

ABSTRACT

Inter provincial in migration patterns in Indonesia show a mismatch with economic factors such as income and unemployment rates, so an analysis of other factors such as amenities is needed. In Indonesia, the availability and quality of amenities still show disparities that affect differences in quality of life across regions and can influence residents in choosing a place of residence. This study aims to analyze the effect of amenities on inter provincial in migration in Indonesia and to identify spatial heterogeneity across regions.

This study uses panel data of 34 provinces in Indonesia for the period 2019–2023 sourced from BPS. The analysis is conducted globally using panel data regression and locally using the GWPR method to capture spatial heterogeneity. The variables used are migration as the dependent variable, amenities as the main independent variable proxied by educational facilities, health facilities, air quality, and crime, as well as other independent variables, namely income, unemployment rate, and house rental prices.

The results show that globally, educational facilities, health facilities, and house rental prices have a significant positive effect, while crime has a significant negative effect on migration. Locally, using the GWPR method, there is spatial heterogeneity indicated by variations in the number of provinces with significant variable effects; variables with significant positive effects are educational facilities in 24 provinces, health facilities in 14 provinces, air quality in 7 provinces, house rental prices in 15 provinces, and unemployment rate in 4 provinces, while variables with significant negative effects are crime in 12 provinces and income in 18 provinces.

Keywords: *In migration, Amenities, Spatial heterogeneity, Panel data regression, GWPR*