

# THE MIGRATION PHENOMENON : BELONGS TO QUALITY OF PLACE AND HAPPINESS

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## ABSTRACT

Typically, migration is carried out to fulfill life goals and occurs across every generation, hence its importance in sustainable development. However, there exists an opposing phenomenon between the number of in-out migration and the Happiness Index. This research analyze the correlation of migration, place quality, and happiness as a life goals. This research gathers primary data using Stratified Multiple Random Sampling method and analyzed the correlation and influence using SPSS. The differences in correlation results among variables were significant, where Yogyakarta City had positive correlations with migration and some components of place quality; some components of place quality and happiness. Meanwhile, Bekasi Region showed negative correlations with migration and happiness. Furthermore, migration in both locations was influenced by some components of quality of place and some dimensions of happiness. The aggregate results can depict spatial needs priority in planning, which can act as a stimulus for the distribution of migration.

**Keyword:** Migration, Quality of Place, Happiness

## 1. PENDAHULUAN (Arial, 11pt, Bold)

Population movement or migration has occurred since the era of nomadic life, where changes in residence can occur either permanently or for a certain period of time (Lee 1966). The types of migration are classified into two categories, namely permanent and non-permanent (Mantra 1985). Until today, migration continues to occur intensively, both within a country's borders and internationally between countries (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2016, 2023; International Organization for Migration, 2020, 2010). Internationally, migration is closely linked to the movement of capital, including human resources, both from developed countries to developing ones and vice versa (Setiadi 2000). The dynamics of migration within developed countries are closely related to the spatial distribution of labor, responding to changes in economic development and regional power (Greenwood 1997). Meanwhile, in general Lewis (1954), Ranis & Fei (1961), Zelinsky (1971) said that in developing countries, migration tends to lead to urbanization, which is associated with increased economic growth (Setiadi 2000). In Indonesia, migration is closely related to rural-to-

urban population movements as well as regional development programs, one of which is transmigration (Bandiyono and Indrawardani 2010; Rijanta 2003). In fact, from 1971 to 2020, urbanization in Indonesia has consistently increased (Badan Pusat Statistik 2023; Bandiyono and Indrawardani 2010).

Generally, urban areas tend to have better facilities and conveniences for living, which is why population movements often gravitate towards cities seen as able to fulfill those needs. Among them (Bourne 1982; Drabkin 1980; Rapoport 1977), explain that the selection of residential locations is related to the location's position concerning natural conditions, the physical environment within it, including both natural and man-made factors, social conditions, economic conditions, accessibility and ease of access, as well as the quality and provision of services. For example, until 1995, migration in Indonesia tended to be Jakarta-centric, which was considered more advanced, but it led to an increasing regional disparity (Rijanta 2003). The massive migration to urban areas has resulted in population congestion, which, in reality, diminishes the quality of the environment itself (Harahap 2013). Meanwhile, transmigration in

Indonesia predominantly aims to develop the agricultural sector, aligning with the motivation behind rural-urban migration due to the allure of exploiting natural resources (Rijanta 2003). Rural-urban and urban-rural migrations are both influenced by economic factors, with urban-rural migration having more non-economic reasons (Setiawan 2010). Income from the economic sector is said to be related to happiness (Stappen 2012). However, massive migration results in a decline in the quality of settlement environments (Setiawan 2010). Not only that, the rapid migration impacts the faster development of cities compared to local policies. Consequently, there is a mismatch and lack of synchronization between planning (Spatial Plans & Regional Development Plans) and the existing conditions (Subki 2018). This phenomenon raises the question of how the actual conditions of an area can act as drivers or attractors, serving as stimuli for the effective spatial distribution of migration. In evaluating the implementation of such development, (Pramono 2016) developed a capability-based evaluation method that includes assessing changes/developments in individuals and the environment.

The migration patterns formed from mobility needs are categorized into three types: permanent, circular, and back-and-forth migrations (Mantra 2000). Lee has explained that there are at least four factors influencing migration: the place of origin, the destination, barriers to movement, and personal factors (Lee 1966). Mabogunje simplifies the concept of migration as, "A simple model to explaining the reasons why people move has been formulated in term of the "pull-push" hypothesis" (Mabogunje 1970). These triggering factors of migration subsequently form various migration patterns that impact well-being (Atmojo and Sulistyanningrum 2022). However, the increase in well-being primarily occurs among male migrants and migrants with higher education (Widodo 2023). Besides well-being, migration actually has a positive impact on the level of happiness, whether it's internal (national) or international migration. Among international migrants, at least 9% feel better, 5% experience positive effects, and 7% experience fewer negative effects (Hendriks et al. 2018). International studies indicate that the daily life in

which we live, work, and play provides opportunities for both personal and collective happiness (Montgomery 2013). The conditions of these happiness-triggering components are encompassed within the capabilities of a place, which includes the quality of the place (Pramono 2016). However, in Indonesia, the provinces that become migration destinations are actually those with low Happiness Index. Happiness Index assessments in Indonesia use a measurement standard developed by the Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) 2021). This measurement concept doesn't significantly differ from the Gross National Happiness Index concept (Ura et al. 2012), except for variations in the assessment dimensions. When comparing the Happiness Index and migration data, there's a unique pattern in several provinces with high Happiness Index scores where there's actually a significant amount of out migration. Migration data from 2015 (Badan Pusat Statistik 2016) indicates a dominance of migration movement towards Regions/cities with lower Happiness Index scores based on the 2014 Happiness Index (Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) 2015). This contrasting condition is occurring in Yogyakarta City and Bekasi Region, gradually until today. This scenario has become a focal point in research aimed at uncovering the actual relationship between migration, the quality of a place, and happiness. Following this, it presents the findings, discusses the research results, and draws conclusions.

## **2. DATA DAN METODE (Arial, 11pt, Bold)**

The activity of migration is an individual's response to conditions that occur within themselves or their surrounding environment. Therefore, the unit of analysis to understand the connection between migration, environmental quality, and happiness is conducted at the individual level. Sample selection is determined using the Stratified Multiple Random Sampling technique and based on recommendations from local authorities. There are three survey assessment frameworks: Migration Decisions, Place Quality, and Happiness. The assessment of migration decisions, perceptions of place quality, and happiness is observed across two respon-

dent statuses: non-migrant and migrant respondents with the details below (see Table 1).

**Table 1.** The Number of Respondents Based on Status and Length of Stay

Location	Yogyakarta City		Bekasi Region	
	Non Migrant	Migrant	Non Migrant	Migrant
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	50	50	31	39
<b>Length of Stay</b>				
<b>1 – 5 years</b>	0	11	0	2
<b>6 – 15 years</b>	0	11	1	18
<b>16 – 30 years</b>	5	13	3	15
<b>31 – 50 years</b>	22	12	17	4
<b>&gt;50 years</b>	23	3	8	1

Source: Primary data, 2023

The comparison of in-migration to Yogyakarta City and Bekasi Region in 2015 and 2020 respectively was 2:41.5 and increased to 1:36.5. Meanwhile, the comparison of out-migration was 18.29:2.83 and decreased to 19.48:4.92. Migration Decisions (MD) is assessed similarly using a Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5 (see Fig. 1), where 1 indicates a definite intention to migrate (out migration).

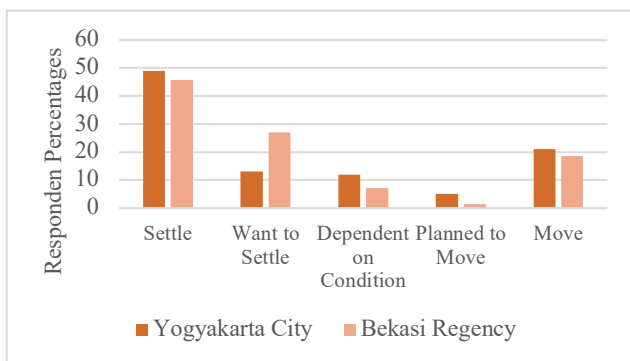


Figure 1. Migration Potential Level

Source: Primary data, 2023

To observe the quality of a place that influences migration activities, this research utilizes three aspects within the PCSI (Place Capability Supporting Index), namely Publik Tangible Asset (PTA), Social Institutional Asset (SIA), and Economic Institutional Asset (EIA).

The place quality survey tool (PCSI) employs 36 asset components derived from the description of the three aspects of PTA, SIA, and EIA, previously developed by Pramono, R. W. D. & Woltjer, J., (2011) (Pramono, Nurfajrina, and Nariswari 2019). The data collection tool is a questionnaire encompassing 36 physical and non-physical asset components from the aspects of PTA, SIA, and EIA. From these 36 asset components, assessments are made on two factors: availability (A) and functioning (F), resulting in average perception values of availability (A) and average functioning values (F) for each aspect. The PCSI value is derived from the calculation of values A and F using the formula =  $1/8AF^2$ . Assessments of A and F in all aspects are conducted using a Likert scale within 5 levels: -2, -1, 0, 1, and 2. The PCSI values are categorized into 5 levels from the worst to the best conditions. Bad and good conditions are indicates an extremely contrast, where 'bad conditions' mean extremely poor conditions and 'good conditions' mean an ideal state. Negative trend means capability energy drives negative trends: 4% in Yogyakarta City and 2,9% in Bekasi Region. Stagnant, life goes on steadily. And the most perception was on Positive Trend whereas means capability energy drives positive trends (see Fig. 2).

The national Happiness Index is measured at the provincial level from 2014 to 2021 (Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) 2015, 2021). In measuring the level of happiness, this research uses indicators used in the national Happiness Index assessment (Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) 2021). These indicators amount to 19 and cover 3 dimensions: the emotional dimension, life's meaning, and satisfaction. The assessment of the happiness level using a Likert scale with five (5) levels. These values progress sequentially, starting from a score of 1 as the lowest and increasing through scores of 2, 3, 4, to a score of 5, representing the highest. These scores are then converted into percentages and grouped into five levels of happiness. Below (see Fig. 3) is the scale indicating the levels resulting from the assessment of happiness. In general, the Happiness Index in Yogyakarta City is 73.581, much higher than in Bekasi Region, which is only 70.947.

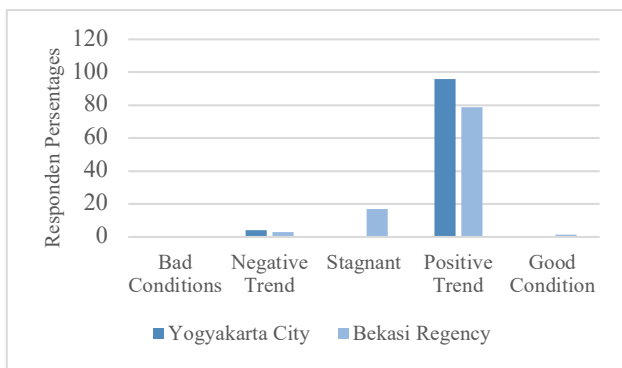


Figure 2. PCSI

Source: Primary data, 2023

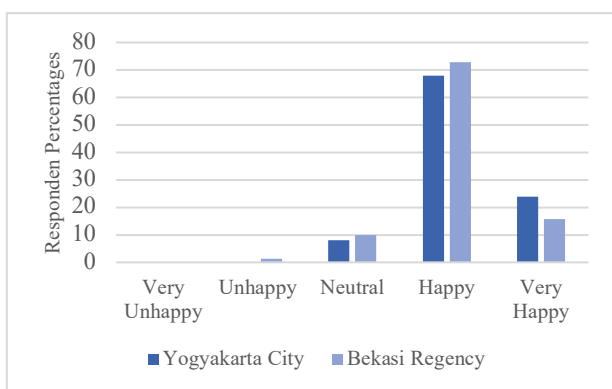


Figure 3. Happiness Index

Source: Primary data, 2023

The results of the values from the variables of Migration Decisions, place quality, and happiness are then identified for correlation and influence using the Spearman's Rank Correlation test and Ordinal Logistic Regression test in SPSS. The significance level used in the test is at 90%, or with a standard error of 10%. The analysis results are used to identify the dominant components influencing the decision to move or settle, as well as to ascertain the possibility migration within each Migration Decisions.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. The Influence of Quality of Place and Happiness on Migration Decisions in Yogyakarta City

Considering the responses to the survey questions, in Yogyakarta City, respondents tend to move within the surrounding areas of Yogyakarta City, particularly in Bantul and

Sleman Regions. The development of settlement clusters around Yogyakarta City has been generally perceived as beneficial (Pramono 2018). This condition indicates that the migration occurring in Yogyakarta City is suburbanization, which can result in a population decline in the city center (Balchin, Isaac, and Ghen 2019). Nevertheless, migrants still doing activities in the city center, therefore the activity forming a commuting area of migration (Mantra 1985). Meanwhile, research conducted in China reveals that social integration becomes crucial when considering the impact of migration distance on happiness (Zheng, Yang, and Li 2022). These variations indicate differing reasons that drive migration activities. However, the place quality variable bridges their relationship, where place quality is associated with migration potential (see Table 2) and happiness (see Table 4) in the same components, namely PTA-A and EIA-F. The conditions in Yogyakarta City depict a positive relationship between PTA-A and EIA-F to migration potential, meaning that with good availability of physical and function of economic environmental quality, the potential for out migration increases. This correlation has also been found in several other studies, both on a national and international scale (Rijanta 2003; Setiadi 2000; Sidabutar and Chotib 2020; Stappen 2012). This relationship demonstrates that there is still an anomaly in the motivation for out migration caused by the good availability of physical and function of economic environmental quality. Meanwhile, there is no correlations between Migration Decisions and the Dimension of the Happiness (see Table 3). The correlation observed in Yogyakarta City indicates that the quality of a place can trigger happiness (see Table 4). Correlated components include elements that fulfill basic needs (PTA-A), such as transportation assets, electricity, water, markets, healthcare services, urban service systems, facilities supporting land productivity, environmental management facilities, disaster management facilities, communication networks, recreational facilities, and educational facilities (including libraries) with economic functional elements (EIA-F) such as employment opportunities, ease of innovation, ease of obtaining and using goods, and accessibility to utilize financing.



**Table 2.** The Correlation between Migration Decisions and the Components of Place Quality

Components	Value Contribution	Sig. (2-tailed)	Correlation Coefficient	Correlation Significance
PTA-A	328.43	0,028	0,220	Weak correlation, positive
SIA-A	335.09	0,103	0,164	Very weak correlation, positive
EIA-A	234.41	0,052	0,195	Very weak correlation, positive
PTA-F	326.27	0,433	0,079	Uncorrelated
SIA-F	308.73	0,366	0,091	Uncorrelated
EIA-F	270.08	0,035	0,212	Weak correlation, positive

Source: Primary data, 2023

**Table 3.** The Correlation between Migration Decisions and the Dimension of the Happiness Index

Dimensions	Value Contribution	Sig. (2-tailed)	Correlation Coefficient	Correlation Significance
Emotional	69,337	0,125	-0,185	Uncorrelated
Satisfaction	74,240	0,830	0,022	Uncorrelated
Life's Meaning	74,612	0,113	-0,160	Uncorrelated

Source: Primary data, 2023

**Table 4.** The correlation between Components of Place Quality and the Happiness Index

Components	Value Contribution	Sig. (2-tailed)	Correlation Coefficient	Correlation Significance
PTA-A	328.43	0,039	0,207	Very weak correlation, positive
SIA-A	335.09	0,877	-0,016	Uncorrelated
EIA-A	234.41	0,052	0,195	Very weak correlation, positive
PTA-F	326.27	0,744	0,033	Uncorrelated
SIA-F	308.73	0,849	0,019	Uncorrelated
EIA-F	270.08	0,059	0,190	Very weak correlation, positive

Source: Primary data, 2023

The analysis of simultan influence indicates that Quality of Place and Happiness influence to Migration Decisions although in a low significant effect: 16%. In details, the results is below. PTA-A has a positive impact on migration decisions (see Table 5) , it means that availability of physical environment plays a role in migration

flow. In contrast, Life's Meaning that built in Yogyakarta City has the ability to influence people to settle in the city. Based on coefficient values, the influence of possibility value for settle is 0,682, whereas the possibility value for move by PTA-A is only 0,295 in the range of 0 to 1.

**Table 5.** Partial Analysis of Place Quality Components and Happiness Index Dimensions Effects

Predictor	Coefficient	Z (Wald)	Sig. (P-value)	Description
Constant 1	0,016	0,006	0,940	
Constant 2	0,615	7,513	0,006	
Constant 3	1,217	23,875	0,000	
Constant 4	1,521	32,249	0,000	
PTA-A (X <sub>1</sub> )	0,648	2,869	0,090	Influential, positive
SIA-A (X <sub>2</sub> )	0,207	0,224	0,636	Not Influential
EIA-A (X <sub>3</sub> )	0,044	0,009	0,926	Not Influential

PTA-F (X <sub>4</sub> )	-0,363	1,013	0,314	Not Influential
SIA-F (X <sub>5</sub> )	-0,203	0,241	0,624	Not Influential
EIA-F (X <sub>6</sub> )	0,335	0,384	0,536	Not Influential
Emotional (X <sub>7</sub> )	-0,065	0,065	0,799	Not Influential
Satisfaction (X <sub>8</sub> )	0,480	2,349	0,125	Not Influential
Life's Meaning (X <sub>9</sub> )	-0,745	6,627	0,010	Influential, negative

Source: Primary data, 2023

### 3.2. The Influence of Quality of Place and Happiness on Migration Decisions in Bekasi Region

Such a correlation doesn't occur in Bekasi Region (see Table 6 and Table 8), only the dimension of life's meaning that shows a negative correlation with the migration decision (see Table 7), implying that residing in Kabupaten Bekasi is associated with a high sense of life's meaning. Although the values of EIA-F and SIA-A significantly contribute to forming the characteristics of the quality of the place in Bekasi Region, they do not have a correlation with the migration flow that occurs

(see Table 6) and do not demonstrate a triggering role in happiness in Bekasi Region (see Table 8). This situation aligns with the research by Rijanta, which indicates that in terms of regional development providing employment opportunities, there is still an insufficiently significant correlation with the increase in the capacity of blood production reflected in the GDP figures (Rijanta 2003). Conversely, a decision to migrate out of Bekasi Region might be due to a lower sense of life's meaning in that area. This condition indicates that the sense of life developed in Bekasi Region is perceived positively, thus influencing the desire to settle down.

**Table 6.** The correlation between Migration Decisions and the Components of Place Quality

Components	Value Contribution	Sig. (2-tailed)	Correlation Coefficient	Correlation Significance
PTA-A	134.23	0,407	0,101	Uncorrelated
SIA-A	249.52	0,211	-0,151	Uncorrelated
EIA-A	221.74	0,875	0,019	Uncorrelated
PTA-F	153.64	0,134	0,181	Uncorrelated
SIA-F	249.31	0,577	-0,068	Uncorrelated
EIA-F	254.56	0,941	0,009	Uncorrelated

Source: Primary data, 2023

**Table 7.** The correlation between Migration Decisions and the Dimension of the Happiness Index

Dimensions	Value Contribution	Sig. (2-tailed)	Correlation Coefficient	Correlation Significance
Emotional	68,571	0,457	-0,075	Uncorrelated
Satisfaction	69,523	0,373	-0,108	Uncorrelated
Life's Meaning	71,857	0,040	-0,246	Weak correlation, negative

Source: Primary data, 2023

**Table 8.** The correlation between Components of Place Quality and the Happiness Index

Components	Value Contribution	Sig. (2-tailed)	Correlation Coefficient	Correlation Significance
PTA-A	134.23	0,731	0,042	Uncorrelated
SIA-A	249.52	0,858	0,022	Uncorrelated

<b>EIA-A</b>	221.74	0,114	0,191	Uncorrelated
<b>PTA-F</b>	153.64	0,432	0,095	Uncorrelated
<b>SIA-F</b>	249.31	0,668	0,052	Uncorrelated
<b>EIA-F</b>	254.56	0,127	0,184	Uncorrelated

Source: Primary data, 2023

The result of partial influence analysis shows a contrast with correlation (see Table 9). The availability of social environments (SIA-A) and the dimension of Life's Meaning give negative impact on out migration in Bekasi Region, it means that people who want to live there is influenced by them. In otherwise the function of physical environmental (PTA-F) gives positive influence. It depicts that the condition of transportation assets, electricity, water, markets, healthcare services, urban service systems,

facilities supporting land productivity, environmental management facilities, disaster management facilities, communication networks, recreational facilities, and educational facilities (including libraries) are not in a good function and gives influence to out-migration. Based on coefficient values, the influence of possibility value for settle by SIA-A and Life's Meaning are 0,704 and 0,670 respectively, whereas the possibility value for move by PTA-F is only 0,388 in the range of 0 to 1.

**Table 9.** Partial Analysis of Place Quality Components and Happiness Index Dimensions Effects

Predictor	Coefficient	Z (Wald)	Sig. (P-value)	Description
<b>Constant 1</b>	-0,276	1,063	0,320	
<b>Constant 2</b>	1,175	14,508	0,000	
<b>Constant 3</b>	1,691	23,439	0,000	
<b>Constant 4</b>	1,817	25,291	0,000	
<b>PTA-A (X<sub>1</sub>)</b>	-0,726	1,046	0,306	Not Influential
<b>SIA-A (X<sub>2</sub>)</b>	-1,142	3,806	0,051	Influential, negative
<b>EIA-A (X<sub>3</sub>)</b>	0,532	0,912	0,340	Not Influential
<b>PTA-F (X<sub>4</sub>)</b>	1,363	3,226	0,072	Influential, positive
<b>SIA-F (X<sub>5</sub>)</b>	0,542	0,890	0,345	Not Influential
<b>EIA-F (X<sub>6</sub>)</b>	-0,402	0,530	0,467	Not Influential
<b>Emotional (X<sub>7</sub>)</b>	-0,347	1,205	0,272	Not Influential
<b>Satisfaction (X<sub>8</sub>)</b>	0,520	1,512	0,219	Not Influential
<b>Life's Meaning (X<sub>9</sub>)</b>	-0,986	5,938	0,015	Influential, negative

Source: Primary data, 2023

### 3.3. Discussion and Lessons Learnt

The migration potential ratio (see Fig. 1) indicates a continuously increasing percentage from the migration ratio in 2015 to 2020 (p. 4). Based on migrants/non migrants and length of stay data, migration potential on Bekasi Region is dominated by migrants who lived less than 30 years. Meanwhile, the migration potential in Yogyakarta City presents a balanced number between non-migrants and migrants, whether residing briefly or for an extended period. This indicates that the opportunity to live and move in Yogyakarta City is open to anyone. Conversely, in Bekasi Region, respondents are more inclined

to decisions a return to their hometowns. This means there are negative repercussions regarding the pattern of returning migration to hometowns, with migrants tending to be less prosperous in terms of income (Atmojo and Sulistyningrum 2022).

Happiness Index in this assessment obtained a similar pattern to previous Happiness Index results in 2014, 2017, and 2021, where the Happiness Index in Yogyakarta City is 73.581, much higher than Bekasi Region's 70.947. The Happiness Index based on non-migrant and migrant statuses shows an even distribution. This means that each individual has an equal

opportunity for happiness, whether they are local residents or newcomers. In both Yogyakarta City and Bekasi Region, the dimension contributing significantly to shaping happiness is the dimension of life's meaning. There are differences in several previous studies that indicating a connection between migration and happiness (Hendriks et al. 2018; Nowok et al. 2013), in Yogyakarta City, migration activities do not correlate with happiness at all. The negative correlation with the meaning of life means that Bekasi Region can trigger a sense of meaning in life for its inhabitants. The happiness experienced by migrants is not only observed in Indonesia but also in several other countries, especially in rural-urban migration (Helliwell, Layard, and Sachs 2018). Interestingly, the dimension of life's meaning contributes the highest value in influencing the settle decision. The discovery of migrant happiness in this research supports the observation that, generally, internal migrants in Indonesia experience a higher level of happiness (Alabshar, Giyarsih, and Pitoyo 2020).

On the other hand, the quality of places in Yogyakarta City (0,0836) and Bekasi Region (0,0494) is both assessed to have a positive trend (see Fig. 2), they exhibit different strengths in development characteristics. This is depicted by the dominance in the contribution of each component's value. Migrant and non-migrant statuses provide evenly distributed ratings, indicating that the quality of places in both locations can be perceived well by both local residents and newcomers. The results of the PCSI in these two locations have different relationships with length of stay. In Yogyakarta City, there's a negative correlation between place quality and length of stay. This means that the longer someone resides in Yogyakarta City, the tendency is to perceive the place's quality in Yogyakarta City as decreasing. Conversely, for those who have not been in Yogyakarta City for long, they tend to rate the quality of the place in Yogyakarta City higher.

The migration potential in Yogyakarta City is 26%, influenced by high-value PTA-A, whereas in Bekasi Regency, it is 20%, influenced by low-value PTA-F. The correlation of out migration and the function of economic environment was not limited to Yogyakarta City (see Table 2). Until today, economic factors are

not only prevalent in developing countries like Indonesia. Economic factors also play a pivotal role in influencing migration in developed countries such as Poland and Romania (Urbański 2022). Referring to the migration Cohen's concept (Cohen 1996) regarding categories and factors causing migration, PTA-A (in Yogyakarta City) and PTA-F (in Bekasi Region) act as a "push" factor from the place of origin, while the life's meaning serves as a "pull" factor in the current location.

The tendency of respondents to choose migration locations in the surrounding areas of the city in Yogyakarta has led to the development of an urban fringe (Pramono 2018), and potentially resulting in urban sprawl. This suburbanization doesn't just occur with non-migrants (local residents) but also with migrant populations (newcomers). The current urban sprawl condition in Yogyakarta City falls into the category of "leapfrogging" based on form theory (Yunus 2000). This is characterized by the decline in agricultural land productivity over the past 20 years (BPS DI Yogyakarta 2022; Butomo, Waluyati, and Astuti 2020; Prasada and Rosa 2018; Suherman, Maman, and Hartono 2004). Different from what happens in Bekasi Region, based on two types of rural-urban migration, the movement in Bekasi Region is non-permanent or known as "temporary movement" or "floating population" that takes a circular migration (Wu, Weiping (2002) inside Bandiyono & Indrawardani, 2010). Based on Mitchell (1961), Circular migration is associated with the interconnection of migrants in two poles: the rural hometown and the urban destination, which serves as the workplace, quoted from Mantra & Molo (1985) ( inside Bandiyono & Indrawardani, 2010). Therefore, this migration pattern can be categorized as urbanization in the context of labor absorption.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on this research, it can be concluded that the planning of a place can be intervened according to its development characteristics, such as the form of compact settlements in the industry areas or developing commuter area system on the urban fringe. The strength of this planning is expected to contribute to balancing the migration flow.



## 5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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