Migrant Remittance Patterns from Areas of Origin

Case Study: Platarejo Village, Giriwoyo District, Wonogiri Regency

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Abstract. Rapid population growth with disproportionate distribution has led to higher incentives for population mobilization. Migrants leave their hometowns, which they believe do not provide a sufficient source of income, and move to other places that are seen as beacons of hope and offer different types of work. The phenomenon of international migration has now become a global phenomenon and a survival strategy for immigrants and their families. Remittances are an integral and important part of the migration process. Remittances or results obtained by workers are transfers from a worker to his family in the area of origin. This remittance can be in the form of cash, household goods, or others. Research to investigate what affects the level of remittance delivery and the effect of labor remittances on the area of origin Data analysis in this study used multiple linear methods. The population of this study was 100 migrant workers in Platarejo village, but the sample that met the research criteria was only 87 respondents. Sampling was carried out proportionally and stratified randomly. Considering several variables such as age, education level, income level, and also the number of family members. The results showed that age, education level, and number of family members did not affect the remittance delivery rate, while income level affected the remittance delivery rate. The biggest use of remittances is for daily needs.

Keywords: Multiple Linear Regression · Development · Remittance · Age · Education Level · Average Income · Number of Family Member

1 Introduction

Rapid population growth with unequal distribution has led to higher incentives for population mobilization. Migrants leave their hometowns, which they believe do not provide a sufficient source of income, and move to other places that are seen as beacons of hope and offer a variety of jobs. The phenomenon of international migration has now become a global phenomenon and a survival strategy for immigrants and their families. Remittances are cash flows or transfers from an immigrant at a destination to an immigrant family in the area of origin. Remittances are household income generated by remittances from families migrating to the destination area. Remittances from migrants can be in

the form of cash, household goods, and others. In 2021, Wonogiri Regency will have a population of 1,043,576 people, making it the 34th most populous area in Central Java Province with a population density of 582 people per km^2. In Giriwoyo District, there are 19,160 males and 38,953 females [1]. The southern and northern regions of the Wonogiri district are the two general divisions of the district. The limestone mountains in the southern part of the area make it ideal for growing secondary crops, while the northern part is more or less suitable for agricultural activities. The population is thought to have the ability to work effectively [2]. According to information compiled from Sakernas, 525,718 people from the Wonogiri age group work.

Wonogiri Regency is known as the "cassava city" because it is known as a cassava-producing area. The population of Wonogiri, the majority of whom work as farmers, moves from villages to cities as a result of the economic activities of the area. As a result of these conditions, they decided to leave the area and work elsewhere as a solution to the high unemployment rate that could improve the welfare of Indonesian workers and their families. Migration is the act of moving from one location to another to settle down. Although not all displacements are referred to as "migrations," they usually involve crossing administrative and geographical boundaries. A person may decide to move to a city for a number of different purposes. The remittances from this migration will be used for public and private businesses in the area of origin. A portion of the migrant's income is set aside for shipping to their home country. In this way, it tends to consistently make sense that the more prominent the traveler's fees are, the more prominent the settlements sent from the starting area. [3] explains that when remittances are used for spending or savings, they have a direct effect on increasing the amount of money that can be spent.

From a socio-economic perspective, changes in the socio-economic conditions of Indonesian working families in their areas of origin will be influenced by the amount of income they send back to their families of origin. Appropriate [4] get plays a role in the efficiency and execution of the specialist. It can be interpreted that the possibility of being able to get workers and their families out of bad conditions is higher the higher the education level of active workers. This is because not only age but also education level can affect poverty alleviation for workers and their families in the area of origin. In addition, income has a positive and significant effect on remittances sent to the country of origin of the workforce, as stated in [5]. In addition, the number of relatives in the initial room affects how many settlements there are. From an economic perspective, remittances are very important because they can help the family's economy and the development of the people who receive it. Remittances are sent because families in the migration destination area and in the village are basically the same economic unit in the village community. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence not only the amount of remittances sent by workers to their families in the village but also to the socio-economic conditions in their area of origin.

2   Theoritical Background

2.1   Migration Theory

The population movement that often occurs in an area, also called population migration, is carried out by rural communities that move to cities to find work and improve the standard of living of their families. Many villagers left their villages because there were no jobs. This population movement is often referred to as "migration," which refers to the movement of individuals for certain purposes from one location to another. [6] suggested that one of the modernization processes is migration. With the availability of higher education, transportation, and communication facilities, increased modernization not only attracts residents from other areas but also increases the motivation of local residents to migrate. The transformation of the world's economic life as a whole cannot be separated from migration or population mobility [7]. Migration is the movement of people across political or national boundaries for the purpose of settlement. As a result, regional modernization, technology transfer, and welfare levels can increase. The large number of workers from rural areas who move to cities in search of work is the cause of migration in Indonesia. Since labor migration from rural to urban areas has exceeded the capacity of industrial areas and urban services, internal migration - migration that occurs within a country is considered a natural process that will transfer surplus labor from the regions to the modern industrial sector in cities with greater capacity. According to theory [7] is individual factors that drive labor migration. The ability to determine whether an area can meet one's needs is an individual factor.

2.2   Remittance

Money or goods sent by migrants to their home countries and other families other than the nuclear family and their children as long as they exist are known as remittances [8]. In this context, [9] suggests that if the family receiving remittances in the area of origin is a nuclear family, the number will be higher. However, if the family receiving remittances in the area of origin is not a nuclear family, the remittances will be smaller. The impact of remittances on development in the area of origin will be determined by the destination to which they are sent [10]. Different aspects of migration and the migrants themselves affect the size of remittances. The type of remittance mobility or migration, the length of time spent in the destination area, the migrant's education level and income, and the nature of the relationship between the migrant and the family left behind in the area of origin are examples of these characteristics. is the tendency of workers' mobility to become permanent, and the remittances of the inheritors are smaller than those of workers who move frequently (circularly) [11].

2.3   The Effect of Age of Labor on the Amount of Remittance

Residents over the age of 15 are considered to be of working age. Working-age population (15 years and over) who work or have a job but are temporarily unemployed are included in the labor force [12]. Consumption by families living below or above the poverty line is a hallmark of poverty. The productivity and performance of workers are affected by

their age. Workers will get better at their jobs as they age while still being productive. This is because they will have more experience. Workers with more experience will earn more money because of this [4]. Workers of productive age can certainly contribute quite maximally to the level of productivity, and also the age range of workers has different economic burdens so that the level of remittances sent is also different [10, 13, 14].

2.4   The Effect of Workforce Education Level on the Amount of Remittance

Because someone with a high level of education has a great influence on the future in the face of increasingly sophisticated and advanced modern developments, the current level of education is very important for society. The level of education is determined by the willingness to grow and the level of development of the goals to be achieved. Changes in attitudes and actions toward a smart and healthy life are influenced by the level of education. In some cases, having a higher education level makes it easier for individuals or communities to absorb information and incorporate it into their daily lives [15]. In his research, [16] he found that the literacy rate or education is very important for workers, especially women, because the dominance of male workers is very high. With higher education, the quality of the workforce will be higher, and it will be easier to encourage them to work smartly.

Countries facing future global challenges must have a high average level of public education. A higher level of education makes it easier for individuals or communities to absorb information and practice it in everyday life, especially in economic terms. A person's values are shaped by their level of formal education, especially in terms of their willingness to try new things. The poverty of workers and their families can be reduced by the variable level of education they have, so the higher the education level of active workers, the more likely they and their families will be poor will not be in poverty. The majority of people with high incomes have a better chance than those with low education to get high-paying jobs [4, 17].

2.5   The Influence of the Amount of Average Labor Income on the Amount of Remittance

Salary is the consequence of a business's work as cash or other material earned from the use of the factors of production. Communities both in rural and urban areas are strongly influenced by their income. The incomes of rural and urban areas are very different, cities and towns both have very high incomes. As a result, many people move from rural areas to urban areas to earn more money. The standard of living that an individual or family can achieve based on their income or other sources of income is known as their "income level". Individual income is the result of work, although the results achieved are still not sufficient to meet a need or buy goods and services. Food spending will typically make up a large portion of the income of a low-income family. The consumption of food and other basic necessities will consume a portion of income, including food, shelter, education, health care, and other necessities that can help families thrive. The ability of workers to send money home to their village families increases with income, according to [10].

2.6 The Influence of the Number of Family Members of the Workforce on the Number of Remittance

[18] define the family as the smallest unit of society, consisting of the head of the family and a number of interdependent individuals gathered under one roof to form an interpersonal network. Adoption, marriage, and kinship by definition, marriage, kinship, or adoption serve as family links [19, 20]. Sending remittances to the family's home country serves two purposes: first, to help families there improve their financial situation, and second, to help them stay in touch with their families there [21]. In essence, income is related to the number of dependents. Because economic stability can have an impact on family happiness, welfare will decline if income cannot meet the needs of dependents. As the number of dependents in the family increases, the needs of the family also increase. The level of family expenditure will be influenced by the number of dependents owned by the family. The greater the number of family members owned, the greater the number of remittances sent, and vice versa, there is a positive correlation between the amount of remittances that workers in the village are able to send to their families [14, 22].

3 Methods

After calculating the Krejcie Morgan method by taking the 0.01% significance level into account, a sample of 87 people was obtained using the primary data used in this study. The subjects of this study were workers from outside the region. The location of this study was Platarejo Village, Giriwoyo District, Wonogiri Regency. Case-based qualitative research was the method of choice. The procedures used to collect data were interviews, questionnaires, documentation, and observation. This study uses quantitative and qualitative data. Document studies, questionnaires, and in depth interviews with related parties were used to collect data in the field about the factors that influence the remittance level and the impact of labor remittances on the socioeconomic conditions of the family. The workforce in the area of origin Descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression techniques used in this study are designed to provide a comprehensive picture of the effect of remittances from Indonesian workers on the socio-economic conditions of Indonesian working families in their home regions [10].

3.1 Data Obtained

According to the source, two types of data were used in this study: primary data and secondary data. According to [23], primary data is information obtained directly from the source, either orally or in writing rely on data collected through interviews, particularly questionnaire-based interviews with respondents. The primary data of this study include the number of remittances sent by workers; age; education level; average income; number of families in Platarejo village; and how the remittances are used. The secondary data of this study, on the other hand, comes from various previously collected information that was deliberately collected by the researcher to fulfill the research data requirements.

3.2 Determination of Sample and Population

Confirmation of the Test the population involved in this review were workers from the city of Platarejo. This data comes from observations, questionnaires, in depth interviews, and previous research reports. The number and characteristics of the population, including the sample, Migrant workers from Platarejo Village, Giriwoyo District, and Wonogiri Regency became the research sample. The size of the sample taken in this study by utilizing the Krejcie Morgan equation also focuses on the Krejie Morgan table with an emphasis on the critical degree of 0.01 (1%), so that from 100 populations, 87 exploratory tests can be obtained.

$$n = \frac{X^2.N.P(1-P)}{(N-1).d^2 + X^2.P(1-P)}$$

where:

n = Sample size
N = Population size
X^2 = Chi Square Value
D = Estimator error
P = Proportion of population

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

In this study, we used descriptive qualitative analysis and multiple linear regression analysis to analyze the data. Multiple linear regression and qualitative descriptive analysis were used to obtain a comprehensive picture of the impact of Indonesian workers' remittances on the socio-economic conditions of workers. Family in order to determine the effect of the variables age, education level, income level, and number of family members on the level of labor remittance. Indonesian migrant workers examine the pattern of using remittances in their area of origin. According to [24] the following equation can be used to express several linear equations:

$$RMT = \alpha + \beta_1 AGE + \beta_2 EDDUCT + \beta_3 INCM + \beta_4 JAK + \beta_n + X_n + e \ldots$$

where:

RMT = Rate of Remittance Sent (rupiah)
AGE = Age or Labor Age (years)
EDDUCT = Education Level (years)
INCM = Average Income (rupiah)
JAK = Number of Family Members (people)
X_n = Independent variable X
β_n = Regression coefficient for Xn
$\beta_1 \ldots \beta_4$ = Independent variable X
α = Intercept factor that describes the average effect of all other variables that are not included in the model
e = Confounding variable

Table 1. Econometric Model Estimation Results

$\widehat{\log(RMT)}_t = 5{,}699 - 0{,}194\ log(AGE)_t + 0{,}128\ log(EDDUCT)_t$
(0,259)   (0,576)
$+\ 0{,}587log(INCM)_t + 0{,}183log(JAK)_t$
(0,000)*   (0,516)
$R^2 = 0{,}533; DW\text{-}stat = 0{,}973;\ F\text{-}stat = 23{,}389;\ Prob.F\text{-}stat = 0{,}000000$
Uji Diagnosis 5 Multikoinearitas (VIF) $AGE = 1{,}012;\ EDDUCT = 1{,}272;\ INCM = 1{,}304;\ JAK = 1{,}178$ 5 Normalitas Residual (Jarque-Bera) $JB\ (1) = 1{,}126;\ Prob.\ JB\ (1) = 0{,}569$ 5 Linieritas (Ramsey Reset) $F\ (1,81) = 2{,}193;\ Prob.\ F\ (1,81) = 0{,}143$

Source: Eviews processed
Note: * Significant at = 0.01; ** Significant at = 0.05; *** Significant at = 0.10. The number in brackets is the empirical probability (p-value) t-statistic.

4   Result and Discussion

4.1   Analysis Result

Since cross-sectional data was used in this study, the results are shown in Table 1. The traditional assumption test would include a specification test or model linearity, a multicollinearity test, a residual normality test, an autocorrelation test, a heteroscedasticity test, and a multicollinearity test.

4.2   Multicollinearity Test

A test called multicollinearity is used to see whether the independent variables in the regression model have a linear relationship or not. By using the VIF test, multicollinearity testing the model has multicollinearity if the VIF value is greater than 10. The model does not have a multicollinearity problem if the VIF value is less than 10. Table 1 shows the results of the multicollinearity test. When all variables in the model have a VIF value of less than 10, there is no multicollinearity problem.

4.3   Residual Normality Test

The Jarque-Bera (JB) test will be used to determine whether the estimated residual normality of the model is as expected. The residual distribution of the normal estimate of the model is represented by H0 in the JB test; the estimated distribution of the residual model has an abnormally high HA. If the p value, probability, or statistical significance of JB is greater than H0, then H0 is accepted. On the other hand, if the p value (p value), probability, or JB empirical significance of Table 1 is greater than 0.10, then H0 is rejected. In conclusion, it is expected that the residual distribution of the model is normal.

4.4   Model Specification Test

The Ramsey Reset test will be used to determine whether the specifications are accurate or the model is linear in this study. H0 of the Ramsey Reset Test is a linear or exact estimate of the model specification, although the specification of the HA model is neither linear nor precise. From Table 1, it can be seen that the p value (p value), probability, or empirical significance of the Ramsey F test Reset F statistic is 0.1425 (>0.01), so H0 is accepted. However, if the p value, the probability or empirical significance of the Ramsey Reset F test, is greater than H0, then H0 is rejected. The specification of the estimated model, i.e., its conclusion, is linear or precise.

4.5   Model Existence Test

Estimated model exists if all the independent variables simultaneously have an effect on the dependent variable (the estimated regression coefficient of the model is not simultaneously zero). Test the existence of the estimated model using the F test. H0 will be accepted if the p value (p value), probability, or empirical statistical significance of F > 0.0000 (0.01), then H0 is rejected.

4.6   Coefficient of Determination (R2)

The predictability of the estimated model is indicated by the coefficient of determination (R2). The estimated model has an R2 value of 0.532919, as shown in Table 1. This shows that the variables age, education, income, and number of family members accounted for 53.3% of the variation in remittances. Other variables or factors not included in the model affect the remaining 46.7%.

4.7   The Validity of Effect Independent Variable

The effect validity test determined whether each independent variable had a significant effect or not. A T-test is used to determine the validity of the effect (Table 2).

Table 2. Effect Validity Test Results

Variable	Sig.t	Criteria	Conclusion
AGE	0,2591	<0,10	Not Significant
EDDUCT	0,5761	<0,10	Not Significant
INCM	0,0000	>0,10	Significant at α = 0,01
JAK	0,5160	<0,10	Not Significant

Source: Eviews, processed

5 Discussion

5.1 Effect of Age on Remittance Delivery Rate

The results showed that age had no effect on remittances, with a regression coefficient of −0.194486 and an empirical significance (t) of 0.2591 (>0.10). Age has no effect on the remittance delivery rate. This is because the older the workforce, the less mobility there is in production, and the older the workforce, the more burdens they will bear. Of course, this will reduce the intensity of delivery because the results of the work will be used to meet their own needs. The majority of the population migrates young people between the ages of 20 and 29. This is based on the characteristics of the population by age. This is consistent with the statement that young people migrate more frequently because of the greater benefits. Similar findings were found in a study [25] which found that young people between the ages of 15 and 24 were 9.55 times more likely to migrate than other age groups. This is clearly in keeping with the situation where, at some point, when the labor force's age reaches a certain point, they will resign from the job and never again provide a settlement.

5.2 Effect of Education Level on Remittance Delivery Rate

The results showed that the level of education had no effect on remittances, with a regression coefficient of 0.128613 and an empirical significance (ρ) t of 0.5761 > 0.10. The impact of education on remittances can be ignored because higher levels of public education tend to resist the desire of workers to migrate. This is because a higher level of education increases a person's level of reasoning, which in turn increases his analytical power to consider decisions more carefully given the information received more widely. However, in reality, workers who have a low level of education or only graduated from elementary school have a higher income than those who graduate from high school or even college because some workers become entrepreneurs, so the income they get is greater than that of those who work as employees in a company. Company. The findings of this study are related to an existing phenomenon: a person's ability to get a job is determined by his level of education. This is partly due to certification and regulatory factors related to the usefulness of a diploma. The higher a person's education, the more opportunities there are to work in the formal sector. Another study conducted by [26] found that education had no effect on the allocation of remittances for children's education in Magelang Regency, as well as [27] which found that education had no effect on the remittances of retired TKI in North Sumatra.

5.3 Effect of Income on Remittance Delivery Rate

With an empirical significance (t) of 0.0000 (0.01) and a regression coefficient level of 0.586615, income has a positive effect on remittances. This means that remittances will increase by 0.586615% for every one percent increase in income. The initial hypothesis that migrants only want to work in overseas areas with higher incomes than their home areas is supported by the positive effect of income on remittances. With the large salary that traveling workers have, it is clear that they will send most of the compensation

to their families. This can happen because compensation or work results have a very important meaning for the workforce. Migrants stay abroad longer because of income differences. This result is in accordance with the findings of research [28] which states that the amount of income is a variable that has a dominant influence on the amount of remittances sent back by TKI, and the lower the income in the country of origin, the smaller the amount of remittances from abroad. [29] sent back by TKI, and the lower the income in the country of origin, the smaller the amount of remittances from abroad [15]. This is due to the fact that the income of migrant workers while working abroad determines the remittances sent back to their home country. In a case study of new migrants in the Jimbaran area, [30] it is stated that income has a positive and significant effect on remittances.

5.4 Effect of Family Size on Remittance Delivery Rate

With an empirical significance (t) of 0.5160, greater than 0.10, and a regression coefficient of 0.118271, the findings indicate that the number of family members has no effect on remittances. Family needs are in the area of origin, so it does not affect the number of family members in this study. This is because some family members already have jobs, so the workforce does not have to meet all the needs of the family. The findings of this study are consistent with those of [29] who found that the number of family members had no effect on retention or migration decisions. According to another study by [31], the number of family members has no effect on the money that non-permanent migrant workers from outside Bali are repatriated.

5.5 Utilization of Labor Remittance in the Area of Origin

Utilization of remittances in the area of origin Remittances are money, goods, or ideas brought back by migrants to their areas of origin. Migrant families and places of origin will no doubt benefit from using remittances. Based on the data obtained in the field, it was found that as many as 52%, or 45 migrant workers from Platarejo village, Giriwoyo district, and Wonogiri district, used the remittances given for their daily needs, and as many as 11%, or 10 migrant workers, had families that used remittances. Given to pay debts, as many as 17% or 15 migrant workers whose families use remittances given for home renovations, as many as 6% or 5 people whose families use remittances given for investment, and as many as 14% or 12 migrant workers whose families use the remittances provided for savings. [32] in his research, he found that for the sake of smoothness and increasing consumption, this remittance is very much needed by the families of workers, besides the fact that its benefits are also related to the progress of development in the area because an increase in income can increase economic growth (Table 3).

Table 3. Distribution of Utilization of Labor Remittances

Utilization of labor remittances	Labor	
	Total	Percentage
Daily Needs	45	52%
Paying Debt	10	11%
Home Renovations	15	17%
Investment	5	6%
Savings	12	14%
Number of Respondents	87	100%

Source: Primary Data, 2022

6   Conclusion

Based on the data obtained from the field and after analyzing the observations made from the data, it can be concluded that: the variables of age, education level, and number of family members do not affect the amount of remittances sent. This is because the tendency of the population to migrate decreases with age. At the age of 5, the workforce is less able to maximize their contribution in their work or is no longer accepted by the company, so at that age they have started to prepare themselves to save for their old age. And the needs of each age range are different, so of course the age range of the workforce will not affect the amount of remittances sent. The level of education has no effect because although educated people have more ability to reason, which makes it easier for them to think critically when making decisions and receive a wider variety of types of information, If it is not balanced with skills, creativity, and innovation, it will definitely not get maximum results. Similarly, the number of family members in this study had no effect because a number of workers sent remittances that were not sufficient to meet the needs of their families in their home country during the study. This is because some family members already have jobs, so the workforce does not have to provide for all the family's needs. There is also a personal need for manpower that must to be met.

While the income level variable has a positive effect on the level of remittances because it is driven by low income levels, workers tend to send a little income and vice versa; workers will give part of their salaries to help their family in line with their goal to migrate as well as improve their family's economic conditions. This is in accordance with the results of the data obtained, namely that the largest use of remittances is for daily needs (52%), followed by paying for home renovations, savings, debt, and finally investment. This can be interpreted to mean that remittances sent by workers to their families can help the welfare of their families in the village, so that they can increase development in their home areas because the welfare of the residents is getting better, which means that it can encourage economic growth in the area. Referring to the various results obtained, the authors suggest that although the level of education, age, and number of family members do not affect the workforce, they must pay attention to these factors

when migrating. Because the right age will make the maximum contribution to work, education balanced with skills will make the workforce get good jobs. Taking into account the number of family burdens that must be borne and how to prosper is the responsibility of the workers themselves.

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