

## ABSTRACT

*The increase in internal migration in Indonesia can lead to problems related to population density due to unequal population distribution, pressure on infrastructure capacity, limited public services, and increased competition in the labor market caused by a surplus of labor supply. The objective of this study is to analyze the determinants influencing worker's decisions to undertake internal migration in Indonesia.*

*This research adopts a quantitative approach utilizing secondary data derived from the 2007 and 2014 waves of the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS). This study involved a sample of 12,288 working individuals. Characteristics of individuals, households, and communities functioned as research variables, encompassing initial wage, initial type of employment, age, gender, marital status, education, region of origin, initial home ownership, public transportation availability in the origin region, wage differentials, public transportation availability in the destination region, and educational facilities in the destination region. The probit regression method is utilized to estimate the probability of internal migration decisions among workers in Indonesia.*

*The findings suggest that all independent variables simultaneously have an effect on worker's decisions to engage in internal migration in Indonesia. Partially, gender and education has a positive effect on the likelihood to migrate internally. Age, marital status, and home ownership are negatively associated with the likelihood of becoming internal migrant workers. In contrast, initial wage, initial type of employment, region of origin, public transportation availability in the origin region, wage differentials, public transportation availability in destination region, and educational facilities in the destination region do not have a statistically significant effect on internal migration decisions. Furthermore, the findings suggest the urgency of implementing policy interventions to strengthen workforce training programs and promote job creation across regions to manage internal migration patterns more effectively.*

**Keywords:** *Migration, Workers, Indonesian Family Life Survey, Probit Regression*