



ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION DETERMINANTS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Population issues are a crucial factor in conducting development to achieve people's welfare. Population migration has an impact, either directly or indirectly, on aspects of life such as social, economic, health and environmental impacts. This study aims to identify the factors that influence the population's decision to conduct internal migration in Indonesia. This study uses secondary data sourced from the Indonesian Household Life Aspect Survey (SAKERTI) or the Indonesian Family Life Survey wave 5 (IFLS-5) or known as IFLS 2014. The data analysis method used is the probit regression model analysis using the version 14 stata program. The results showed that the variables that significantly influence the population's decision to conduct internal migration in Indonesia are income, work status, education, age, number of family members, marital status, residence ownership status, and agricultural land ownership. Meanwhile, gender variables and public transportation facilities do not affect the population's decision to conduct internal migration in Indonesia.

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INTRODUCTION

Development is an endeavour to achieve social welfare, namely in the form of activities conducted by a country to develop economic activities and the standard of living of the citizenry (Arsyad, 2004). As a development subject, one aspect that requires attention is the population problem. The population of Indonesia grows every year. Based on Worldometers (2019) data, Indonesia has a population of 269 million, or 3.49% of the world's total population. Indonesia is ranked the fourth most populous country in the world after China (1.42 billion people), India (1.37 billion people), and the United States (328 million people).

Changes in population numbers that are not accompanied by fair development will cause problems including inequality between regions, as quoted in Sjafrizal (2008) which states that economic inequality between regions is a common aspect as a consequence of a country's economic development activities. The differences in characteristics between regions can be seen from several aspects such as population, quality of human resources, natural resources, and infrastructure facilities. Regions with possession of capital and labour tend to experience higher economic growth rates (Akbar, 2021).

Tarigan (2006) describes that in an area there is an area known as a hub/city, marked by

activities that are concentrated in the centre of trade, industry, settlements. Furthermore, an area is termed a hinterland if the area is an agricultural area or a village area.

The linkage between urban areas and rural areas will lead to population mobility, the population becomes spatially centred moving from rural to urban areas, from small cities to large cities. Urban areas that are used as economic centres and have more facilities will attract residents to live, this can be seen in Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) data which illustrates the increasing projection of the population living in urban areas from year to year. In 2010 the percentage of the urban population was 49.8%, in 2015 it was 53.3%, in 2020 it was 56.7%, in 2025 it would increase to 60.0% and in 2030 it was 63.4%.

In Indonesia, the largest population distribution is on the islands of Java and Bali. According to BPS data in 2019, the population density in Java and Bali is 22,498 people / km², followed by Sumatra Island with 1,369 people / km². The third place is Sulawesi Island with 679 people / km², the fourth is Borneo Island with 201 people / km², and the last is Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Papua Island with 97 people / km². This shows that the distribution of Indonesia's population in Java and Bali is still concentrated.

Population issues are a crucial factor in conducting development to achieve people's welfare. The population as the subject of

development certainly needs to be considered and weighed in making policies, this is concerning complete population data and information, starting from the total growth rate and distribution. The unequal population between regions is an illustration that there are still problems of uneven development. According to Todaro & Smith (2006) initially, migration was a positive thing in development. Internal migration (migration between regions) is considered a natural process that will send the surplus labour in rural areas to the modern industrial sector in cities with higher retention capacity, migration also allows a shift in human resources from other places to take place who are underdeveloped in development to a place that is more advanced in development and has technological advances, but over time, the migration which is currently taking place so rapidly has exceeded the level of creation or addition of employment and absorption of industrial sectors and social services in urban areas thus causing the consequence of problems in urban areas.

Many factors encourage a person to migrate. Mantra (2000) describes that the main motivation for a person to move from their area is an economic motive, by migrating it is expected to get a job and get a higher income so that it can improve a better quality of life. The economic phenomenon, where there is a difference in expected income between rural

areas. and cities, this phenomenon is supported by research conducted by Guntoro (2016) which states that work status and income levels affect the decision to migrate.

Apart from economic factors, there are factors from within the individual that also influence a person to migrate. Hossain (2001) states that the decision to move is not only decided by economic pressures but is also influenced by variables such as education, position, land ownership, number of family members, gender, age, and family size. The same circumstance is also found in Pangaribuan & Handayani (2013) research which tells that the level of education affects migration. According to Todaro & Smith (2006) who also explain the relationship between the level of education and migration, people with higher education tend to migrate more than those with low education.

According to Pangaribuan & Handayani (2013), the factor that influences a person's decision to migrate next is marital status. Mantra (2000) explains that several forces prompt people to be tied to their place of origin and some forces encourage someone to leave the area of origin. The marital status is the power that binds a person to migrate. For residents who are not yet bound by marriage, migrating is an opportunity to gain experience. A married person will need a higher need than a single person. This is because, for someone married, the number of dependents of his

family also increases so that to meet the needs of his family someone will look for work in an area with more work opportunities. Different things were found in research conducted by Pangaribuan & Handayani (2013) which told that the number of dependents did not affect the decision to migrate.

A man in a marital status becomes the head of the household and is the backbone of the family, to earn a living a man will look for a source of livelihood from somewhere, while for a woman there must be an agreement with the husband whether the husband is allowed or not, then in this case gender influences a person to migrate. By research conducted by Erlando (2013) that gender affects the decision to migrate.

The age factor also influences the decision to migrate, where the age of 15-64 years is the productive age and potential for work, while the older population usually tends to stay or refuse to move. This is supported by research by Erlando (2013), who concluded that age affects a person to migration.

The next factor that influences someone to migrate is ownership of agricultural land. For someone who lives in rural areas, most of the Indonesia's population works as farmers and relies on the agricultural sector as a source of income, besides, the land area also affects the availability of existing employment opportunities.

The shrinking of agricultural land caused residents to lose their livelihoods as farmers. Limited employment opportunities cause farmers to look for other work by moving places so that there is a relationship between land ownership and migration. In accordance with the research of Nabila (2014) which states that agricultural land ownership has a significant effect on the migration of people from villages to cities.

Another factor that influences the population to migrate is ownership of a house/place of residence. The existence of residential / house assets can bind individuals to their area of origin, thereby discouraging their intention to move from their place of residence to another place. Based on research conducted by Guntoro (2016), homeownership has a significant effect on migrating decisions.

The phenomenon of suburbanization from the centre of the suburbs to the city centre occurs because it is supported by developments in transportation technology. The willingness of public transportation facilities makes it easier for residents to move around, thus influencing the decision to migrate. This is in accordance with Kusumaningrum's research (2014) research, the availability of public transportation affects a person's decision to undertake a circular migration in Jabodetabek.

Based on earlier research and looking at the phenomena that occur, this study will

examine what factors influence an individual's decision to carry out internal migration in Indonesia. What distinguishes this research from earlier studies is that it covers a wider area by taking respondents who are scattered throughout Indonesia.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Definition of Migration

In general, migration is the movement of people from one place to another. According to Munir's (2000) definition, population migration is defined as population movement to settle from one area to another that transcends the political/administrative boundaries of the state or the inner borders of a country. The definition of BPS (2019), migration is a change of residence that is permanent or semi-permanent, there are no restrictions either on the distance of the movement or its nature, namely whether it is voluntary or forced, and there is no difference in the country or abroad. According to BPS (2019), domestic migration / internal migration is differentiated into two, namely: lifelong migration and recent. Lifelong migration is a migration that is conducted by a person if there is a difference between their place of birth (province or district/city) and their current place of residence, while it is categorized as recent migration if there is a difference in their place of residence (province or district/city) five years

ago from their current place of residence when the data was collected.

Forms of Migration

According to Mantra (2000), population mobility is the movement of residents who cross territorial boundaries to other areas within a certain time. Population mobility is divided into two, namely: vertical population mobility or what is often referred to as a change in status, for example, employment status and position, while horizontal population mobility or often called geographic population mobility is the movement of the population across borders to other areas within a certain period. When viewed from whether there is an intention to settle in the destination area, Mantra (2000) divides population migration into two, namely: permanent migration and non-permanent migration. Permanent migration is the movement of people who cross the borders of their original territory to another area to stay in the destination area, while non-permanent migration is the movement of the population from one area to another with no intention of staying. Non-permanent migration is divided into two, namely commuting and staying (mondok), the difference between the two is the time, if the roundtrip migration is conducted by returning to the area of origin on the same day while boarding is done with a

time limit of more than one day, but less than six months.

Migration According to Todaro

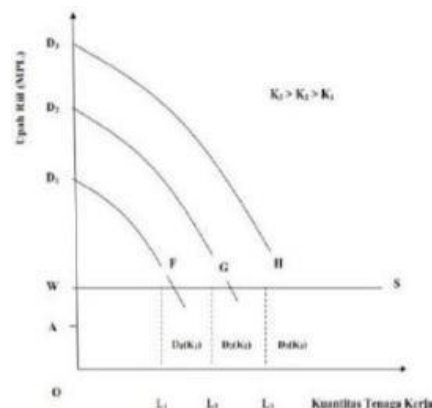
According to Todaro (1998), the background of rural-urban migration is an economic phenomenon. The difference in income between cities and villages will influence the decision to migrate. People decide to migrate when their income in the city exceeds that in the village.

Rural-urban Migration Patterns

Migration patterns that occur in developed countries are usually overly complex. The flow of human resources transpires from one area to another. This reveals the interdependence between the regions within it. The balance of development also decides the distribution pattern of human resources, whereas what occurs in developing countries tends to be polarized in certain areas, especially in urban areas. Increasingly rapid development makes cities a destination for migration, while rural areas that are lagging in development will be left behind. As Mantra (2000) states that rural-urban migration is not only produced by the driving factor in the village, but also by the attractiveness of the city. This is also the case in Indonesia, where there is an increase in population in big cities that tend to have fast development, while rural areas / other small cities show high out-migration rates.

Todaro & Smith (2006) developed the Lewis-Fei Ranis model of the rural-urban labour movement as shown in the following figure.

Figure 1. Lewis-Fei Ranis model of the rural-urban labour movement



In the figure, OA reflects the average real subsistence income in the rural traditional sector. OW is the real wage in the capitalist sector, where rural labour is assumed to be unlimited, as shown by the WS labour supply curve. In the initial stages of growth in a modern sector with a certain supply of capital, namely K_1 , the demand curve for labour is determined by curve $D_1 (K_1)$, because entrepreneurs in the modern sector maximize profits by assuming that they pay the workers' wages to a point, that the physical product is marginal. they are equal to real wages (i.e., the point F intersection between the labour supply and demand curves), the total modern sector labour will be equal to OL_1 . The total output of the modern sector is represented by the area bounded by points O, D_1 , FL_1 . The excess output represented by the $W D_1 F$ field will be the total profit earned by capitalists. Since it is

assumed that all these profits are reinvested, the amount of the stock of capital in the modern sector will increase from K_1 to K_2 . This greater stock of capital results in an increase in the total product curve of the modern sector, which in turn causes an increase in the demand curve or the marginal product of labour. This shift out of the demand curve is shown by line $D_1(K_2)$ in the figure. The new equilibrium level of employment in the city occurs at point G with the workforce employed being $O L_2$. The total output becomes $O D_2 G L_2$. While total wages and profits respectively increase to $OWG L_2$ and $W D_2 G$. The higher profits ($W D_2 G$) are then reinvested, thereby increasing the entire stock of capital to K_3 , and shifting the labour demand curve to $D_3(K_2)$ and raise the level of job opportunities in the modern sector to L_3 .

Decision-making Theory

Some decisions that a person makes to migrate are based on several approaches, both psychological approaches, geographic approaches, and economic approaches. Efendi (2018) in his research describes several theories about the decision to migrate.

First, the theory of the Neoclassical Economic Macro theory of labour movement from regions with excess labour and lack of capital to regions that are labour shortage but have capital. Both Neoclassical Economic Micro theories in making migration decisions must

consider the costs and benefits of moving to a destination that has a greater potential than the area of origin. The third Segmented Labour Market theories in this theory explain that a person's decision to migrate because employment is more dominant than other factors from the area of origin.

The theory used in decision making to migrate at the individual level is the rational choice theory proposed by Todaro (1998), which states that the main motivation for a person to migrate is based on rational economic considerations of benefits and costs, both financially and psychologically. The first reason for someone to migrate is the hope of getting a job in the destination city even though the unemployment rate in the city is high, but that person still hopes to get a job. Second, the consideration for a person to migrate is to obtain a high income at the destination compared to the area of origin, this consideration assumes that within a certain period the income received will be higher than where the individual originates even though considering the costs of migrating.

Another theory used to approach is Economic Human Capital. A person's decision to migrate based on obtaining a higher income is considered an act of investing in human resources. This principle is used the same as investment in other business fields. Mantra (2000) explains, someone who decides to

migrate, means sacrificing the income that should be received during his life at the place of origin, is a cost that must be sacrificed to obtain a larger amount of income at the migration destination, in addition to the costs that a person must also pay direct costs in the form of transportation costs, necessities, accommodation costs, and other living expenses. All costs borne are a form of investment that is inherent in a person when migrating, while the form of reward is the greater income earned in the destination area.

The theory used next is the theory of needs and pressure. Every individual has needs that must be met. These needs are in the form of economic, social, and psychological needs. If these needs are not met, it will create pressure or stress. The level of pressure experienced by each individual is inversely proportional to the level of fulfilment.

Mantra (2000) explains that there are two effects of stress. First, if the pressure felt by the individual is still within tolerance, the individual will not move by settling in the area and trying to adjust the needs and facilities available in the environment. Second, if the pressure felt by an individual is beyond their tolerance limits, that individual will consider moving to another place that can meet the necessary needs. So, it can be concluded that a person will move from a place that has a low place utility value to a place that has a higher

utility value so that it can meet their needs, besides that population mobility occurs when an individual experiences pressure (stress) where he is, the more heterogeneous the population structure in a place is, the more heterogeneous the pressures they face.

Factors that Influence the Decision to Migrate

Many factors influence a person to settle in an area or attract people to move away. Apart from economic factors, migration is also influenced by non-economic factors, as proposed by the theory of migration by Todaro (1998) which states that migration is a selective process that influences the decisions of each individual with characteristics - specific economic, social, educational, and demographic characteristics. Hossain (2001) also explains that migration decisions are influenced by land ownership, position, number of family members, gender, and age. Economic factors are one of the triggers for migration. The hope of obtaining a better income and livelihood from the area of origin encourages a person to migrate, as stated by Mantra (2000), the main motivation for a person to move is economic motives. Inequality in development between regions, especially rural-urban areas, is a factor in the movement of migration flows to big cities. This is felt to be a rational consideration where mobility to the city has two purposes, namely

getting a job and a higher income than that obtained in the village.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses secondary data obtained from the Indonesian Household Life Aspect Survey (SAKERTI) or the Indonesia Family Life Survey wave 5 (IFLS-5). The use of survey data has an advantage because it is rich in variables covering many aspects such as socio-demographic, economic, education, household expenditure, health, and assets variables, in addition to the longitudinal comprehensive survey. Furthermore, this study uses a logical regression method to process data with the help of a stata application.

The data collection method used in this study was using documentation techniques where the researcher formed the variables using materials from the questionnaires in IFLS-5 and then formed the data set. The number of data contained IFLS-5 with a total of 15,902 households and 50,148 individuals. The subjects of this study were individuals aged 15 years or more who were members of the IFLS-5 household. The population was then processed according to the criteria, with 19,471 observations.

Logistic regression analysis is used to estimate the probability of the occurrence of a category on the independent variable based on the characteristics of the respondent.

The dependent variable analysed is migration, while the independent variables used include income, work status, education, marital status, number of household members, sex, age, ownership of agricultural land, ownership of residence, and availability of transportation facilities. The equation for the probit function, in general, can be seen in the following equation:

$$\text{Ln}(Y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \dots + \beta_n X_n$$

Then to analyse the probability of migration in this study a regression model was used as follows:

$$\text{Migration} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \beta_9 X_9 + \beta_{10} X_{10} + \mu$$

Description:

X_1 = Income

X_2 = Work Status

X_3 = Education

X_4 = Age

X_5 = Sex

X_6 = Marital Status

X_7 = Number of Household Members

X_8 = Ownership of agricultural land

X_9 = Ownership of residence

X_{10} = Availability of transportation facilities

β_0 = Intercept

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6, \beta_7, \beta_8, \beta_9, \beta_{10}$ =

Regression Coefficient

μ = error

The operational definition of each dependent variable in this study is as follows:

a. Dependent variable

Migration

Migration is an individual who has moved across a village/sub-district from 2007 to 2014. This variable is a dummy variable so that there are two choices for answers, namely "(1)" "yes" and "(0)" "no".

b. Independent Variable

1. Income

The income that the respondent has received during the last 12 months.

2. Working Status

Respondent activity during the survey during the past week. This variable is used as a dummy variable so that "1" if the respondent works and "0" if the respondent does not work.

3. Education

The level of education taken is seen from the length of time the education is completed in units of time.

4. Age

The age of the respondent when the survey was conducted in years.

5. Sex

Respondent gender. This variable is used as a dummy variable so that "1" if the respondent is male and "0" if the respondent is female.

6. Marital status

The respondent's marital status. This variable is used as a dummy variable so that "1" if married and "0" if not.

7. Number of Family Members

The number of members in one family

8. Ownership of residence

Ownership status of the respondent's residence. This variable is used as a dummy variable so that "1" if it belongs to itself and "0" if it is another.

9. Ownership of agricultural land

This variable is used as a dummy variable so that "1" if it has and "0" if it does not.

10. Availability of public transportation

The existence of public transportation available at the residence of the respondent. This variable is used as a dummy variable so that "1" if any and "0" if not.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section specifies the general data description of the dependent variable and the independent variable used in this study. Based on filling out the questionnaire of respondents on IFLS data, migration is an individual who moves their place of residence and settles in their destination for at least six months between 2007 and 2014. The number of respondents or samples based on the migration variable was 19,471 individuals. Data was obtained that as many as 4,954 individuals

migrated, while the number of individuals who did not migrate was 14,517 individuals.

Table 1. Characteristic of Respondent

Variable	Category	Number of Migrations
Income	0-1.000.000	1.661
	1.000.001-10.000.000	1.024
	10.000.001-100.000.000	2.187
	100.000.001≤	82
Working Status	Working	1.822
	Not Working	3.132
Education	Uneducated	110
	Primary School	1.084
	Junior High	8.63
	High School	1.812
	Diploma	407
Age	Graduate	653
	15-25	890
	26-35	2.202
	36-45	989
	46-55	477
	56-65	250
	66-75	110
	76-85	32
	85+	4
Gender	Men	2.285
	Women	2.669
Marital Status	Married	3.914
	Not Married	1.040
Number Of Family Member	1-3	2.192
	4-6	2.424
	7-9	289
	10-12	41
	13-15	7
Own. of Agricultural Land	16-17	1
	Have	1.174
	Not having	3.780
Residence Ownership Public	Have	2.999
	Other	1.955
	Available	2.033
Means of Transportation	Not Available	2.921

If we look at the migratory behaviour, individuals with an income of 0-1,000,000 migrated by 22.4 percent, while individuals with an income of 1,000,001-10,000,000 migrated by 21.2 percent. Individuals with an income of 10,000,001-100,000,000 migrate by 31.0 percent and 35.9 percent for incomes above 100,000,001. Economic conditions are the driving force for a person to migrate, the hope of getting a better income will encourage someone to migrate.

Individuals with working status had a percentage of 25.6 percent who migrated, while individuals who did not have a job migrated by 25.8 percent. Economic factors are one of the factors that influence the decision to migrate. Limited employment opportunities in the area of origin will encourage a person to migrate to a place where the opportunity to get a job is greater.

A person with higher education tends to have higher mobility, compared to someone with lower secondary education. This happens because someone with higher education will get a job in big cities with a higher chance of earning a higher income, besides that good educational facilities are usually found in big cities.

Age distribution and migration decisions. Individuals in the 15-25-year age category who migrated had a percentage of 49.9 percent; individuals aged 26-35 years migrated by 39.4 percent. The percentage of individuals

aged 36-45 years who migrated was 19.9 percent, individuals aged 46-55 years who migrated were 13.1 percent, while individuals aged 56-65 years migrated by a percentage of 11.4 percent. 66-75 years who migrated by 10.4 percent. Individuals aged 76-85 years migrated by 12.2 percent, while individuals aged 85 years and over migrated were 11.7 percent. A person with productive age tends to have high mobility, this is because they are still tied to work and have a strong physique compared to an older age.

The reason for gender equality makes it no longer an assumption that women have limited mobility, besides that the absence of differences between the sexes of men and women in the opportunity to work makes the mobility of men and women equal. Individuals with male sex migrated by 26.7 percent, while individuals with female sex who migrated had a percentage of 24.3 percent.

Distribution of marital status and decision to migrate. Individuals with marital status who are married and who migrate have a percentage of 24.6 percent, while those with unmarried marital status who migrate have a percentage of 29.1 percent. A person who is married migrates because the needs covered will increase, while someone who is not married. migrates for economic reasons also wants to get more experience.

Based on the distribution of the number of family members and the decision to migrate. Individuals with 1-3 family members migrated as much as 29.9 percent, individuals with 4-6 family members migrated as much as 23.4 percent. Individuals with 7-9 family members who migrated had a percentage of 19.5 percent, while individuals with 10-12 family members migrated by 20.5 percent. Individuals with 13-15 family members who migrated had a percentage of 0.2 percent, while individuals with 16-17 members migrated by 1 percent. The greater the number of family members will increase the costs borne so that a person with a large number of family members will tend to subdue his intention to migrate.

Individuals who do not have agricultural land tend to migrate, this is because the agricultural sector is a mainstay sector used to meet the needs of rural communities, so that individuals who do not have agricultural land will migrate to cities to get other jobs to meet their needs. Individuals with the category of having agricultural land migrated by 18.8 percent, while individuals who did not have agricultural land migrated by 28.5 percent.

Individuals with ownership of a residence in the category of belonging to themselves migrated by 19.9 percent, while individuals with ownership of a place of residence in other categories migrated by 43.9 percent. A person with a residence/house

ownership status will tend to reduce their intention to migrate because someone with the status of ownership of their own residence/house is considered to have settled to live so that if they migrate, they will add more costs to get a place to live / house.

Individuals with areas where there are public transportation facilities have a

percentage of 25.4 percent to migrate, while individuals with areas of origin without public transportation have a percentage of 25.8 percent to migrate.

Results of Binary Logistic Regression Analysis

After processing the sample, the following results were obtained

Table 2. Estimation Result

Variabel	Coef.	DY/DX	Standar Error
Constanta	.3320809		
Income	.0602002*	-.0129335	.0047054
Work Status	-.0806378***	-.0173073	.0081342
Education	.0197253**	.0042385	.0007944
Age	.0235014**	-.0050499	.0002588
Sex	.017551	.0037713	.0070379
Marital Status	-.2390239**	-.0513603	.0072429
Number of Household Members	-.0396905**	-.0085285	.0017537
Ownership of agricultural land	-.3360039**	-.0652901	.0067348
Ownership of residence	-.2632658**	-.0565693	.0078285
Availability of transportation facilities	-.0095201	-.0020456	.0063643
Number of obs 19.471		Details:	
LR chi (10) 872.95		Sig. at 0.10*	
Prob > chi2 0.0000		Sig. at 0.01**	
Pseudo 0.0808		Sig. at 0.05***	

From Table 2, the migration equation is obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Migration} = & 0.332 + 0.060 \text{ Income} - 0.805 \\ & \text{Work status} + 0.019 \text{ Education} - 0.023 \text{ Age} \\ & + 0.017 \text{ Sex} - 0.239 \text{ Marital status} - 0.039 \\ & \text{Number of family members} - 0.336 \\ & \text{Ownership of agricultural land} - 0.263 \end{aligned}$$

residence ownership-0.0009

Transportation

Results Interpretation

Based on the results of the probit regression, the income variable has a significant influence on the individual's decision to conduct internal migration in Indonesia with a

significance of 0.066 ($p\text{-value} < 0.10$). Based on the results of the marginal effect, the income variable has a probability of 1.15 percent and has a positive relationship with the individual's decision to migrate, this shows that when an individual's income increases by one unit, it will increase 1.15 percent of the individual's decision to migrate. Individuals migrate to obtain greater income in the destination area, this is following Todaro & Smith view's (2006) which states that the decision to migrate depends on the difference between the level of income expected in cities and the level of actual income in rural areas. The same thing is also supported in Rahmawati's research (2010) which tells that income has a relationship with interest in labour migration.

Working status affects the individual's decision to migrate with a significance of 0.033 percent ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) and has a negative relationship. Working status shows that the probability of an individual who is already working to migrate is 1.73 percent lower than that of an individual who is not working. Mantra (2000) explains that the main motivation for a person to move from their area is economic motives, by migrating it is expected to get a job and get a higher income so that it can improve a better quality of life. Research conducted by Sasmi and Bachtiar (2014) also says that work status affects individual decisions to migrate.

The level of education has a positive effect on individual decisions to migrate with a significance of 0.000 ($p\text{-value} < 0.01$), according to research conducted by Handayani and Pangaribuan & Handayani (2013) which tells that the level of education affects the decision to migrate. Increasing the level of individual education that has been followed/completed one unit will increase the probability of individuals migrating by 0.42 percent, this is in accordance with Arsyad (2004), individuals with higher education will have high mobility than individuals with low education. This is because good educational facilities are usually found in big cities. Besides, with higher education, individuals will get a better position/job than in their home area.

Age influences the individual's decision to migrate with a significance of 0.000 ($p\text{-value} < 0.01$) and has a negative relationship, where if the individual's age increases by one unit, it will reduce the individual's probability of migrating by 0.50 percent. Individuals at productive age will tend to migrate, besides that young people also have a stronger physique than older individuals, this is also found in Erlando (2013) study which says that young individuals migrate higher than older individuals.

Gender does not have a significant relationship with the individual's decision to migrate or ($p\text{-value} > 0.05$). The same thing was also found in the research of Wijaya et al. (2019)

which said that gender did not have a significant relationship with individual decisions to migrate. The existence of gender equality no longer assumes that women have limited mobility, besides that the absence of differences between the sexes of men and women in the opportunity to work makes the mobility of men and women the same.

Marital status influences the individual's decision to migrate with a significance of 0.000 (p-value <0.01). Marital status has a negative relationship, where individuals with married marital status will reduce the migration probability rate by 5.13 percent. The decision to migrate for individuals with married status must be based on a joint decision between the wife and husband, while individuals with unmarried marital status have the freedom to decide to migrate, thus the probability of individuals with unmarried status is greater than individuals with married status. Pangaribuan & Handayani (2013) also tells that marital status has a negative relationship with an individual's decision to migrate.

The number of family members influences the individual's decision to migrate with a significance of 0.000 (p-value <0.01). The number of members has a negative relationship, where each added number of members by one unit will reduce the probability of individuals migrating 0.85 percent. This is because the

increase in the number of family members will increase the costs borne, according to what Todaro (1998) explains that a person migrating considers costs both financially and psychologically. The same thing was also found in the research of Wijaya et al. (2019) which said that the number of family members had a negative relationship with an individual's decision to migrate.

Ownership of agricultural land influences individual decisions to migrate with a significance of 0.000 (p-value <0.01). Ownership of agricultural land has a negative relationship, where individuals who own agricultural land will reduce the probability to 6.52 percent. Individuals who do not own agricultural land have a higher probability of migration than individuals who own agricultural land. This is because individuals who do not own agricultural land are considered to have no jobs in the area so that they migrate to other areas to fulfil their needs. This is following the research of Nabila (2014) which says that land ownership affects individual decisions to migrate.

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Public transportation does not have a significant relationship with individual decisions to migrate, or ($p\text{-value} > 0.05$). This finding is different from Kusumaningrum (2014) research because public transportation affects migration which is cyclical / commuting, while this study explains that individuals who migrate are permanent in nature so that the individual considerations for migration include transportation costs, as explained by Badvarsson and Berg (2009) that among the driving factors and pull factors that exist in the area of origin and destination, there are factors that individuals consider in migrating, such as transportation costs, travel hazards, and travel time, in addition to the means of public transportation referred to in this study are In the reach of a village / sub-district, if seen from the scope it is small, so it does not affect the intention of individuals to migrate.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that the variables that significantly influence the decision of the population to conduct internal migration in Indonesia are income, work status, education, age, number of family members, marital status, residence ownership status, and agricultural land ownership.

The variables that do not affect the population's decision to conduct internal migration in Indonesia are gender and means of transportation.

Suggestions

The government needs to hold training whose aim is to increase skills and improve the quality of human resources at work, with this provision it can increase income so that the expectations to be achieved at the destination can be realized. Equitable development and employment opportunities conducted by each regions need to be done to overcome the gap that causes the polarization of the population in one place, besides the need for the development of regional potential so that it can open business and job opportunities in each region. It is hoped that the provision of good educational facilities can produce quality human resources so that migration can channel workers who have the expertise/skills according to the needs of the labour market.

Productive age has more mobility than the elderly, this happens because at the

productive age there are strong physical factors to support productivity at work. Therefore, the government needs to pay attention to job specifications according to age and the application of different retirement periods in each field of work. The importance of development that has a human dimension, especially the role of the family, is because the population is not only an object of development but also the subject of development.

With marriage, the burden borne will increase so that the population will look for new areas that can be used as a source of livelihood. Therefore, the government needs to understand or educate individuals who are going to marry so that preparing the household can be well planned. Housing is a primary need that must be met, however the cost to meet these needs is quite high. Therefore, the government needs to supply cheap housing facilities for residents, including subsidized housing. Individuals with ownership status of their own residence/house are considered to have settled to live.

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Agriculture has a vital role for villagers who do not migrate because agriculture is a sector that the villagers rely on, so it is necessary to consider government policies not to change

the function of land so that agricultural land can still be maintained. The development of technology and human resources in the agricultural sector is also encouraged so that the agricultural sector can become a source of livelihood that rural communities can rely on. Also, community empowerment is necessary so that residents who do not have agricultural land continue to have income in the village.

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