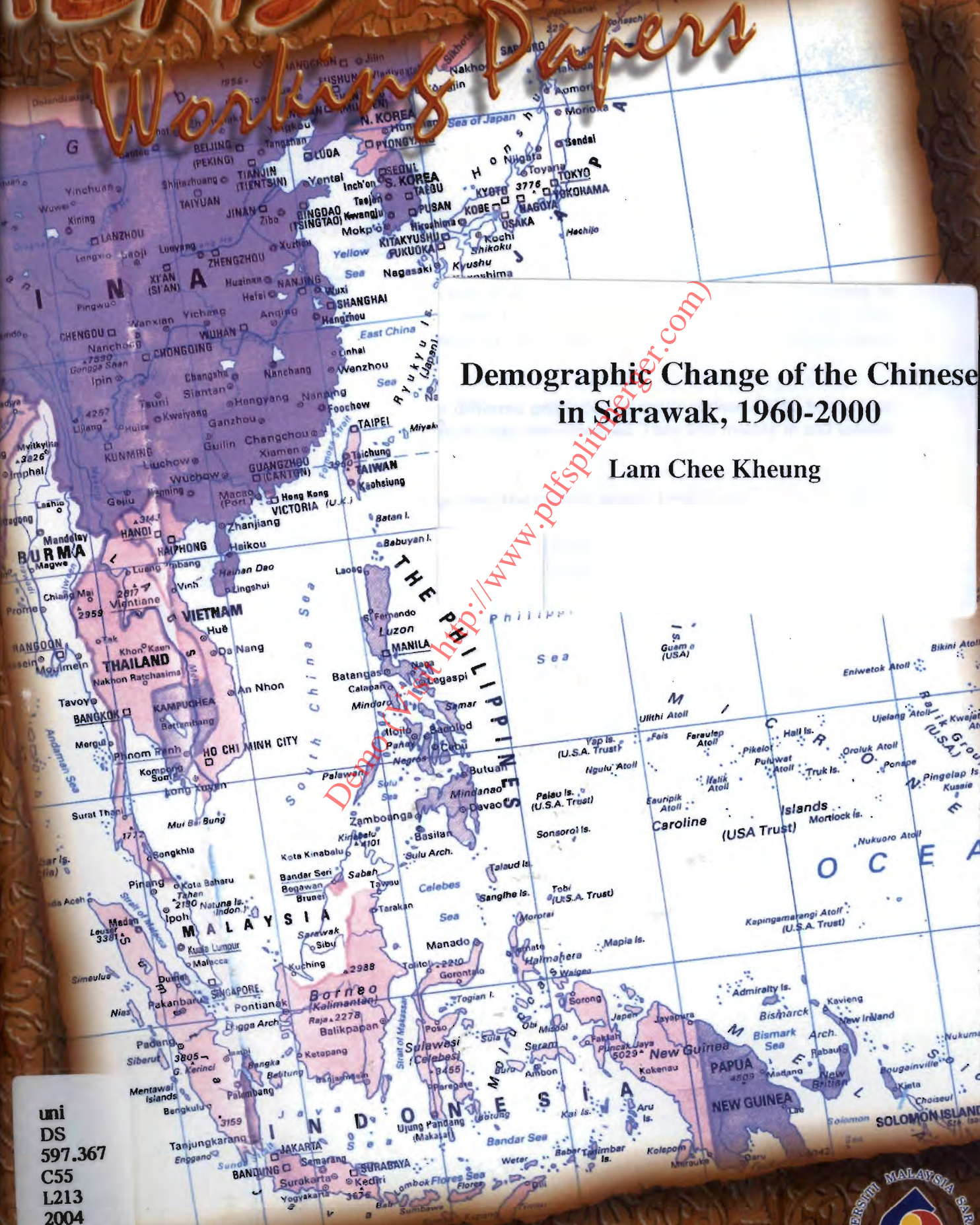


IEAS

Working Papers



Demographic Change of the Chinese in Sarawak, 1960-2000

Lam Chee Kheung

Download here: <http://www.pdfsplitter.com>

uni
DS
597.367
C55
L213
2004



DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE OF THE CHINESE IN SARAWAK, 1960-2000

Dr. Lam Chee Kheung
Institute Of East Asian Studies
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak.
Oct, 2004

1. Introduction

Sarawak, located at the northwestern part of the Borneo Island, is one of the largest states in the Federation of Malaysia. It has a land area of 124,450 square kilometers, and a population of 2,071,506 in year 2000.

Sarawak is a multi-ethnic society in which the six major communities, according to priority order in number, are Iban, Chinese, Malays, Bidayuh, Melanau, and other Indigenous. The Chinese population, numbering 537,230 is the second largest ethnic group in Sarawak.

The Chinese who came from different provinces of south-eastern China have since settled down in Sarawak for more than two centuries. They live mainly in and around urban areas of Sarawak.

2. Pattern and trends of change over the past 40 years (1960-2000)

Analysis and description of the quantity and quality of a population is to provide information about the pattern and trends of change of a population over time.

The quantity of people refers to the size, the rate of birth, death, natural growth, external migration and total growth of people, whereas quality refers to distribution, that is urban/rural, mobility, and internal migration, and composition, that is age/sex, dialect, religious, social and economic grouping of people.

2.1 Quantitative change

2.1.1 The size of population

The total Chinese population of Sarawak was 229,154 in 1960, 293,950 in 1970, 360,553 in 1980, 447,525 in 1991, and 537,230 in 2000. There was a net gain of 308,076 Chinese, or 1.3 times the number 40 years ago.