Analysis Of The Determinants Of International Migration Of Indonesian Migrant Workers From City Districts In Bali Province

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Abstract. *Bali Province is the seventh province in Indonesia where many people migrate internationally. The existence of economic problems in Bali Province such as unemployment and poverty that continue to increase every year causes many residents to choose to become migrant workers. In addition, although the level of education possessed by residents in Bali Province is fairly capable, they prefer to become migrant workers to be able to get the opportunity to get higher wages abroad. This study aims to analyze the simultaneous and partial influence of the variables of education level, poverty level, district minimum wage, and unemployment rate on the level of international migration of PMI from city districts in Bali Province during 2014-2023 in 90 observations. The research method in this study is a quantitative research method using panel data analysis techniques and moderation analysis. The results obtained from this study: 1) Simultaneously, education level, poverty level, district minimum wage, and unemployment rate affect the international migration rate of migrant workers. 2) Partially, education level and poverty level have a positive and significant effect on the international migration rate of migrant workers while the district minimum wage and unemployment rate have a negative and significant effect on the international migration rate of migrant workers. 3) The unemployment rate variable is a pseudo-moderating variable. The unemployment rate variable is a variable that strengthens the influence of education level and poverty level on the international migration rate of migrant workers while the unemployment rate variable is a variable that weakens the influence of the district minimum wage on the international migration rate of migrant workers from city districts in Bali Province.*

Keywords: Indonesian migrant workers; education; poverty; district minimum wage; unemployment

INTRODUCTION

Development planning is always faced with constraints such as social and population problems. The ever-increasing population growth rate will have an impact on the development of the labor force and employment opportunities in a country. Labor issues are complex problems that are often faced by a country. This is because labor is an important component for the development of a country's economy. Economic development is considered successful if the community (labor) can live prosperously (Purwanto et al., 2016). One of the labor problems that can arise is the problem of unemployment. The unemployment rate in Indonesia continues to increase every year. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the open unemployment rate in 2017 was 5.50%, then in 2018 it was 5.30%, in 2019 it was 5.23% and increased in 2020 by 7.07% and in 2021 by 6.49% (Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia, 2023). This shows that the unemployment rate in Indonesia has increased every year. This can be caused by the problem of labor link and match, the poor quality of human resources, and the limited employment opportunities in a region. This unemployment problem will then lead to

other problems such as poverty. When a productive worker loses their job and becomes unemployed, they will lose their income. This condition causes them to experience social losses which then creates poverty (Dahliah, 2023). This is because someone who is unemployed and loses income will be unable to fulfill their daily needs, thus creating poverty (Loka, 2022). The problem of poverty is a problem that often occurs in developing countries such as Indonesia. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the poverty rate in Indonesia since 2014 until now continues to fluctuate every year (Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia, 2022).

In addition to these factors, the increase in the unemployment rate in Indonesia is due to the fact that the wages earned by workers are still relatively low. The wage itself affects the absorption of labor, if the wage rate increases, the level of labor absorption will also increase. This is because the size of the working population is influenced by the supply strength factor so that the demand for labor is influenced by the wage level (Wiasih & Karmini, 2021). In Indonesia itself, the level of wages earned by workers has been regulated using the Provincial Minimum Wage. However, the minimum wage received is still low when compared to minimum wages in other countries. From this, it then encourages many of the labor force in Indonesia to carry out labor mobility in order to get jobs in other countries with higher wages. In addition, according to Todaro, a person's level of education can increase a person's desire to migrate (Todaro, 1992). This is because a person with a high level of education and competence will consider the desired income. In this case, education will be the reason a person then chooses to work abroad, because the education possessed by a person is considered comparable to the wages or results that will later be received when working abroad (Clemens, 2020).

The province of Bali is one of the top ten provinces for international migration. The province ranks seventh out of 34 provinces in Indonesia as the largest contributor of migrant workers in Indonesia. Table 1 shows that there is a downward trend in the number of migrant workers in Bali Province. In 2021-2022 there was another significant increase of 78.7 percent. From 2014 to 2023 the average population of migrant workers in Bali Province was 5,252 people. During this span of years, Bali Province continued to occupy the seventh position as a province with many residents working as migrant workers abroad.

Table 1. Ten Provinces with the Most Migrant Workers in Indonesia in 2014-2023

No	Provinsi	Jumlah TKI di Indonesia (Jiwa)									
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Jawa Timur	105.479	63.064	51.047	64.084	70.381	68.740	37.829	28.810	51.348	68.069
2	Jawa Tengah	92.591	57.078	49.512	55.032	61.434	60.432	26.335	17.504	47.480	59.009
3	Jawa Barat	105.479	63.064	51.047	50.844	57.230	57.957	23.255	12.178	33.285	52.961
4	Nusa Tenggara Barat	61.139	51.743	40.415	34.994	32.557	30.706	8.255	2.331	22.790	33.949
5	Lampung	18.500	16.109	16.049	15.371	18.843	21.465	9.154	4.244	14.052	21.539
6	Sumatera Utara	14.782	12.054	14.137	17.109	17.903	15.964	2.840	194	12.501	10.55
7	**Bali**	**7.716**	**4.869**	**3.258**	**4.872**	**4.181**	**3.316**	**894**	**5.086**	**9.089**	**9.243**
8	Banten	9.720	4.270	2.684	2.320	2.380	2.436	792	400	1.764	3.183
9	DI Yogyakarta	3.808	1.856	1.428	1.534	1.434	1.314	358	190	1.062	1.328
10	Sumatera Selatan	1.958	1.410	1.580	2.106	1.886	1.635	497	194	952	2.008

Source: Badan Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia, 2023

Over the past five years, the formal sector has become the most common sector for Indonesian workers. Generally, these migrant workers work as tourism service workers, agricultural workers, and care workers (Badan Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia, 2022). Jobs in the tourism and agricultural industries are jobs that require competencies and skills that must be mastered by the workforce. The majority of people in Bali Province who migrate are also people who have successfully completed senior high school (SMA) or vocational high school (SMK) and diploma (BP2MI Bali Province, 2023). This indicates that people who migrate internationally are competent and well-educated, but choose to work abroad (Badan Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia, 2022).

Bali Province is famous for its tourism industry. With this tourism industry, it has a positive impact on the population both directly and indirectly. These impacts include increasing job creation and expanding employment opportunities (Muljadi, 2012). However, there are still workers who have not been absorbed in the industry, causing many workers in Bali Province to remain unemployed. According to data from the Bali Province Central Bureau of Statistics, the open unemployment rate in Bali Province continues to fluctuate. In 2014 the open unemployment rate in Bali Province was 1.9 percent and in 2015 it increased to 1.99 percent. In 2016 to 2018 the open unemployment rate decreased again to 1.89 percent, 1.48 percent, and 1.4 percent. In 2019 to 2021 the open unemployment rate in Bali Province increased again to 1.57 percent, 5.63 percent, and 5.37 percent. After that, in 2022 and 2023 the unemployment rate decreased to 4.8 percent and 2.69 percent (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali, 2023).

For regions that rely on tourism such as Bali Province, the unemployment rate is related to the number of tourist visits. According to research by Weda et al. (2023) stated that the number of tourist visits has a negative influence on the unemployment rate in Bali Province. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Bali Province Tourism Office, the number

of tourist visits fluctuates every year. In 2014-2015 the number of tourist visits experienced an upward trend of 9.7 percent and in 2016-2019 the number of tourist visits also experienced an upward trend. In 2015-2016 by 21.7 percent, in 2016-2017 by 6.3 percent, in 2017-2018 by 9.7 percent and in 2018-2019 by 6.3 percent. However, this number decreased significantly in 2020 and 2021 by 66.3 percent. In 2022 and 2023 the number of tourist visits increased again by 48.4 percent. Thus, it can be seen between the data on the unemployment rate and the number of tourist visits. When the number of tourist visits decreases, the unemployment rate in Bali Province in the tourism industry will increase and vice versa. When the number of tourist visits increases, the unemployment rate in Bali Province decreases. Therefore, the unemployed labor force finally decides to migrate internationally as a migrant worker.

Apart from the lack of labor absorption in the tourism industry, this unemployment rate can also be caused by the level of wages offered which is still relatively low when compared to abroad. The average minimum wage of Bali Province shows an increase every year. However, compared to the wages they receive abroad, this wage level is still relatively low. Based on data from Eurofound, in European countries the average minimum wage earned by workers is $1,174 or equivalent to Rp18,399,091 (Euro Found, 2023). When compared to the average minimum wage in Bali Province, which is around Rp. 2,700,000, there is a large difference between domestic minimum wages and foreign wages (Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia, 2022). This is due to higher wage standards and exchange rate differences. The difference in exchange rates causes migrant workers to benefit because the wages they receive will be greater (Anggraini & Arafat, 2020). With this comparison, a worker finally chooses to migrate internationally as a migrant worker. With the hope that they will be given a higher wage with work that is similar to the work they do domestically.

Apart from unemployment and wages, poverty is also a factor that drives people to decide to become migrant workers. People who come from remote and underdeveloped areas with poverty problems will choose to migrate internationally as migrant workers as an alternative to improve their economic conditions (Rajan & Sukendran, 2020). Becoming a migrant worker is their hope and strategy to get out of their poverty, so poverty can be the thing that drives someone to finally choose to become a migrant worker abroad.

In addition, with the phenomenon of people working abroad as migrant workers, the government through BP2MI can help provide protection and security for people who want to become migrant workers.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study aims to analyze the effect of education level, poverty level, district minimum wage, and unemployment rate on international migration of migrant workers from city districts in Bali Province analyzed using panel data regression. In addition, this study also aims to analyze the effect of education level, poverty level, and district minimum wage on the level of international migration of migrant workers moderated by the level of unemployment analyzed by moderation regression analysis with interaction test. This study uses Bali Province, namely eight regencies and one city in Bali Province. The dependent variable in this study is the level of international migration of migrant workers and the independent variables in this study are education level, poverty level, and district minimum wage. The unemployment rate is a moderating variable. The non-participant observation method was used to collect data in this study. The research data was obtained from BP2MI, BPS, and Disnaker.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics aim to present information in the form of mean, median, maximum and minimum values, standard deviation, and number of observations.

Table 2. Descriptive Analysis Results

	Y	X1	X2	X3	M
Mean	583,6444	8,324889	4,765000	2263281	2,577667
Median	500,5000	8,135000	5,105000	2338845	1,950000
Maksimum	2387,000	11,52000	7,440000	3163837	7,620000
Minimum	64,00000	5,390000	1,780000	1542600	0,340000
Std. Dev	396,7021	1,622765	1,524226	429747,6	1, 901838
Observasi	90	90	90	90	90

Source: Eviews 12.2024 Data Processing Results

Table 2 states that the number of observations in this study is 90 observations, namely eight regencies and one city in Bali Province over a 10-year period from 2014 to 2023. The variable level of international migration of PMI (Y) shows the lowest value of 64,000000 people, namely in Badung Regency in 2020. The highest value is 2387,000 people, namely in Buleleng Regency in 2023. The average of variable Y is 583.6444 people and the standard deviation is 396.7021. The variable education level (X1) obtained descriptive statistical results which showed that the lowest value of X1 was 5.3900000 years, namely in Karangasem Regency in 2014. The highest value is 11.52000 years, namely in Denpasar City in 2023 with an average of 8.324889 years. The standard deviation of this variable is 1.622765. The poverty rate variable (X2) shows the results of descriptive statistics that the lowest value of (X2) is 1.780000 percent and the highest value is 7.440000 percent with an average of 4.765000 percent. The standard deviation of this variable is 1.524226. The district minimum wage variable (X3) obtained descriptive statistical results which showed that the lowest value of the X3 variable was IDR 1,542,600, namely in Bangli Regency in 2014 and the highest value was IDR 3,163,837, namely in Badung Regency in 2023. The average of this variable is Rp2,263,281 and the standard deviation is 429,747.6. The unemployment rate variable (M) obtained descriptive statistical results that showed the lowest value of the M variable was 0.340000 percent, namely in Badung Regency in 2015 and the highest value was 7.620000 percent, namely in Denpasar City in 2020. The average unemployment rate variable is 2.577667 percent with a standard deviation of 1.901838.

The panel data estimation test is conducted with chow test, hausman test, and lagrange multiplier test. From the chow and hausman test results, the best model chosen is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The panel data regression results in this study are as follows.

Table 3. Panel Data Regression Test Results with Fixed Effect Model

Variables	Coefficients	Std. Error	t-Statistik	Prob.
C	-3.039595	6.227704	-0.488076	0.6269
LogX1	10.74720	1.841424	5.836353	0.0000
X2	1.176731	0.121756	9.664651	0.0000
LogX3	-1.270896	0.609211	-2.086133	0.0403
M	-0.164313	0.031828	-5.162589	0.0000

R-square	0.709000	Prob (F-statistic)		0.000000
Adjusted R-squared	0.663650	S.D. var terikat		0.721084
F-statistik	15.63376	Durbin-Watson stat		1.580040

Source: Eviews 12 Data Processing Results, 2024

From table 3, the panel data regression equation is obtained as follows

$$LogY = -3.039595 + 10.74720 logX_1 + 1.176731X_2 - 1.270896 logX_3 - 0.164313M$$

Description

Y = International Migration Rate of Indonesian Migrant Workers

X_1 = Education Level

X_2 = Poverty Level

X_3 = District Minimum Wage

M = Unemployment Rate

The following is a table of moderation regression analysis results.

Table 4. Moderation Regression Test Results

Variables	Coefficients	Std. Error	t-Statistik	Prob.
Constanta	-0.311258	5.917618	-0.052599	0.9582
LOGX1	-2.434819	0.760893	-3.199947	0.0020
X2	0.950583	0.127806	7.437682	0.0000
LOGX3	12.37338	1.866125	6.630519	0.0000
M	-0.327525	0.100801	-3.249227	0.0017
LOGX1*M	10.95235	1.843276	5.941783	0.0000
X2*M	0.084521	0.023608	3.580135	0.0006
LOGX3*M	-13.46210	2.235448	-6.022104	0.0000
R-square	0.757659	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Adjusted R-squared	0.708535	S.D. var terikat		0.721084
F-statistik	15.42363	Durbin-Watson		1.770592

Source: Eviews 12 Data Processing Results, 2024

The Moderation Regression Equation from table 4 can be written as follows.

$$\text{LogY} = -0.311258 - 2.434819\log X_1 + 0.950583 X_2 + 12.37338\log X_3 - 0.327525 M + 10.95235\log X_1 M + 0.084521 X_2 M - 13.46210\log X_3 M$$

Description:

Y = International Migration Rate of Indonesian Migrant Workers

X1 = Education Level

X2 = Poverty Level

X3 = District Minimum Wage

M = Unemployment Rate

X1M = Interaction between Education Level and Unemployment Rate

X2M = Interaction between Poverty Rate and Unemployment Rate

X3M = Interaction between District Minimum Wage and Unemployment Rate

To see whether the data is normally distributed or not, a normality test is carried out with the Jarque Bera test with a significance level of 0.05. Based on the normality test that has been carried out, the result shows that the p-value of Jarque Bera is 0.471473 where this value is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.471473> 0.05). Thus, it is concluded that the data in this study fulfill the assumption of normality.

To see whether there are symptoms of heteroscedasticity or not, the Glejser test is used. Based on the results of the Glejser Test, it was found that the p-value of X1 was greater than 0.05 (0.8121> 0.05). Thus, the data is declared not to experience symptoms of heteroscedasticity. The p-value of X2 shows a value greater than 0.05 (0.7947> 0.05) so that the data does not experience symptoms of heteroscedasticity. The p-value of X3 shows a value greater than 0.05 (0.9182 > 0.05) so that the data from X3 is also declared not to experience symptoms of heteroscedasticity. The p-value of the M variable also shows a value greater than 0.05 (0.8547 > 0.05) so that the data from the M variable also does not experience symptoms of heteroscedasticity. From these results, it is concluded that the data in this study do not have symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Multicollinearity testing uses the correlation coefficient value between independent variables. From the test results that have been carried out, the results show that all correlation coefficient values are smaller than 0.9. The correlation coefficient value between X1 and X2 is -0.08793669 < 0.9, the coefficient value of X1 and X3 is 0.043804167 < 0.9, and the coefficient value of X1 and M is 0.36654278 < 0.9. For the coefficient value of X2 and X3 is -0.3406748

< 0.9 and X2 with M is -0.1817608 < 0.9. For the coefficient value of X3 with M obtained 0.48591642 < 0.9. Thus, the data in this study do not have multicollinearity.

Based on the results of data analysis that has been carried out using E-Views 12 software, the results show that simultaneously the level of education (X1), poverty level (X2), district minimum wage (X3), and unemployment rate (M) have a significant effect on the level of international migration of Indonesian workers (Y). This is indicated by the F-statistic probability value of 0.000000. The value is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 (0.000000 <0.05). The coefficient of determination shows an R2 or R-square value of 0.709000. This means that 70.9 percent of the international migration rate in Bali Province is influenced by education level, poverty level, district minimum wage, and unemployment rate. The other 29.1 percent is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

Based on the results of the t test that has been carried out, the results show that the level of education (X1) has a positive and significant effect on the level of international migration (Y). This is evidenced by the coefficient value of 10.74720 with a probability value of 0.0000. This result is in line with the theory put forward by Todaro, a population with a high level of education will migrate more. This is because a person who has a high level of education will want a high level of wages and has a greater chance of being able to get a job (Todaro, 2003). The theory and results of this study are in line with the research obtained by Khoeri and Atmanti (2021), Ostojić et al (2021), and Wajdi et al. (2017) that education level has a positive and significant influence on a person's decision to migrate. This is because people who have higher education will feel they will get a job and higher wages in the destination area compared to their home area.

Based on the t test conducted on the poverty level variable, the coefficient value is 1.176731 with a probability value of 0.0000. The probability value is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 (0.0000 <0.05), where H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that the poverty rate (X2) has a positive and significant effect on the level of international migration of PMI from city districts in Bali Province. The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Juliana et al. (2023b), Purna & Sulistian (2019), Oli (2022), and Syafitri (2013) who found that the poverty rate has a positive and significant effect on the number of international migration of Indonesian workers. If the poverty rate increases, the level of international migration will also increase. This is because people in poverty will choose to become migrant workers in the hope that they can improve their economic conditions and get out of their poverty.

Based on the t-test conducted in this research, it is found that the district minimum wage has a negative and significant effect on the level of international migration of Indonesian workers. This is evidenced by the coefficient value obtained of -1.270896 with a probability value of 0.0403. According to research conducted by Muslihatinningsih et al. (2020) and Kadri et al. (2023) obtained the result that the minimum wage has a negative and significant effect on the level of international migration of Indonesian workers. This can happen because when there is an increase in the minimum wage, the labor force population will feel satisfied with the wages they receive so that it will reduce the interest of labor to become PMI abroad so that the level of international migration of PMI will decrease. Wage differentials are an important factor in migration. Minimum wage can be one of the factors that can motivate workers to migrate to areas with higher minimum wages (Siregar, 2022).

From the t test that has been conducted on the unemployment rate variable, the coefficient value is -0.164313 with a probability value of 0.0000. The probability value obtained is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 (0.0000 <0.05), which means that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This indicates that the unemployment rate (M) has a negative and significant effect on the level of international migration of Indonesian workers (Y). According to Ostojić et al. (2021) stated that the unemployment rate has a negative and significant effect on international migration. according to Viona Putri & Febrina Harahap (2021) in their research stated that the unemployment rate has a negative and significant effect on migration. There are several factors that can cause this, such as limited information about job information in destination areas such as abroad. According to BP2MI, people in rural areas have limited information about employment opportunities abroad, especially working abroad with a safe scheme (Humas BP2MI Bali, 2023).

Based on the interaction test, the probability value of the moderating variable or the unemployment rate is 0.0017. The probability value of the logX1*M interaction variable shows a value of 0.0000. The probability value between the moderation variable and the interaction variable shows a significant value. This means that the unemployment rate variable is a pseudo moderating variable. The interaction variable logX1*M shows a coefficient value of 10.95235 with a positive value. The level of unemployment becomes a moderating variable that strengthens the effect of the level of education on the level of international migration of Indonesian workers. According to Borjas (2013), people with higher education will have easier access to information and better networks related to the desired job. Thus, when someone who

chooses to be unemployed and educated gets information about jobs abroad that are better than in the country, they will prefer to migrate internationally to work abroad.

Based on the interaction test that has been conducted, the probability value of the moderation variable or the unemployment rate variable is 0.0017. The interaction variable between the unemployment rate and the poverty rate or X2*M shows a probability value of 0.0006. The significant probability value shows that the unemployment rate is a pseudo moderating variable. The interaction variable X2*M shows a coefficient value of 0.084521 and shows a positive value. Thus, the unemployment rate variable is a moderating variable that strengthens the effect of the poverty rate on the level of international migration of Indonesian workers. According to Todaro's theory, the main motive for someone to migrate is economic motives such as poverty. According to Todaro, the economic motive is a rational economic consideration, in which people who perform mobility have the hope of obtaining employment (Todaro, 2003). The increasing number of poor people will increase the number of people who migrate internationally to work abroad.

According to the interaction test that has been conducted, the probability value of the moderation variable or the unemployment rate variable is 0.0017. The interaction variable between the unemployment rate and the district minimum wage X3*M shows a probability value of 0.0000. The significant value shows that the unemployment rate is a pseudo moderation variable. The interaction variable between the district minimum wage and the unemployment rate or X3*M shows a value of -13.46210 where this coefficient value shows a negative value. This means that with an increase in the unemployment rate, the effect of the district minimum wage on the level of international migration of PMI will decrease and vice versa. The unemployment rate variable becomes a moderating variable that weakens the influence of the district minimum wage on the level of international migration of Indonesian workers. According to Sukirno, the main motivation for someone to migrate is because of the hope of obtaining higher wages. Such income can be measured by the difference in real income between jobs in the area of origin and the destination area. When a worker has an inappropriate wage, the person will choose to migrate, including international migration (Sukirno, 2008).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the discussion of the test results of panel data regression analysis and moderation regression analysis on four variables from eight districts and cities in Bali Province, it is concluded that the variables of education level, poverty level, district minimum wage, and

unemployment rate simultaneously have a significant effect on the level of international migration of Indonesian workers in Bali Province in 2014-2023. The variables of education level and poverty level partially have a positive and significant effect on the level of international migration in Bali Province in 2023. Meanwhile, the variables of district minimum wage and unemployment rate have a negative and significant effect on the level of international migration of Indonesian workers in Bali Province 2014-2023. The unemployment rate variable is a pseudo moderating variable. The unemployment rate variable strengthens the influence of the education level and poverty level variables on the level of Indonesian labor migration in Bali Province in 2014-2023. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate variable is a variable that weakens the influence of the district minimum wage on the level of international migration of Indonesian workers in Bali Province in 2014-2023. After obtaining the results of the regression analysis and the presentation of the discussion of the results of research on eight regencies and one city in Bali Province, the suggestions that can be submitted by the author are that the Bali Provincial Government is expected to provide training to the community, especially to people who are economically disadvantaged, so that they can have skills that can be used when they work abroad as PMI. The government also needs to evaluate local entrepreneurs in order to optimize the human resources in Bali Province, so that local residents can work in their home areas. With the increasing number of people becoming migrant workers every year in Bali Province, the government, especially BP2MI, is expected to continue monitoring so that people who want to become migrant workers abroad are trained and have skills. In addition, it is also necessary to conduct socialization so that people who want to work abroad can avoid fraudulent job vacancies abroad.

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