

MOVEMENT OF DOMESTIC TOURIST IN MALAYSIA IN 2010

Pergerakan Pelancong Domestik di Malaysia Tahun 2010

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ABSTRACT *Malaysia is a one of the countries that was awarded with various natural attractions. The variety of race also built colorful culture that always offered variety prospects to tourists. Tourism industry in this country has gained attention as one of the main sectors in generating income. Therefore, many strategies have been planned and implemented to promote Malaysia as one of the main tourist hubs in the world. Tourism involving people movement through time and space, tourist experience in some locations is different and their consumption influenced by the pattern of movement. Pattern and trend of tourist movement influenced by various factors, and it was individualistic whether for domestic tourist or international tourist. Understand how tourist move through time and space is important to be implemented for infrastructure and transportation development, product development, destination and new attraction planning and it also important for management studies impact to social, environment and culture that caused by tourism sector. Using domestic tourist data from 2010 in Malaysia, the objective of this paper is to identify the pattern and trends of domestic tourist movement using GIS applications. In addition, this paper also aims to examine the significance of the destination choices made by the tourists.*

Keywords: GIS, pattern, tourist movement, trend

1. Introduction

Malaysia is one of country which has very diversity in term of tourism destination. The nature landscape, the diversity of modes to life, historical value and always promises new experiences to all tourists especially the international tourist. In addition, the hot and humid weather over the year, stability of economic and politic in this country always provides good prospects to expand the tourism industry in Malaysia. Since the tourism industry began to be seen as an indicator of the dominant economic development for the country, various efforts have been planned and implemented to make sure this industry continues to play an important role in the economy of the country and its people. Today tourism industry is the second largest contributor after manufacturing industries in the country's foreign exchange earnings of Malaysia (Hussin & Buchmann, 2019; Jamal *et al.*, 2017).

From last two decades started from 1990 until 2000, tourism industry in Malaysia recorded a positive growth with 19.6 percent for tourist arrivals and 13.5 percent in terms of revenue. In addition to a consistent focus to promote Malaysia to the world as one of the famous tourist hub, the intensive focus is also given in increasing tourism activities involving domestic tourism. Many various plan already implemented to ensure the domestic tourism become most productive contributor to make sure Malaysia tourism industry growth in positive rates. Focusing on domestic tourism sector became very important especially after most of the country was shocked by the economic crisis and the outbreak of diseases such as SARS. This scenario severely affected tourism activities and many countries started to create barriers to overcome the problem. In Malaysia itself, the impact of this scenario has opened the eyes of many parties about the functions of domestic tourism sector as the stabilizer of tourism industry in this country (Alam *et al.*, 2015; Khan *et al.*, 2014).

Applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in various fields provide a very progressive analysis to assistance various academic and non-academic research. A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a technology used to collect, analyze, and visualize location-based data. It allows users to understand patterns, relationships, and trends in geographical space using maps and digital models. In GIS, spatial data (related to location) such as maps, satellite images, and GPS data is combined with descriptive data (attributes) like demographic information, business data, or movement of populations. This system is highly useful across various fields, including urban planning, natural resource management, public health, and the study of tourist movements and behaviors. By utilizing digital mapping and spatial analysis, GIS provides a powerful tool for making informed decisions based on precise location-based information (Reddy, 2018; Roviana *et al.*, 2017). GIS application in tourism sector not a new dimension

when it starts used on 1963 by Roger Tomlinson. The integrated of GIS and tourism data will provide more various data, help to showing the complex scenarios, displaying a better idea and effective solution can present with easy way (Longmatey *et al.*, 2004). Today, GIS is very efficient tools with widespread applications in many fields around the world especially study involving the spatial (Ahmad *et al.*, 2011, 2013, 2015; Ahmad & Masron, 2013; Ariffin *et al.*, 2024; Basiron *et al.*, 2014; Mohd Ayob *et al.*, 2013, 2014; Zakaria *et al.*, 2023).

Tourism activity begins when people move through space and time. Tourist experience is different and depends on the pattern of expenditures according their movement. Understanding the pattern and trend of tourist movement will help the parties who responsible to develop the infrastructure and transportation, product development, and it also important for built a new destinations and attractions. In addition, this understanding also important in research related to social, environment and culture impact management cause by the emergence of tourism sector (Aghdam *et al.*, 2014; Xu *et al.*, 2021). Therefore, using the statistical data of domestic tourists in Malaysia in 2010, this paper tries to study the pattern and trend of tourist movement patterns in space and to identify the dominant factors influencing the choice of destination by domestic tourists in Malaysia. GIS applications to be implemented for achieve the objectives.

2. Study Area

Malaysia is the 67th largest country by total land area, with a land area of 329,847 square kilometers (127,355 sq mi). South China Sea area of 531.1 square kilometers separates Peninsular Malaysia with 11 states and two federal territories while East Malaysia consists of two states and a federal territory. Peninsular Malaysia only occupies an area of 131.598 square kilometers, while Sabah and Sarawak are 198,069.61 square kilometers. Peninsular Malaysia has land border with Thailand (north), Singapore (south), Sarawak has land border with Brunei and Sabah has land border with Philippines (Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, 2012) (Figure 1).

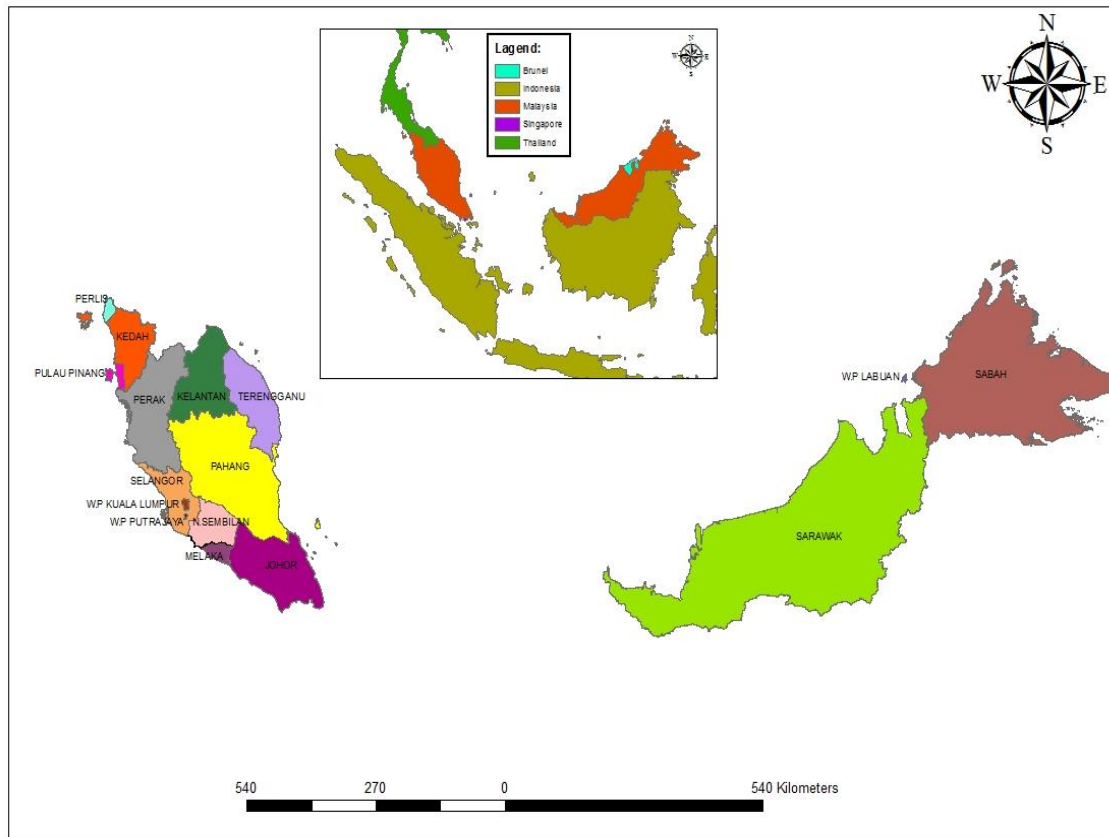


Figure 1. *Malaysia State and Federal Territory*

In 2010, the country's total area is 330.803 km³ with a total population of 28,334,135, bringing the population of Malaysia in that year was 86 people per square kilometer. Sarawak is the largest state in Malaysia followed by Sabah, Pahang and Perak. While the three Federal Territories is the smallest in Malaysia and the Federal Territory of Putrajaya is the smallest area and was followed by the Federal Territory of Labuan and the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. Meanwhile, Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, Penang and the Federal Territory of Putrajaya had high population density because of it functions and rapid economic development on the area (Table 1) (Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia, 2012).

Table 1.
Malaysia Geographic and Demography Statistics in 2010

State	Area (km ²)	Area Percentage	Total of population	Population Density (km ²)
Johor	19,210	5.81	3,348,283	174
Kedah	9,500	2.87	1,947,651	205
Kelantan	15,099	4.56	1,539,601	102
Melaka	1,664	0.50	821,110	493
Negeri Sembilan	6,686	2.02	1,021,064	153
Pahang	36,137	10.92	1,500,817	42
Perak	21,035	6.36	2,352,743	112
Perlis	821	0.25	231,541	282
Pulau Pinang	1,048	0.32	1,561,383	1490
Sabah	73,631	22.26	3,206,742	44
Sarawak	124,450	37.61	2,471,140	20
Selangor	8,104	2.46	5,462,141	674
Terengganu	13,035	3.94	1,035,977	79
Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur	243	0.07	1,674,621	6891
Federal Territory of Labuan	91	0.03	86,908	955
Federal Territory of Putrajaya	49	0.01	72,413	1478
Total	330,803	100	28,334,135	86

Source: Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (2012).

3. Data And Methodology

This study using Malaysia domestic tourism data in 2010 and it included all states in Malaysia, but data about tourist from Federal Territory of Putrajaya to other states are not recorded. This has categorized into class to show the pattern and trend of domestic tourists' movement (Table 2). This data are used to build database in GIS software and this study using Spider Diagram Tools available in ArcGIS 10 (Ahmad *et al.*, 2024a, 2024b, 2024c, 2024d; Bismelah *et al.*, 2024; Jubit *et al.*, 2023, 2024; Marzuki *et al.*, 2023, 2024). Spider diagram are special operations that compute (and show point-to-point multiple distances. They draw lines from each feature oar location to its nearest 'source' (feature with certain attributes). Basically, one or more types of point features are connected to other type of features following the properties from the database. The diagrams will initially makes lines between the features but to give extra information the data can be depicted as classes according to some attributes (Davis, 2001).

Table 2. *Malaysia Domestic Tourist 2010 in Class*

Destinations	From														
	Johor	Melaka	Kedah	Kelantan	Pahang	N. Sembilan	P. Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	K_Lumpur	Labuan
Sarawak	5	1	2	6	6	1	2	6	1	7	5	7	10	1	1
Sabah	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	1	1
Melaka	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	0	1	2	0
Negeri Sembilan	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	4	0
Perak	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	7	1	7	1	1	1	4	0
Pahang	3	1	2	4	7	1	2	3	1	7	3	2	3	3	1
Pulau Pinang	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	1	1	2	2	1
Terengganu	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	7	1	2	1	1
Kedah	1	1	7	2	1	1	4	4	1	3	1	2	1	2	1
Kelantan	1	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	2	1
Perlis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Selangor	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	3	1	7	2	1	1	2	0
Kuala Lumpur	4	1	2	2	3	1	2	5	1	1	3	1	2	1	1
Putrajaya	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Johor	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	3	1
Labuan	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

The data was classified into 10 different classes in GIS database (Table 3). Application of Spider Diagrams tools for domestic tourists which came from same state cannot be displayed because function the application is to show movement between two or more points. Thus, data on the number of tourists who travel in their original state cannot be presented in the map. This data will be presented in graph form using Excel application.

Table 3.

Total of domestic tourist in Class Type Data

Class	Total of Domestik Tourist
1	100-100000
2	100001-200000
3	200001-300000
4	300001-400000
5	400001-500000
6	500001-600000
7	600001-1500000
8	1500001-2500000
9	2500001-3500000
10	3500001-5000000

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

4. Findings and Discussion

For domestic tourist data in Malaysia in 2010, most of the activities for each state generated by tourist who travelling in their original state. The highest number of domestic tourists for Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Pahang, Perak, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Terengganu, most of them travel are contributed by tourists who came from the state itself. Only Malacca, Penang, Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Federal Territory of Labuan recorded the highest number of domestic tourists contributed by tourists from other states. While the state of Perlis and the Federal Territory of Putrajaya had a balanced total of tourists from all states in Malaysia. Table 5 and Figure 2 represented data about tourist who travelling in their original state.

Table 4.
Data of Domestic Tourists to Same State with Tourist Origin

State	Total of Domestic Tourist
Johor	8
Kedah	7
Kelantan	7
Kuala Lumpur	1
Labuan	1
Melaka	1
Negeri Sembilan	2
Pahang	7
Perak	7
Perlis	1
Pulau Pinang	2
Putrajaya	0
Sabah	9
Sarawak	10
Selangor	7
Terengganu	7

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

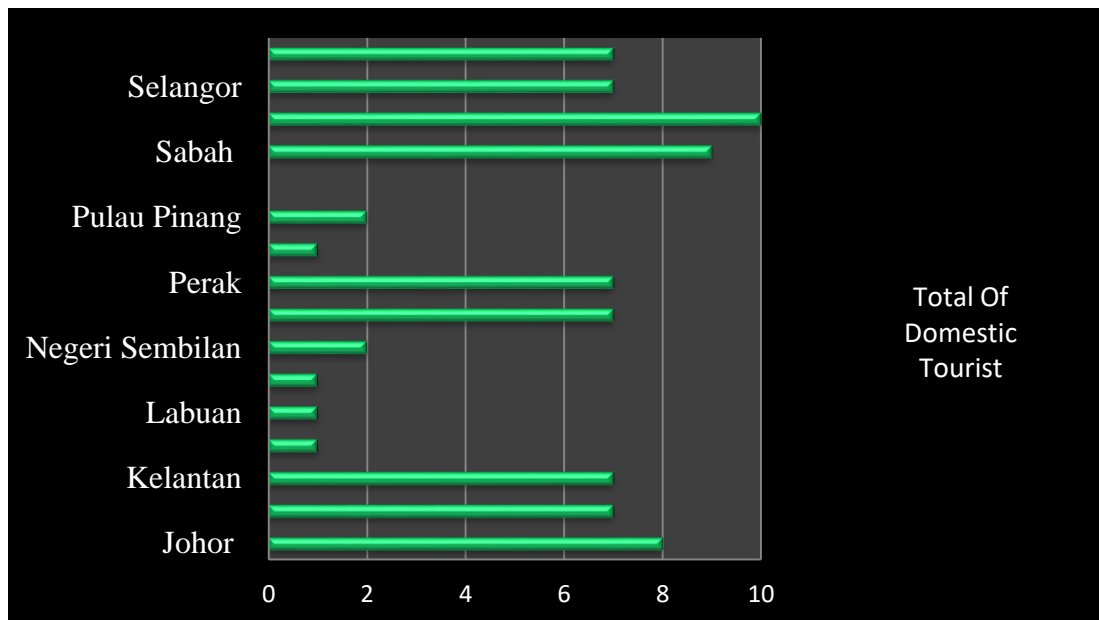


Figure 2. Graph of Tourist to Same State with Tourist Origin

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

Based on the frequency analysis is done with the Spider Diagrams tools, domestic tourists originating from other states who travel to Terengganu came from Selangor and Pahang with the number of domestic tourists is between 200,001 to 300,000 persons and followed from Johor and Sarawak with each recorded between 100,001 to 200,000 persons. While other states recorded a number of tourist arrivals to Terengganu recorded in between 100 to 100,000 persons (Figure 3). The highest number of domestic tourists in Terengganu in the year 2010 came from the state itself with number of tourist arrivals between 600,001 and 1,500,000 persons (Table 4).

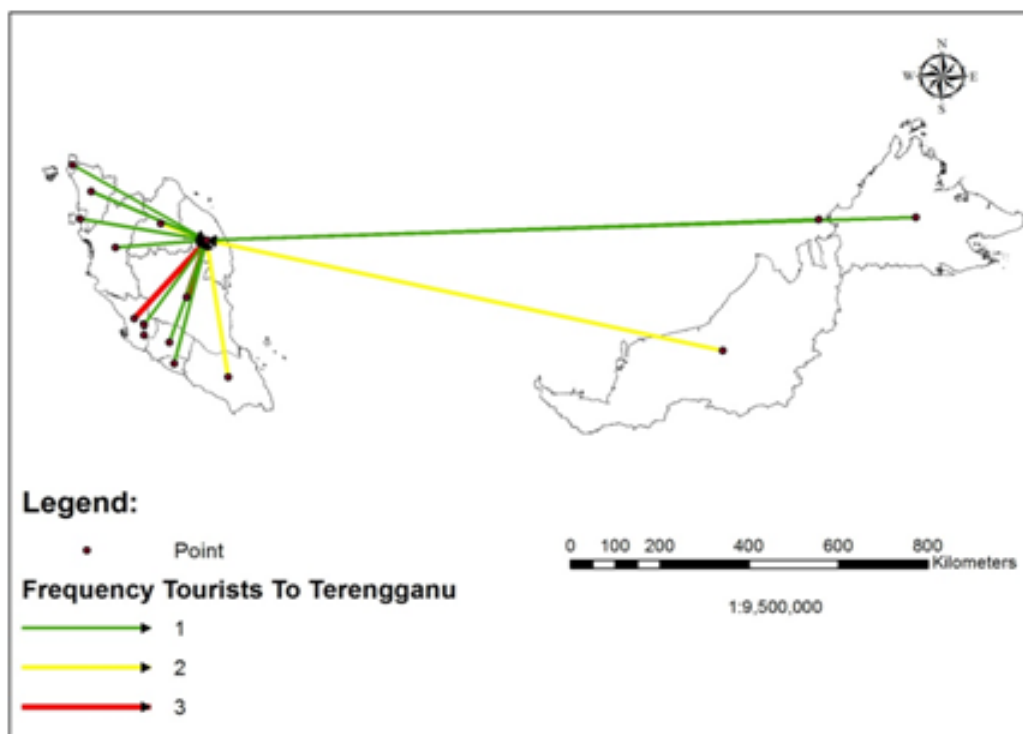


Figure 3. Movement of Domestic Tourists to Terengganu

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

Meanwhile, most domestic tourists travel to Negeri Sembilan detected originating Selangor which the number of tourists between 400,001 to 500,000 persons. Then it was followed by tourists from Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur with a total of tourist between 300,001 to 400,000 persons. However, the population of the Federal Territory of Labuan had not travel to Negeri Sembilan in 2010 and it represent with zero frequency in Figure 4. Meanwhile, Negeri Sembilan population who travel in their own state recorded between 100,001 to 200,000 persons (Table 4). The highest number of domestic tourists visited to Selangor in 2010 was derived from the State itself with the number of

tourists between 600,001 to 1,500,000 persons (Table 4). Then it was followed by domestic tourists from Pahang with a total of tourist between 300,001 to 400,001 and followed by tourists from Perak with tourist numbers between 200001 to 300000 persons. While no tourist from Federal Territory of Labuan recorded visited Selangor in 2010 (Figure 5).

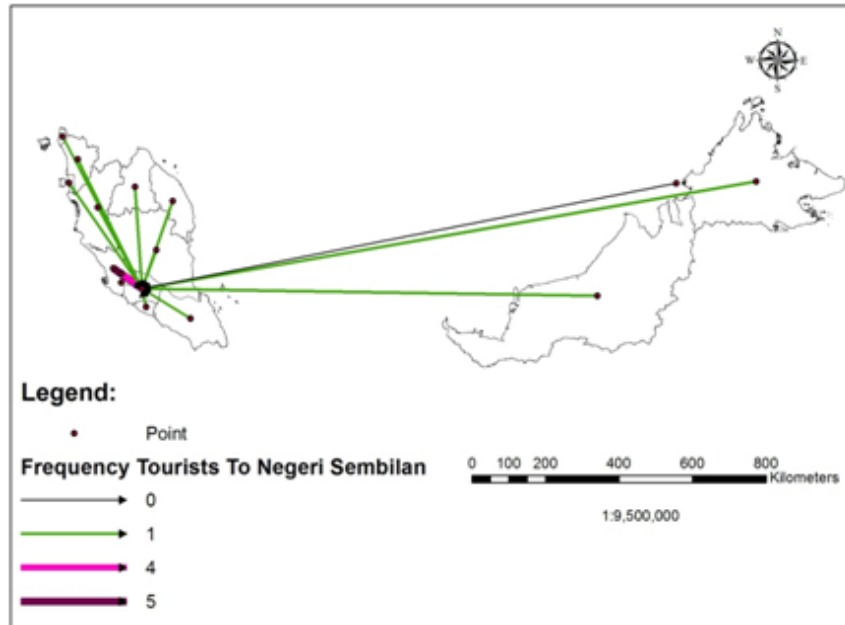


Figure 4. *Movement of Domestic Tourists to Negeri Sembilan*
 Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

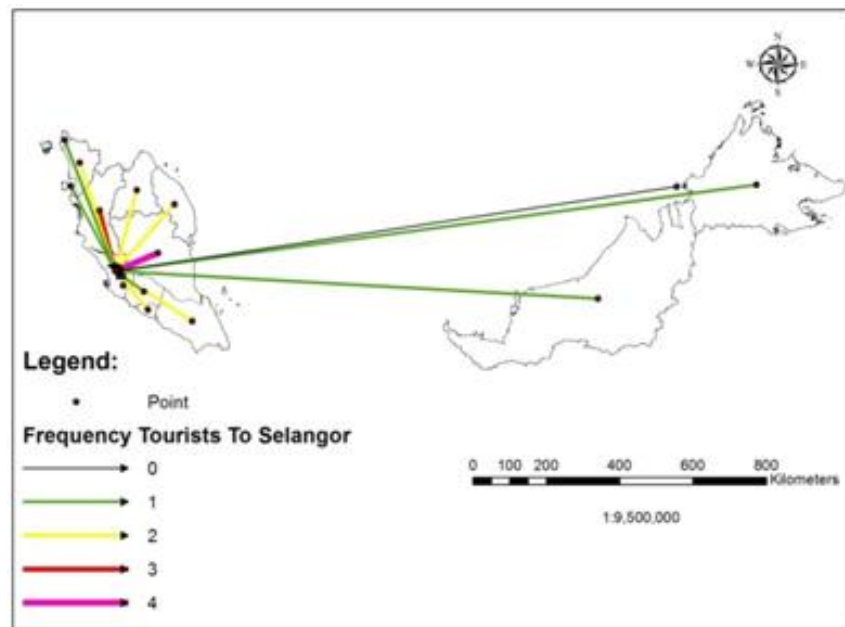


Figure 5. *Movement of Domestic Tourists to Selangor*
 Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

The highest domestic tourists to Sarawak in 2010 were contributed by their own population with the highest number of tourists in 2010, between 3500001 to 5000000 persons (Table 4). Then it was followed by domestic tourists from Selangor and Sabah with the number of tourists between 600,001 to 1,500,000 persons. Meanwhile tourists from Perak, Kelantan and Pahang had the third highest number of tourists to Sarawak with numbers of tourist between 500,001 to 600,000, and then it was followed by tourists from Johor and Terengganu with numbers of tourist between 400,001 to 500,000 persons. While the lowest recorded tourists traveling to this state is between 100 to 100,000 persons come from Malacca, Penang, Perlis, Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Federal Territory of Labuan (Figure 6).

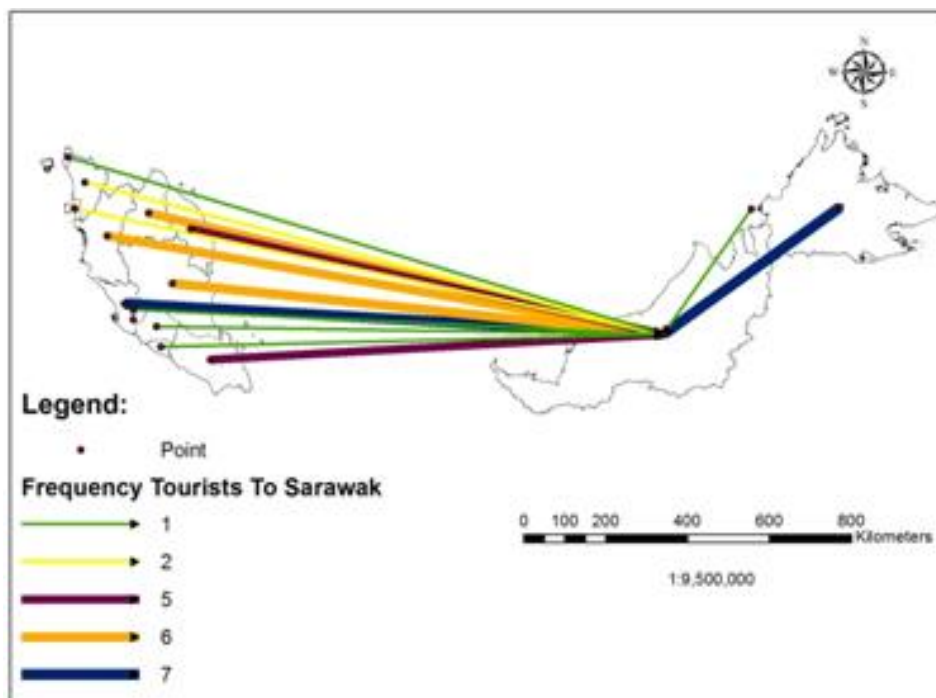


Figure 6. *Movement of Domestic Tourists to Sarawak*

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

As well as Sarawak, the highest domestic tourists in Sabah also contribution from their own tourist with number of tourists between 2500001 to 3500000 people and represent as frequency number nine [9] (Table 4). However, the pattern of domestic tourists' movement from others states to Sabah not dynamic as Sarawak. There has huge gap in the number of tourists between the numbers of tourists from Sabah with other states in Malaysia. Based on Figure 7, the second highest tourist movement to Sabah was between 200,001 to 300,000 persons with frequency number two [2]. While tourist from

other states only recorded between 100 to 100,000 persons. While the tourists from Kedah and Selangor to Sabah recorded a zero value [0].

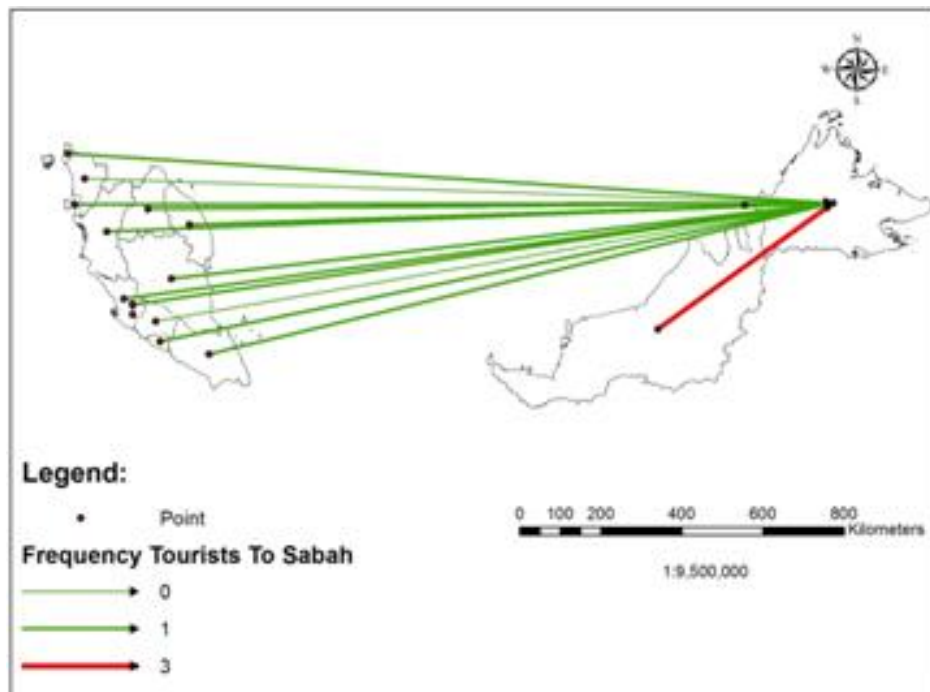


Figure 7. *Movement of Domestic Tourists to Sabah*

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

Tourists from Selangor contributed the highest number of domestic tourists to Pulau Pinang with a total of tourists between 400,001 to 500,000 persons. While tourists from Penang who travel in their state contributed only 100,001 to 200,000 persons and this number is equal to the number of tourists coming from Sarawak (Table 4). While other states recorded a same total of tourists number which is between 100 and 100,000 persons (Figure 8). Meanwhile, the number of domestic tourists to Perlis in 2010 showed not dynamic movement with the number of tourists from all others state except Sarawak and the Federal Territory of Labuan record tourist numbers ranging from 100 to 100,000 persons. Meanwhile, no tourists from Sarawak and the Federal Territory of Labuan recorded traveled to Perlis in 2010 (Figure 9). Perlis residents who traveled in this state also recorded a low number like in other states with the number of tourists from 100 to 100,000 persons (Table 4).

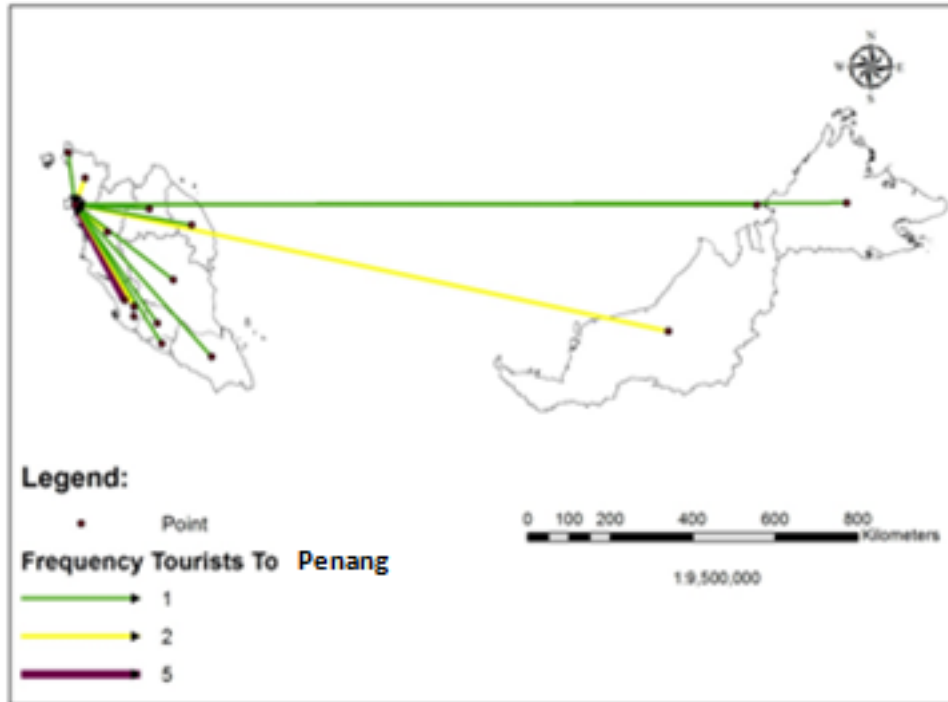


Figure 8. *Movement of Domestic Tourists to Penang*

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

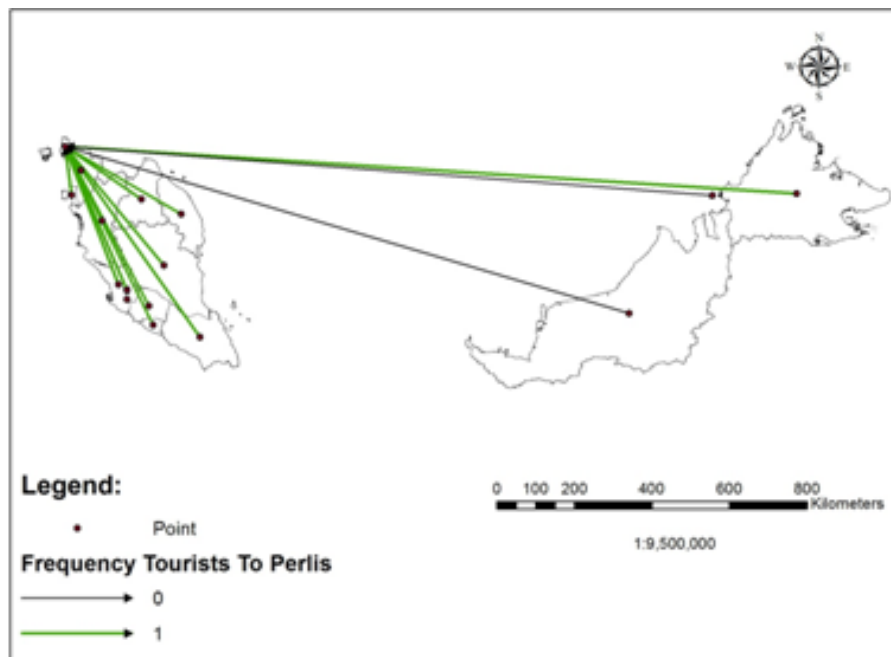


Figure 9. *Movements of Domestic Tourists to Perlis*

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

Movement of domestic tourists to Perak show dynamic patterns and trend such as Sarawak. Total domestic tourists from other states in Malaysia to this state involves a variety of class intervals with the highest domestic tourists recorded originated from Selangor and Perak itself with the number of tourists between 600,001 to 1,500,000 people (Table 4). Then it was followed by tourists from Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur which total of tourist between 300,001 to 400,000 persons. While tourists from Penang in third place with a number of tourists to Perak recorded between 200,001 to 300,000 persons. Federal Territory of Labuan is the only state in Malaysia which recorded the number of tourists zero [0] to Perak in 2010. Tourists from Negeri Sembilan, Terengganu, Sabah, Sarawak, Malacca and Perlis recorded number of tourists between 100 to 100,000 and the remaining state record number of tourists to Perak between 100,001 to 200,000 people (Figure 10)

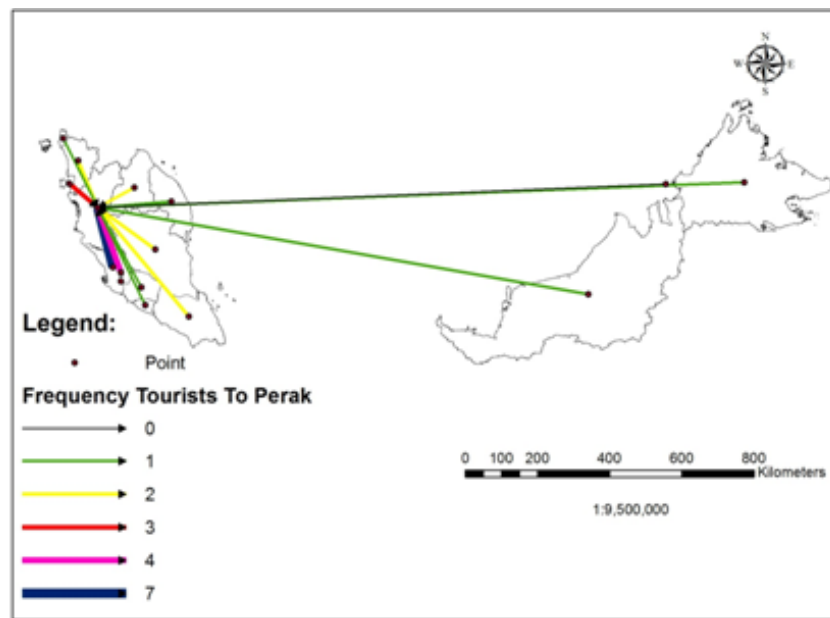


Figure 10. *Movement of Domestic Tourist to Perak*

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

Pahang also showed the dynamics pattern of domestic tourists' movement in 2010. Besides Pahang, tourists from Selangor is also recorded the highest number of tourists to Pahang with total of tourists between 600,001 to 1,500,000 persons (Table 4). Meanwhile the state of Kelantan contributed second highest number of tourists to Pahang between 300,001 to 400,000. Then it was followed by Johor, Perak, Kuala Lumpur and Sarawak, which recorded total domestic tourists to Pahang between 200,001 to 300,000 persons. The domestic tourists from other states in Malaysia to this state record the number of tourist between 100 to 100001persons (Figure 11).

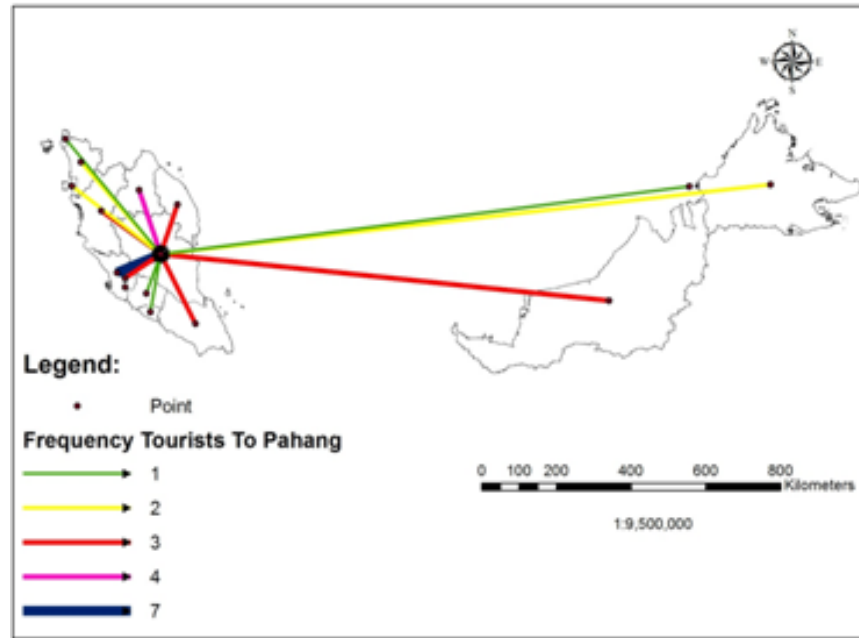


Figure 11. Movement of Domestic Tourist to Pahang

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

Data domestic tourists to Malacca in 2010 shows tourists from Selangor recorded the highest number of tourist arrivals to Malacca between 300,001 to 400,000 and followed by tourists from Johor and Kuala Lumpur which each state contributed number of tourist between 200,001 to 300,000 persons and 100,001 to 200,000 persons. In 2010, Sabah and Federal Territory of Labuan have nothing contributed to the number of domestic tourists in Malacca when the states and the federal territory recorded as zero [0]. Meanwhile, tourists from other states recorded a number of tourists to Malacca between 100 to 100,000 persons including tourists from Malacca itself (Figure 12 and Table 4). Data domestic tourists to Kelantan in the year 2010 recorded the most visited tourists to this state contributed by itself tourist with number of tourists between 600,001 to 1,500,000 person (Table 4). Then it was followed by tourists from Terengganu between 400,001 to 500,000 persons, while tourists from Selangor in third place with a total of tourists to Kelantan between 300,001 to 400,000. Meanwhile, tourists from Pahang recorded between 200001 to 300000 person and other states ranging from 100 to 100,000 persons (Figure 13).

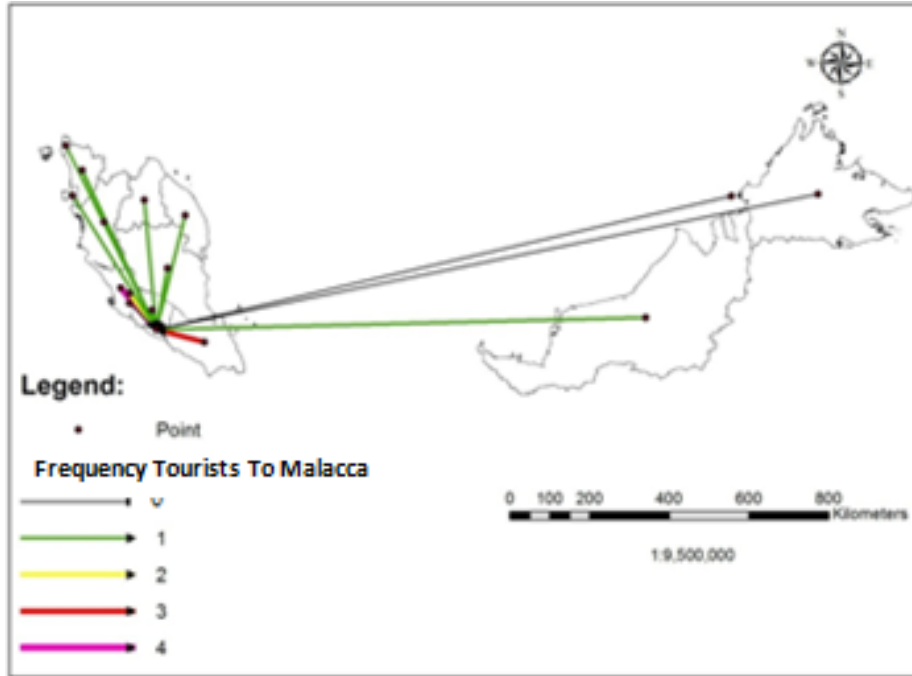


Figure 12. *Movement of Tourist to Malacca*
 Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

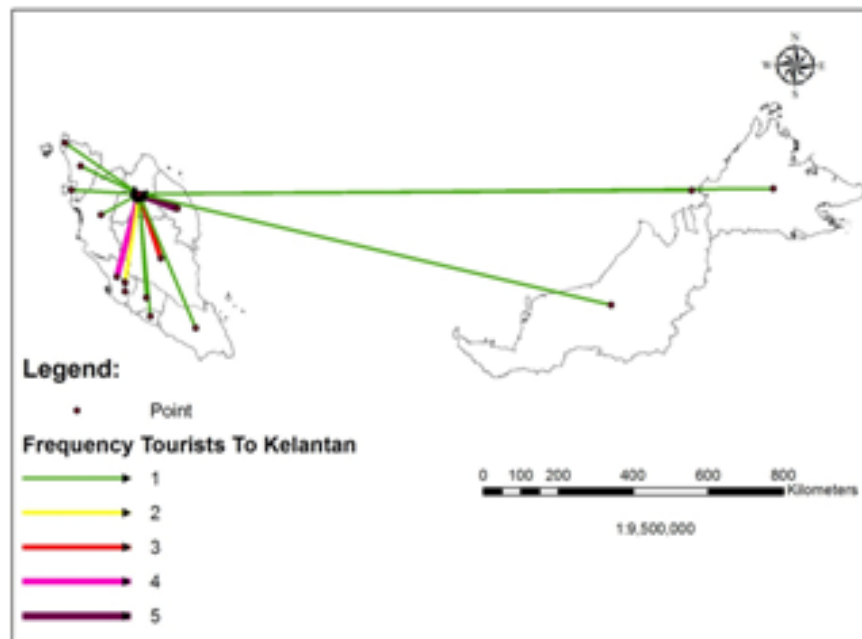


Figure 13. *Movement of Domestic Tourists to Kelantan*
 Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

For the data of domestic tourists in Kedah, the highest number of domestic tourists to this state contributed by travelers originating from that states with the number of tourists in between 600,001 to 1,500,000 persons (Table 4). Meanwhile, the domestic tourists from Penang and Perak which recorded the second highest total with contributed between 300,001 to 400,000 persons. It was followed by Selangor with the number of tourists between 200,001 to 300,000 persons. Domestic tourists to Kedah from others states record number of tourists between 100 and 200,000 people (Figure 14).

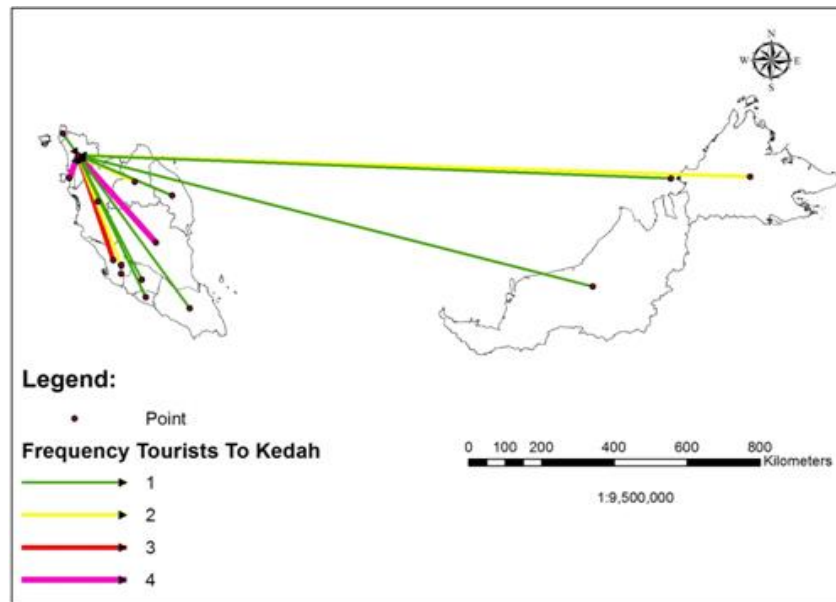


Figure 14. Movement of Domestic Tourists to Kedah

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

Number of domestic tourists to Johor in 2010 most contributed by tourists from the state itself with tourist numbers between 1,500,001 to 2,500,000 persons (Table 4). Meanwhile a domestic tourist from Selangor was a second highest contributor to total of domestic tourists in Johor with number of tourist between 500,001 to 600,000 persons. Domestic tourists from the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur in third place with a number of tourists to Johor in between 200,001 to 300,000 persons. Meanwhile, tourists from other states to Johor contributed number of tourist between 100 and 200,000 person (Figure 15).

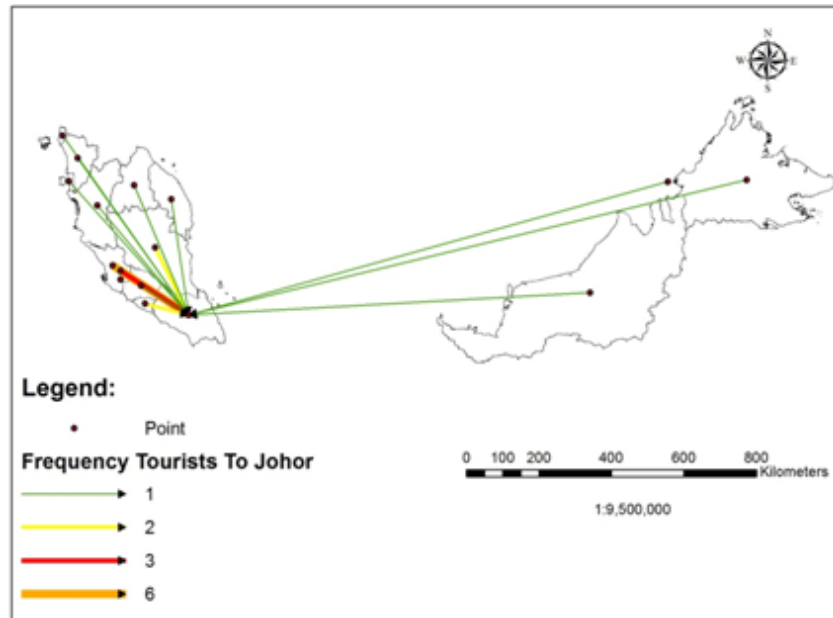


Figure 15. *Movement of Domestic Tourist to Johor*

Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

As well as the movement of domestic tourists to Perlis, movement of tourists to the Federal Territory of Labuan by tourists from other states do not show the dynamism which each state only contribute number of tourist to this federal between 100 to 100,000 persons. However, only tourists from Sarawak contribute higher number of tourists to Federal Territory of Labuan in 2010 with range between 100,001 to 200,000 persons. Meanwhile tourists from Negeri Sembilan were not contributing any value in the number of tourist arrivals to the region (Figure 16). Perak state is the highest contributor to the total domestic tourists to the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur in 2010 with a total of tourists between 400,001 to 500,000 persons. Tourists from Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur who travel in their own federal itself in second place with a total of tourist between 300,001 to 400,000 persons (Table 4). Then it was followed by tourists from Terengganu and Pahang with the number of tourists to the region between 200,001 to 300,000 persons. Domestic tourists from other states who travel to this region in 2010 contributed number of tourist between 100 and 200,000 persons (Figure 17).

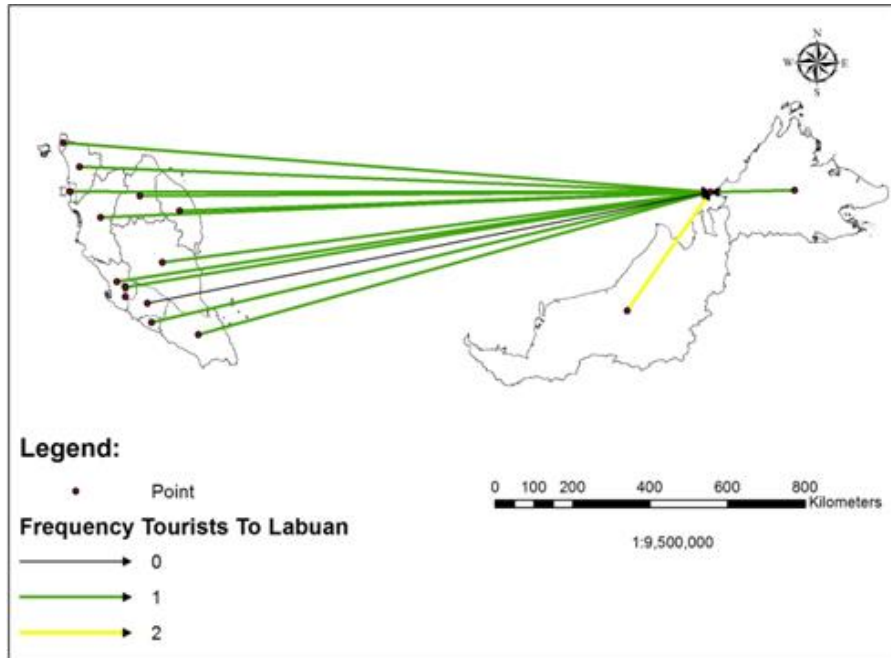


Figure 16. Movement of Domestic Tourists to Federal Territory of Labuan
Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

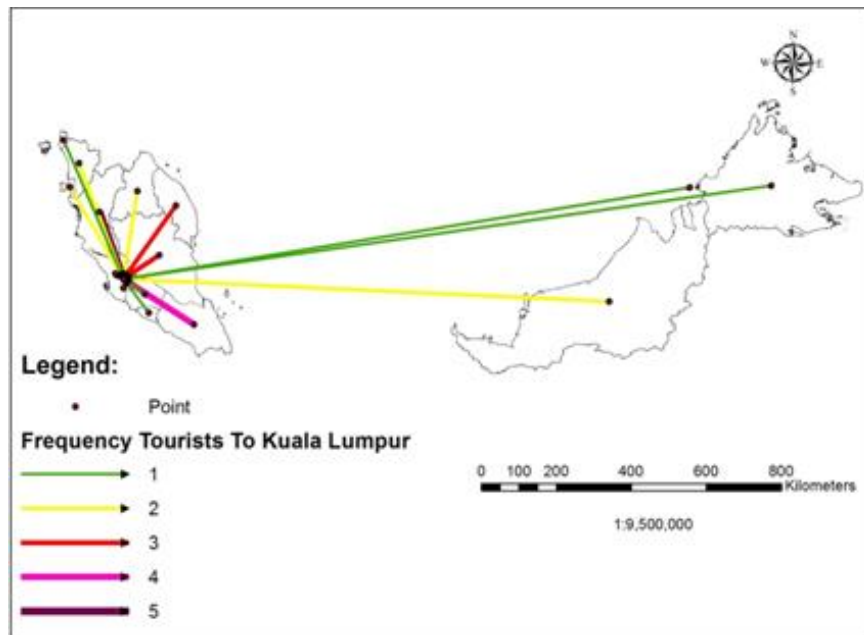


Figure 17. Movement of Domestic Tourists to Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur
Source: Ministry of Tourism Malaysia, (2012).

The overall total of domestic tourists in Malaysia in 2010 was 39,152,100 people by number of domestic tourists to Sarawak recorded the highest number of total tourist arrivals with 8,910,500 persons. Then it was followed by Pahang and Sabah which each state recorded domestic tourist total are 4,011,300 and 3,271,500 persons. While Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Federal Territory of Labuan recorded the lowest numbers of domestic tourists in 2010 with a total of domestic tourists are 339,900 and 353,000. Then it was followed by Perlis with domestic tourists in the same year only 385,200 persons. Generally, domestic tourism in Malaysia was influenced by seasonal factors such as celebrations holidays and school holidays as well as influenced by the organization of large scale events (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2012). However, the cost of travel is also seen to play a role in shaping patterns of domestic tourism in Malaysia in 2010. This because the majority of domestic tourists in 2010 only traveling in their origin states or to their neighbor states. It can be proved from the highest recorded number of tourists to Malacca, Penang, Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and the Federal Territory of Labuan contributed by their neighboring state (Table 1). While the movement of domestic tourists to Perlis and Federal Territory of Putrajaya each recorded a balanced number of tourists from all state in Malaysia with some states not to travel to this states and federal territories. This pattern of movements may be influenced by the attractiveness and limited function played by the state and federal.

Based on the summary of Malaysia Domestic Tourists Survey in 2010 by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (2012), the purpose and main activities of the domestic tourists during this year can be divided into eight [8] categories, for visiting friends and relatives; holiday, leisure, relaxation or getting away; official business or educations; entertainment, attend special events or sports; religious worship or visit places of worship; intensive travel or others; shopping; and medical treatment or wellness. Table 5 shows purpose of domestic tourists in 2010 according to the priority.

Table 5.
Purpose of Travelling

Purpose	Percentage (%)
Visiting Friends/Relatives	70.6
Holiday/ Leisure/Relaxation/Getting Away	18.2
Official Business/Education	3.7
Entertainment/Attend Special Events/Sports	1.8
Religious Worship/Visit Places Of Worship	1.8
Intensive Travel/Others	1.8
Shopping	1.1
Medical Treatment/Wellness	1.0

source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, (2012).

The summary shows the main purpose of domestic tourist movement in Malaysia is for visiting friends and relatives who are in their own state or in other state in Malaysia. Other than that, the purpose for holiday, leisure, relaxation or getting away becomes the second larger purpose among the domestic tourist in Malaysia. The selection of state to visited not just depending on the purpose of traveling but also influence by destinations image. Image of destination is a very import indicator to attract tourist visit that place and how the destinations build the image become more critical today as result of competitive from other destination around the world (Banyai, 2009; Jamaludin *et al.*, 2018; Kani *et al.*, 2017).

5. Conclusion

Based on the movement of domestic tourists in Malaysia in 2010, Malacca, Penang, Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Federal Territory recorded the highest number of tourist arrivals contributions from other states. While the movement of domestic tourists to the state of Perlis and the Federal Territory of Putrajaya recorded a same number of tourists from all states in Malaysia with some states not to travel to the states and the federal. Meanwhile, other state recorded the highest number of domestic tourists from their own resident. The more effectively planning and development require to some states and federal territories to boost the tourism industry on that area. However, careful planning and implementation through frequently audit process required to ensure all tourism development in Malaysia does not have a negative impact to the local resident especially.

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