

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING CIRCULAR MIGRATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN KUTA SELATAN DISTRICT

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Abstract. Non-permanent population mobility, also known as circular mobility, generally refers to the movement of people from one area to another without the intention of settling at the destination. The aim of this study is to analyze the simultaneous and partial effects of employment status, wages, education level, and work stress on the circular migration patterns of migrant workers in Kuta Selatan District. The subjects of this study are employment status, wages, education level, work stress, and migration patterns in Kuta Selatan District. The data analysis technique used in this study is binary logistic regression. The results of the study indicate that: 1) Employment status, wages, education level, and work stress have a simultaneous effect on the circular migration patterns of migrant workers in Kuta Selatan District. 2) Partially, wages and work stress have a positive and significant effect on the circular migration patterns of migrant workers in Kuta Selatan District. 3) Employment status significantly affects the circular migration patterns of migrant workers in Kuta Selatan District. 4) Education level does not affect the circular migration patterns of migrant workers in Kuta Selatan District.

Keywords: Circular Mobility, Employment Status, Wages, Education Level, and Work Stress."

INTRODUCTION

Population is one of the key factors in determining the success of development in a region. A large and quality population can increase productivity and have a positive impact on community welfare. Population issues have become a major concern for the government and demographic experts in Indonesia (Sunaryanto, 2012). One aspect of population that affects the number and structure of the population is population movement or mobility.

Regional development inequality is a common phenomenon in the economic activities of a region. This inequality has an impact on the welfare of people in various regions. As a result, regional development inequality also affects the formulation of development policies by the Regional Government (Fajri, 2016). If left unchecked, this inequality will hamper the economic development of a country. This inequality causes a region not to develop optimally, resulting in low labor absorption and unfulfilled living needs of the population, especially in underdeveloped areas. This problem is a factor that encourages residents to move to other areas that are considered more promising, known as population migration. Brown and Sanders (1981) stated that "migration is the result of individual or household satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their place of residence. If satisfaction in a new place is quite different from needs or expectations, then individuals will consider looking for a new location" (Suartha & Yasa, 2017).

The phenomenon of migration is very prominent in many developing countries, including in various regions of Indonesia. In Indonesia, many workers from rural areas migrate to urban areas. The decision to migrate is influenced by various factors. In addition to factors in the area of origin, perceptions of the destination area of migration also play an important role. Changes in socio-economic conditions for the better are the main hopes of migrants, because the common