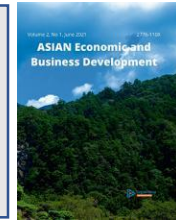




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Analysis Of The Influence Of Workers' Decisions To Do Commuter Migration: Literature Study

Isnawati Nur Mafuah¹, Vebry Eka Kusumawardhani², Shelyana Agustin³,
Reza Dwi Dharma⁴, Evi Ludya Agustin⁵, Moch Izzat Mufty⁶

1,2,3,4,5,6 Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Jember, Indonesia

Abstract

Commuter migration is the occupation of residents from their place of residence to another place or another city and returns to their place of residence on the same day. The main factors that influence someone to do commuter migration are social and economic motives. This study aims to describe and find out social and economic phenomena that influence a person's decision to migrate commuters. This study uses a qualitative method with a literature study approach, namely regarding descriptive analysis according to the research topic by looking at how the influence of workers' decisions to migrate commuters. The results showed that income level, education level, employment opportunities, age, and marital status had a significant influence on the workforce's decision to migrate commuters.

Keyword : Migration, Labour, Wage, Education, Age

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Background

Poverty is a chronic problem that is often found in developing countries. The problem of poverty still haunts the government even though they have tried various ways. As the most populous country fourth in the world, trouble poverty in Indonesia is not only part of economic development, but also a challenge in the field of demography. Poverty and worker mobility are related, especially in terms of economic status (Clauw, Häuser, Cohen, & Fitzcharles, 2020). Workers who decide to do mobility both between regions and between sectors have a greater chance of getting out of poverty status, especially those who live in rural areas (Stange, Pagogna, Sterly, Saktapolrak, Borderon, Schraven, & Serraglio, 2023). In Indonesia, the number of poor people in rural areas shows a decreasing trend in line with the increasing proportion of the

population living in urban areas. This situation is thought to be due to the movement of workers from sector agriculture to escape from poverty (Taruno, 2019).

Open job opportunities and high offers have encouraged the poor to move from sector agriculture in the countryside toward ssector industry and services in urban areas. It is also thought that the reduction in poverty in rural areas is due to remittances flowing from migrants to their areas of origin. So that, mobility is a solution, namely through migration in the framework of a person fulfilling all his social and economic problems (Arthur-Holmes, Busia, Vazquez-Brust, & Yakovleva, 2022). International relations are greatly affected by migration, which is primarily driven by the desire for a better quality of life. While economic factors are often the main reason for migration, other factors such as environmental issues, natural disasters, conflicts, demographic inequality, and poor government and public services also play a role. These services can include inadequate government performance, corruption, and lack of access to quality healthcare and education (Adamson & Tsourapas, 2019).

Job mobility is a form of non-physical movement of labor. In contrast to spatial mobility which pays attention to geographical dimensions, job mobility pays attention to changes in employment opportunities and employment status of the workforce. The findings show that male workers tend to have changed jobs compared to female workers. Meanwhile, if seen by area of residence, more workers in urban areas have changed jobs than workers who live in urban areas rural. In general, it seems that a worker's inclination to leave the employment is less likely the older they are (Sodikovich, 2023).

High trend turnovers in the productive age brackets (15–24, 25–34, and 35–44) show the Indonesian labor market's characteristics. The greatest employment changes take place for internal causes. More job transitions in the younger age bracket are caused by internal factors. Workers are less likely to leave occupations because of internal considerations as they get older. Sectors that include many of the workers who change jobs are the wholesale and retail trade, repair and maintenance of cars. However, most of them do job transfers still in the same sector (Sitorus & Wicaksono, 2021).

Migration has many types, one of which is commuter migration. Commuter migration is the movement of people from their place of residence to another place or city and returns to their place of residence on the same day. The main factor that influences a person to do commuter migration is economic motives (Petzold, 2020). Someone will choose to migrate in the hope of obtaining a higher income in another city than the area of origin. Apart from that, other factors that influence a person to migrate this commuter are due to their place of residence or the city they live inside by side or side by side not far from the next city which is only 1-2 hours away, but there is already a difference in age, income which is quite different in height and lack of job opportunities in their own place of residence or city compared to the city next door (Zhou, Sun, Niu, & Shi, 2022). Wages, employment opportunities, significantly and positively affect the workforce's decision to migrate, education has a significant effect on the decision to migrate, also age has a significant negative effect on a worker migrating commuting. But in another study by Agustin The age variable, the distance variable, the type of work variable and the marital status variable have a significant effect on the decision to carry out shuttle workforce mobility. As for the income level variable, it does not have a significant effect on a person's decision to do mobility (Jin, Li, Jansen, Boumeester, & Boelhouwer, 2022).

Mobility into two groups, namely geographic mobility and occupational mobility. Geographical mobility describes the movement of workers from one type of work to another, both horizontally (at the same class or level) and vertically (from lower class to higher class). There is mobility population from rural areas to urban areas, in addition to channeling labor also has a positive impact on accelerating economic growth. This is related to increased income cause an increase in demand for goods and services thereby driving the economy to grow faster (Ballarino & Panichella, 2021). Todaro's Migration Theory states that workers are motivated to migrate due to the expectation of having high wages. Most of the female workforce chooses to migrate on a near infrequent basis (Selod & Shilpi, 2021). Non-permanent population mobility is mobility or migration by residents from one region to another without any intention to settle in the destination area. Individuals who go to other areas and have no intention of settling in the destination area from the start can be classified as non-permanent mobility agents even though they have lived in the destination area for quite a long time (Sururama & Nanuru, 2019). The purpose of this research is to describe and find out social and economic phenomena that influence a person's decision to migrate commuters

Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative method with a study approach review literature that is about descriptive analysis in accordance with the topic of research by looking at how it influences workers' decisions to migrate commuters. Technique data collection uses non-numeric data in a combined manner sourced through internet searches. The journals analyzed were obtained from accredited sites such as Google Scholar, Science Direct, Sinta, etc. Data analysis uses analysis of phenomena related to the research topic (Habsy, 2017). Data analysis techniques through the exposition method by presenting data and facts that are available later obtain correlation between the data that has been obtained.

Results and Discussion

Population mobility is a phenomenon that plays a role in population growth, where people move from areas of origin with low income levels to destinations that offer a better or decent life. In general, the main motive for people to move from their place of origin to the city of destination is economic. The factor that is felt and considered when individuals move to big cities is the hope of getting a job and income that is higher than what they get at their place of origin motives (Ji, Cheng, Kannaiah, & Shabbir, 2022). In Indonesia, there is a phenomenon of commuter workers. The greater the burden on one's family, the higher the interest in migrating commuters. The burden of family responsibilities is one of the motivating factors for workers to choose commuter migration, because they do not need to pay too much for housing, considering that the cost of commuting (commuting) is more affordable. Thus, their income can be used more (Hidayati, 2021).

Labor interest in migrating commuters from Sidoarjo to Surabaya City is not influenced by income. This is caused by several factors, one of which is the very small difference between the Minimum Wage for Surabaya City and the Minimum Wage for Sidoarjo Regency (Pahlevi, Dinanti, Subagiyo, Qomariyah, & Varo, 2023). Migrant workers from Jabodetabek with income below the DKI Jakarta provincial UMP in 2015 tended to work outside DKI Jakarta province, while migrant workers with income above the DKI Jakarta provincial UMP in 2015 tended to

work in the province DKI Jakarta (Trisetiyo & Haviz, 2020). This is due to the difference in the cost of living between DKI Jakarta province and other regions. This is in accordance with what was stated by The Harris-Todaro model which explains the relationship between migration from villages to cities and the phenomenon of urban unemployment. This Todaro model states that a person's decision to migrate is not only influenced by the difference in wages between rural and urban areas, but also considers the probability of unemployment and the ratio of expected income during a certain period of time in urban areas (Dokubo, Sennuga, Omolayo, & Bankole, 2023). Todaro model states that a person's decision to migrate is not only influenced by the difference in wages between rural and urban areas, but also considers the probability of unemployment and the ratio of expected income during a certain period of time in urban areas. Todaro model states that a person's decision to migrate is not only influenced by the difference in wages between rural and urban areas, but also considers the probability of unemployment and the ratio of expected income during a certain period of time in urban areas (Sancar, C., & AKBAŞ, 2022).

Individuals with higher education tend to migrate more than those with lower education. This is because individuals who have higher education will face higher wage differentials and have greater opportunities to get jobs in high-income modern sectors. In general, this shows that participation rates in migration increase as education levels increase. A person's interest in migrating commuters can increase with a higher level of education, and this can open up new opportunities in the labor market thanks to their abilities (Watermeyer, Crick, Knight, & Goodall, 2021).

Employment opportunities can be interpreted as the availability of opportunities to employ the workforce needed in the production process, which includes employment or employment opportunities available in economic activities. Employment opportunities occur when there is a demand for labor, so in other words, employment opportunities also reflect the demand for labor. According to Everett S. Lee in Fahmy (2018) explains that the push factors and pull factors can explain that the low employment opportunities in the area of origin encourage residents to seek and take advantage of available job opportunities in the destination area to migrate (Kumar, Luthra, Mangla, & Kazançoğlu, 2020). The model developed by Lewis (1961) concerning the movement of labor from villages to cities was expanded by Fei and Ranis in 1961. This modeling is known as the Lewis-Fei-Ranis Model (LFR) which is a generally accepted theory in migration studies. The main focus of this model is on the process of labor movement and the growth of employment opportunities in the modern sector. The Lewis-Fei-Ranis theory states that migration occurs due to a push from a surplus of labor in the traditional sector seeking employment opportunities in the modern sector. Migration is considered as a balancing mechanism to reduce the labor surplus in the traditional sector and meet the demand for labor in the modern sector (Islam, Papia, & Yesmin, 2022).

Age is one of the motives that has an influence on a person's interest in migrating. The older a person is, the less likely a person is to migrate. This condition is caused by the psychological cost of adjusting to a new work environment and residence. When someone is at a productive age or a young age, they tend to commute (Libanova, 2019). Workers who are old or over 50 years old will choose not to migrate but instead they will choose to stay and work in their area of origin. This condition is because their age is said to be unproductive for migration. In addition, factors such as retirement outcomes, investment returns (von Seidlein, Alabaster, Deen, & Knudsen, 2021).

The age variable has a significant influence on a person's decision to migrate commuters. If a person gets older then the probability of workers to migrate is small. Meanwhile, a worker who is young has a high probability of migrating. So that every worker who experiences an increase in age will reduce their interest or decision in migrating commuters (Maharani & Chotib, 2020).

A person's decision to migrate is also influenced by the marital status of the workforce. When someone is married they need to make an agreement between husband and wife whether they will migrate or not. Individuals who are unmarried do not need to make an agreement with their spouse regarding the decision to migrate commuters. In terms of gender, commuter migration based on marital status between men and women has a different effect, especially if they have family burdens (Na-Nan & Sanamthong, 2020).

Male workers have a higher tendency than female workers to migrate. The high tendency of male workers to migrate is because female workers often do housework and take care of the family so that this causes limited opportunities for female workers to migrate (Mann & Hananel, 2022).

Marital status has a significant influence on the workforce's decision to migrate commuters. In this case, it can be interpreted that workers with married status tend to migrate commuters because they have a large burden of responsibility to support their families. In addition, the decision of workers with married status to choose to migrate commuters because they have an incentive to get higher wages in other areas. However, workers with unmarried status also tend to migrate because they get wider and more free opportunities because they do not need to make an agreement with their spouse (Rau, Popp, Namberger, & Mögele, 2019).

Conclusion

Individuals with higher levels of education are more likely to migrate than those with lower levels of education, due to higher differences in wage rates and employment opportunities. Someone who does commuter migration can increase with a higher level of education, because this can open up new opportunities in the labor market thanks to their abilities. The low opportunity to work in the area of origin also encourages residents to seek and take advantage of available job opportunities in the destination area to migrate. The job opportunity itself has a significant influence on a person's willingness to migrate. Besides that, age also has an influence on someone to do commuter migration. When workers are at a productive age they tend to do commuter migration compared to non-productive age workers. Then marital status also has an influence, where male workers with married status tend to travel longer distances than female workers. Meanwhile, workers with unmarried status tend to have the freedom to migrate commuters.

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