

# The Influence of Socio-Economic, Marital Status, Education, and Wages on Repeat Migration Decisions of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to empirically test the influence of socio-economic, marital status, education, and wages on the decision to repeat migration of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency. The sample of this study was Indonesian Migrant Workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency who had been Indonesian Migrant Workers more than once. Data collection was carried out by questionnaires distributed directly to Indonesian Migrant Workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency as many as 45 respondents. The statistical method used logistic regression analysis (binary logistic), simultaneous test, partial test (f test) and pseudo R<sup>2</sup> with the results of socio-economic has a significant negative effect on the decision to repeat migration of Indonesian migrant workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency, education has a significant positive effect on the decision to repeat migration of Indonesian migrant workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency, marital status, and wages do not significantly affect the decision to repeat migration of Indonesian migrant workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is a form of movement of a person or group of people from one geographical area unit across political or administrative borders with the desire to stay for an indefinite period of time or temporarily in a place other than the area of origin. While labor migration is the movement of people across borders for the purpose of getting a job in a foreign country [1].

International labor migration is basically carried out due to the lack of job opportunities in the country and the difference in wages at home and abroad. In addition to getting a job, many workers decide to work abroad in order to collect financial capital that will be used to open a business in their hometown with the hope of still having an income after returning to their home country [2], [3].

By utilizing the income earned while working abroad as business capital, migrant workers hope they will not need to return to work abroad. However, this ideal condition cannot always be achieved. It is not uncommon for Indonesian migrant workers who have returned to their home country to decide to migrate abroad again, this is because the business they are doing is not developing or because the income previously obtained from working abroad is only enough to meet daily needs [4].

In addition, the factor that causes international migration is poverty. Research conducted by [5] states that poverty has a one-way relationship where when poverty increases, the number of international migration also increases because of a person's desire to work and get higher wages so that their welfare increases and can improve their socio-economic conditions (can repair their homes and buy luxury goods as assets). This is in line with research [6] where the number of poor people has a positive effect on labor migration who decide to migrate. These economic conditions then encourage them to make rational economic decisions that might help them. International migration is one of the choices that is considered the most rational even though they are also aware of the various risks that may occur [7].

The repetition of international labor migration can be seen from various perspectives, including from the economic, human capital, demographic, social and policy aspects of each country [8], [9]. Each of these perspectives has problems waiting to be resolved. Economic limitations are the most common factor behind repeated migration of

migrant workers. In terms of human capital, the reason for repeated migration is due to low formal education and skills. Demographically, migrant workers are dominated by women. From a social perspective, migration has even become a culture in several migrant worker pockets [10], [11].

Pujut District is one of the areas that contributes a lot of PMI to go abroad. Pujut District itself is ranked third as a contributor of PMI in Central Lombok Regency. This area is known for its quite diverse socio-economic conditions, with most of its people relying on the agricultural sector and informal jobs. However, limited job opportunities with inadequate wages in this area encourage many residents, especially those from the productive age group, to seek work abroad. The most popular destination countries for PMI in Pujut District are Malaysia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Brunei, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. These countries are chosen by PMI because the wages they get are very high. (Manpower and Transmigration Office of Central Lombok Regency).

The number of PMI from Pujut District in 2022 was 819 people with the number of male PMI being 622 people and the number of female PMI being 197 people. Then in 2023 the number of PMI in Pujut District increased to 824 PMI with the number of male PMI being 495 PMI and 329 female PMI. (Manpower and Transmigration Office of Central Lombok Regency). The number of PMI in Pujut District is spread across 16 villages in Pujut District with the following distribution details:

Table 1. Number of PMI in Pujut District in 2023

No.	Village	Number of PMI (People)
1	Kawo	136
2	Flushing	76
3	Mertak	70
4	Sengkol	66
5	The Awu Tree	55
6	Sudha	37
7	stack	34
8	Reminder	30

No.	Village	Number of PMI (People)
9	Kuta	23
10	Rembitan	23
11	King	22
12	Teruwai	19
13	Parak Banget	18
14	Significant	16
15	Gate	15
16	Everything New	15

Source: Manpower and Transmigration Service, Central Lombok Regency

From Table 1.2, it can be seen that the largest number of PMI in Pujut District is in Kawo Village with a total of 136 PMI in 2023 consisting of 76 male PMI and 60 female PMI. Of the 136 PMI in Kawo Village, there are 73 PMI who are married, 34 PMI who are not married, 5 PMI who are divorced, and 1 PMI who is divorced. Meanwhile, the average education level of PMI in Kawo Village is high school and/or vocational high school graduates. The increasing cost of living and the difficulty of finding work in Kawo Village, makes people prefer to become PMI in order to improve the economy. The livelihoods of the population in the agricultural sector which are still unable to improve welfare and alleviate poverty encourage people in Kawo Village to migrate and work abroad. (Manpower and Transmigration Office of Central Lombok Regency).

Becoming an Indonesian Migrant Worker (PMI) is a promising choice for most people in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency, both men and women who are single or married. Some of them come from underprivileged families who want to change their family's fate. The desire to break the chain of poverty in a shortcut to improve the family's economic standard of living makes people, both men and women, increasingly interested in becoming workers abroad.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Migration

Migration is the process of human movement away from their original place of residence, either within a country or across

national/international borders. In line with this definition, [12] states that migration is the movement of people from one region to another, which occurs due to differences in conditions in the two regions. The biggest differences that drive migration are economic and non-economic conditions.

The main aim of migration is to improve the standard of living of migrants (people who move) and their families, so that they generally look for work that can provide higher income and social status in the destination area [13].

Migration is divided into two, namely internal migration and international migration. Internal migration is the movement of people that occurs within the boundaries of a sovereign state. The movement is either in order to occupy a new temporary or permanent residence. While international migration is the process of moving people from their original residence to a new area that crosses the boundaries of a sovereign state. The movement is from the country of origin of citizenship to a country that is not their citizenship.

### 2.2 Socio Economic

Socioeconomic is the position or position of a person in a

community group determined by the type of economic activity, education and income. In its discussion, social and economic are often different objects, according to Santrock socioeconomic status as a grouping of people based on similarities in work, education and economic characteristics.

According to [14], socio-economic conditions are a person's position or position in a community group determined by the type of economic activity, education and income. [15] states that socio-economic conditions are a state or position that is regulated socially and determines a person in a certain position in the social structure of society. The granting of this position is accompanied by a set of rights and obligations that must be fulfilled by the status bearer.

### 2.3 Marital Status

According to Kartono, the definition of marriage is a social institution that is recognized in every culture or society. Although the meaning of marriage varies, the practices of marriage in almost all cultures tend to be the same, marriage refers to an event when a pair of prospective husband and wife are formally met before a religious leader, witnesses, and a number of attendees to then be officially validated with certain ceremonies and rituals.

According to [1], marital status is a factor that influences overseas migration. Some argue that married workers are more likely to migrate to other places. Unmarried workers are more likely to migrate or move to other areas that are considered

better. In this study, marital status is used as one of the variables that can determine a person's decision to work as a migrant worker abroad. The marital status in question is whether a person is unmarried, married, divorced, and divorced.

### 2.4 Education

In the Law on the Education System No. 20 of 2003, it is stated that Education is "a conscious and planned effort to create a learning and teaching atmosphere so that students actively develop their potential to have spiritual religious strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals and the skills needed by themselves and society".

Based on economic perspective, education is an investment in the form of educated and trained workforce. Education is an important element in advancing the quality of human labor, therefore it is necessary through education, psychomotor and cognitive a person can grow an idea and ultimately be able to create and increase productivity. In this context, education is seen as a human learning industry, meaning that through education humans are produced who have the abilities and skills that are very necessary for a country's economy to increase individual income and national income [11].

### 2.5 Wages

According to the Manpower Law No. 13 of 2000, wages are the rights of workers or laborers received and stated in the form of money as compensation from employers or employers to workers or laborers which are determined and paid according

to a work agreement, agreement, or statutory regulations including allowances for workers or laborers and their families for a job and/or service that has been or will be done. Wages are also one of the means used by workers to improve their welfare. Wages are all expenditures of money or goods paid to workers as compensation for work or services that have been or have been done to the industry and are measured in rupiah [16].

The wage level in the smooth running of the company has an important role because a good wage system is one of the factors driving productivity to be optimal [17]. [18], wages in each country have different attitudes towards the gap between wages for skilled and unskilled workers, and therefore, have different wage constraints. [19], argues that a decrease in wages will result in a decrease in the productivity of all workers in the workplace, an increase in wages will automatically increase productivity. In other words, work is more valued because of the possibility of producing more goods with the same wages.

### 2.6 *Indonesian Migrant Workers*

Indonesian Migrant Workers or referred to as TKI have changed their term to Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) based on Law No. 18 of 2017. The definition of PMI or the definition of prospective PMI according to Article 1 paragraph 1 and 2 of Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, prospective Indonesian migrant workers are every Indonesian

worker who meets the requirements as a job seeker who will work abroad and is registered with the district/city government agency responsible for the field of employment. Meanwhile, Indonesian migrant workers are every Indonesian citizen who will, is, or has done work for wages outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia

## 3. METHODS

The type of research used in this study is Descriptive. This study was conducted in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency with a population of 80. Given the large population, the data collection method used was a sample survey. The number of samples was 45 people determined using a probability technique, namely sample random sampling, where each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected as a respondent. The data collection techniques used in this study were interviews, observations, and documentation. The data collection tool used was a questionnaire. The type of data in this study is quantitative data. The data sources used are primary data and secondary data. The variables used in this study are the decision to repeatedly migrate PMI as the dependent variable (bound variable) and socio-economic, marital status, education, and wages as independent variables (free variables).

The analysis model used is logistic regression analysis. Logistic regression model analysis is carried out to determine the extent to which the profitability of the dependent variable can be predicted by the independent variable [20]. Therefore, this analysis needs to be carried out. Repeat migration as a dependent variable is influenced by several independent variables. The independent variables that influence repeat migration in Kawo Village include socio-economic (X1),

marital status (X2), education (X3), and wages (X4). The general formula is as follows:

$$Y=f(X1,X2,X3,X4)$$

The basis for using BLR is because the dependent variable is in the form of a dummy whose value is only 1 and 0. The form of the econometric model can be written as follows:

$$\text{Prob}(y=1) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + u_i$$

Information:

Y= Decision to migrate PMI back

X1= Socio-economic

X2= Marital status

X3= Education

X4= Wages

$\beta_0$  = Intercept/regression constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  = Regression coefficients

$u_i$  = Error terms

Hypothesis testing is carried out in two steps, namely:

### 3.1 Wald Test (Z Test)

This test is conducted to test whether there is an influence of each independent variable partially to show whether an independent variable is worthy of being included in the model. This means that the socio-economic variables, marital status, education, and wages partially influence the decision variable to work as a PMI in Kawo Village. To obtain the calculated Wald value, it is obtained by (Wardhono, 2011:2):

$$\text{Wald Test} = \left( \frac{\beta_i}{se\beta_i} \right)^2$$

With  $\beta_i$  is the regression coefficient and  $se\beta_i$  is the standard error.

The Wald test was conducted with the following hypothesis:

1.  $H_0$  is accepted if the calculated Wald value < Wald table with  $\alpha = 10\%$  or calculated probability >

critical value probability or  $\alpha = 10\%$ . This shows that the independent variable does not significantly affect the dependent variable.

2.  $H_0$  is rejected, if the calculated Wald value > Wald table with  $\alpha = 10\%$  or calculated probability < critical value probability or  $\alpha = 10\%$ . This shows that the independent variable significantly affects the independent variable.

### 3.2 Pseudo R Square

Cox and Snell's R Square is a measure that tries to imitate the  $R^2$  measure in multiple regression which is based on the likelihood estimation technique with a maximum value of less than 1 ( $\leq 1$ ) so it is difficult to interpret [21].

Nagelkerke's R Square is a modification of the Cox and Snell coefficients to ensure that their values vary from 0 to 1. This is done by dividing the Cox and Snell's  $R^2$  values by their maximum values. The Nagelkerke's  $R^2$  value can be interpreted like the  $R^2$  value in multiple regression. A small value means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variables is very limited. A value close to one means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the variation of the dependent variable [22].

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the questionnaire distribution, respondents' responses were obtained regarding the variables that influence the decision to migrate repeatedly to PMI in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency. The responses varied according to the categories of factors that had been identified. The respondents' responses can be seen in the table below:

Table 2. Distribution of respondents' re-migration decisions

Decision to Migrate Back	Frequency (Soul)
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Don't Want to Migrate Back	15
Want to Migrate Back	30

Of the 45 respondents used as samples in this study, 15 respondents did not

want to migrate again and 30 respondents chose to migrate again.

Table 3. Distribution of migrant asset ownership as respondents

Socio-Economic Conditions	Frequency (Soul)
Have No Assets	28
Own Assets	17

From the table above, it can be seen that respondents who do not have assets (house, land, vehicle, gold, agricultural land) are 28 people. Meanwhile, respondents who have assets (house, land, vehicle, gold,

agricultural land) are 17 people. The respondents who have assets on average only have their own house.

Table 4. Distribution of marital status of migrants as respondents

Marital status	Frequency (Soul)
Not married yet	15
Married	27
Divorced	3

Of the 45 respondents used as samples in this study, 15 respondents who migrated were unmarried, 27 respondents were married and 3 respondents were

divorced (2 people were divorced and 1 person was divorced).

Table 5. Distribution of migrant education as respondents

Education	Frequency (Soul)
SD	9
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	9
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	27

Of the 45 respondents used as samples in this study, it can be seen that the level of formal education most completed by respondents was high school level, namely 27

people, then junior high school level 9 respondents and 9 other respondents completed their education at elementary school level.

Table 6. Distribution of migrant income as respondents

Wages (Rupiah)	Frequency (Soul)
5,000,000	9
7,000,000	11
8,000,000	25

Based on the results of the study of 45 respondents as a sample, the respondents who had previously migrated had an income

of between Rp. 5,000,000,- to Rp. 8,000,000,- per month.

Table 7. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test

Model Summary
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Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nails R Square
1	20,314a	,560	,778
a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 7 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.			

From the table above, it can be seen that the Pseudo R square value is 0.778, indicating that the ability of the independent variables (socioeconomic, marital status,

education, and wages) to explain the dependent variable (PMI repeat migration decisions) is 77.8% and the rest is explained by other variables that were not studied [23].

Table 8. Logistic Regression Results

Variables in the Equation							
		B	SE	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1a	SOCIO ECONOMIC	-4,677	1,517	9,501	1	,002	,009
	MARITAL STATUS	1,142	1,306	,766	1	,382	3,134
	EDUCATION	,639	,310	4,249	1	,039	1,894
	WAGES	-,981	,773	1,611	1	,204	,375
	Constant	3,048	6,594	,214	1	,644	21,082
a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: SOCIO ECONOMIC, MARITAL STATUS, EDUCATION, WAGES.							

$$\text{Prob (y=1)} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + u_i$$

$$\text{Prob (y=1)} = 3.048 - 4.676X_1 + 1.142X_2 + 0.638X_3 - 0.980X_4$$

It means:

1. The constant value is 3.048, which is positive, meaning that socio-economic, marital status, education, and wages are factors that determine the possibility of respondents in making a decision to migrate again (other factors are assumed to be ceteris paribus).
2. The coefficient value of X1 (socio-economic) is -4.677 (negative), meaning that the higher the socio-economic status of the PMI, the lower the probability of the PMI to migrate again.

3. The coefficient value of X2 (marital status) is 1.142 (positive), meaning that the higher the marital status of the migrant worker, the higher the probability of the migrant worker to migrate again.
4. The regression coefficient value of the education variable (X3) is 0.639 (positive), meaning that the higher the education of the migrant worker, the higher the probability of the migrant worker to migrate again.
5. The regression coefficient value of the wage variable (X4) is -0.981 (negative), meaning that the higher the PMI's wages, the lower the probability of the PMI to migrate again.

Table 9. Odds Ratio Values

Variables in the Equation		Exp(B)
Step 1a	SOCIO ECONOMIC	,009
	MARITAL STATUS	3,134
	EDUCATION	1,894
	WAGES	,375
	Constant	21,082



Based on the table above, the results of the odds ratio analysis for each independent variable can be interpreted as follows:

1. Socioeconomic (X1) has an odds ratio value of 0.009. This means that respondents with a lower socioeconomic level will have a probability of re-migrating of 0.9% compared to respondents with a high socioeconomic level.
2. Marital status (X2) has an odds ratio value of 3.134. This means that unmarried respondents will have a probability of re-migrating of 31.34% compared to married respondents. c.
3. Education (X3) has an odds ratio value of 1.894. This means that respondents with a lower level of education will have the potential to migrate back by 18.94% compared to respondents with higher education.
4. Wages (X4) have an odds ratio value of 0.375. This means that respondents with lower wage levels will potentially migrate back by 37.5% compared to respondents with higher wage levels.

## Discussion

### 1. Socio-Economic Influences on PMI Repeat Migration Decisions

Based on the regression results, a probability value of  $0.002 < 0.05$  was obtained. This shows that socio-economic variables have a significant effect on the decision to migrate repeat migrant workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency. So, it can be said that H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by [7] which states that one of the impacts of migration is the development of assets controlled/owned by migrants. There are several assets owned by migrants, both

productive and consumptive in nature. However, most of the assets owned by migrants fall into the category of consumptive assets. This is in accordance with [24], which states that the main driving force for migration is rational economic considerations of benefits and costs, both in financial and psychological terms.

### 2. The Influence of Marital Status on PMI Repeat Migration Decisions

Based on the regression results, a probability value of  $0.382 > 0.05$  was obtained, indicating that the marital status variable does not have a significant effect on the decision to migrate repeat migrant workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency. So, it can be said that H0 is accepted and H2 is rejected. The results of this study are supported by research conducted by [25] which states that marital status does not affect the decision to migrate repeat migrant workers. However, the findings of this study are not in line with Raveinstein's theory which states that marital status has a negative impact, with the number of unmarried young people migrating being greater than the number of married people. Unmarried migrants migrate to experience new things at their destination.

### 3. The Influence of Education on PMI Repeat Migration Decisions

Based on the regression results, a probability value of  $0.039 < 0.05$  was obtained, this indicates that the education variable has a significant effect on the decision to migrate repeat migrant workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency, so it can be said that H3 is accepted and H0 is rejected. This is in accordance with [24] which states that a person's desire to migrate is positively correlated with education. The higher the level of education, the more likely the respondent is to intend to settle in the destination area, according to both studies. The explanation for this condition is that people with higher education hope to get

better jobs that will ultimately give them a large income to meet their financial obligations.

#### 4. The Influence of Wages on PMI Repeat Migration Decisions

Based on the regression results, a probability value of  $0.204 > 0.05$  was obtained, indicating that the marital status variable does not have a significant effect on the decision to migrate repeat migrant workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency. So, it can be said that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_4$  is rejected. The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by [25] which stated that wages do not affect the decision to migrate repeat migrant workers. Therefore, it can be seen that the interest of migrant workers to move abroad is not influenced by their income, regardless of high or low income.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out in this study, namely the Analysis of the Influence of Socioeconomics, Marital Status, Education, and Wages, on the Repeat Migration Decisions of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency, it is concluded as follows:

1. Socioeconomic variables have a significant negative effect on the decision to migrate repeat migrant workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency. This is because the main use of the remittances received by migrant workers is for subsistence, namely for daily food and clothing for their children or family. Most of the respondents said that remittances were the only form of income. Their families are very dependent on these remittances for

consumption and the rest for other needs (building a house, buying land, gold, etc.).

2. The marital status variable does not significantly influence the decision to migrate again by Indonesian Migrant Workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency. In this study, there were 27 Indonesian Migrant Workers who were going to migrate and work abroad who were married, but not all of them had an interest in migrating again. So it does not describe the trend or tendency of marital status towards the decision to migrate again.
3. The education variable has a significant positive effect on the decision to migrate again to PMI in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency. Indonesian Migrant Workers in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency who are interested in migrating again have a low level of education, this is because all Indonesian Migrant Workers as respondents are those who work in the informal sector.
4. The wage variable does not have a significant effect on the decision to migrate again to PMI in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency. The income of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Kawo Village has a very large gap, this is because quite a few of them work as family workers whose income is uncertain, so it is difficult to see how income affects the interest in migrating again to PMI in Kawo Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency.

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