Characteristics Migration in Indonesia 2019

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

ABSTRACT

Indonesia has problems in population density. The abundant population raises several cases that can affect changes in the population, one of which is migration. Migration is the movement of people from one area to another. This study aims to analyze the characteristics of the migrant population in Indonesia based on age, level of education completed, type of work, and marital status. The research method used is a qualitative descriptive approach. The reason for choosing a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze the description of the criteria data for the population who migrated with the help of tables to facilitate the observation of the relationship between these data. This study uses secondary data obtained from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency in 2019. The results show that migration carried out by residents in Indonesia has behavior and characteristics that are influenced by age, level of education completed, type of work, and marital status. The policy implications that can be applied are in the form of regulations and appeals intended for the community so that there is an increase in the welfare of the population.

Keywords: Age, Level of Education, Marital Status, Migration, Type of Work

JEL Classification: F20, O15, O10

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with the largest population at the fourth rank among other countries. The development of the population in Indonesia from year to year tends to increase. In 2019, the population in Indonesia was 267 million. This abundant population can be regarded as human resource capital for the State of Indonesia, to drive various sectors in this developing country, especially in the economic sector (SM Adioetomo & Pardede, 2018).

The total population of Indonesia can be influenced by three components in changes in the composition of the population. Migration is one of the three components, and two of them are cases of birth and death. Migration can increase and decrease the population in an area because there will be people entering and leaving the area.

Migration in Indonesia occurs in every existing province, both in-migration and out-migration. Migration is related to the life cycle of humans who want to reach their peak at a productive age, and the economic benefits to be achieved are responded to by migrating. Migration is usually driven by the transition from one stage of life to the next in terms of education, work, family and housing. The concentrated migration pattern is related to the concept of selectivity bias of the migrant population, meaning that not everyone migrates, only a part of the population has a desire to improve their welfare.

Migration carried out by a person primarily aims to improve or improve welfare conditions. Migrant residents will choose destination areas that have opportunities and hopes that can improve their quality of life. Improving the quality of life of the migrant population can be obtained through jobs that have high wages. So, to be able to enter the job opportunity, of course, one must have competitiveness. So as for the characteristics of a person doing migration, which can be seen based on age, education level, type of work, and marital status.

LITERATURE RIVIEW

Definition of Migration
Migration is a movement carried out by a person or group of people from one region to another within the context of a country or government or has crossed political and administrative boundaries, either permanently or temporarily. Economically, migration can be interpreted as the movement of people from areas with less growth rates to areas with higher growth rates. High economic growth will provide higher job opportunities for the workforce (International Organization for Migration, 2021).

The migration process occurs due to differences in conditions between the area left behind and the area that will become the destination for migration. Migrant residents tend to make these movements with the aim of getting a better quality of life. Todaro's migration model states that migration flows occur in response to differences in income between the origin and destination areas. The income in question is the expected income not the actual income (Todaro, 1998).

Based on the population census, it is stated that all provinces in Indonesia must have population migration, both in-migration and out-migration. There are two dimensions in the study of migration, namely the dimension of time and the dimension of place. For the time dimension there is no definite measure, the Central Statistics Agency uses a reference time of six months to settle in the area so that it can be considered as a resident. For the dimensions of place, it is divided into two, namely international migration, which is the movement of people from one country to another, and internal

migration, namely population movements that occur within a country, for example between provinces, cities, or other administrative units (S. Adioetomo & Samosir, 2013).

Migration Theory Migration
Theory According to Mantra Migration
theory stress threshold or place utility model explains why someone migrates, including needs and stress. Needs and stress have a mutually influencing relationship. Every individual has needs, namely economic, social, cultural, and psychological needs. The more needs that cannot be met, the greater the stress experienced. If the stress level has exceeded the limit, a person will move to another area that has value in meeting their needs (Mantra, 2007). So based on this theory, it shows that the migration process occurs when, first, a person experiences pressure or stress from economic, social, and psychological conditions in the area of origin. Second, there is a difference in the value of regional benefits from one area to another so that it encourages someone to migrate in order to obtain better fulfillment of needs.

Migration Theory According to Todaro Migration
theory put forward by Todaro states that migration develops because of income differences that occur in rural and urban areas. Migrant residents pay attention to available job opportunities and choose the one that can maximize the benefits they expect from migrating (Todaro, 1998). A person who decides to migrate needs to be seen based on his characteristics such as age, knowledge and skills, gender, capital ownership, and others. This needs to be considered because the level of income will be influenced by these characteristics. Todaro's migration model has four basic ideas, namely:
1. The migration process is stimulated by various rational economic considerations that are directly related to the benefits or benefits of migration itself (Guntoro, 2016).
2. The decision to migrate is more dependent on income differences between rural and urban areas. The size of the difference in income itself is determined by two main variables, namely the difference between actual wages in the city and in the village, and the possibility of getting a job in urban areas that offer the expected level of income.
3. The probability of finding a job in urban areas is inversely related to the unemployment rate in urban areas.
4. Migration continues even though the unemployment rate in urban areas is already quite high, especially in countries with a large number of workers.

Migration Theory According to Lee
According to Everett S. Lee, the volume of migration in an area develops according to the level of diversity of the areas in the region (Lee, 1966). In the area of origin and in the area of destination there are factors including the following:
1. Positive factor (+) is a factor that gives an advantage when living in that place (Sjaastad, 1962).
2. The negative factor (-) is a factor that gives a negative or detrimental value when living in that place so that someone feels the need to move to another place.
3. The neutral factor (0) is that which has no effect on an individual's desire to remain in his place of origin or move to another place.

In addition to the three factors above, there is an intermediate barrier factor. Intermediate barriers are things that have quite an influence on the size of the flow of population mobility. Intermediate barriers can be in the form of moving costs, topography of the origin and destination areas, and means of transportation. No less important factors that affect population mobility are individual factors, because individual factors can also

assess the positive or negative of an area and decide to move or stay in the place of origin.

Forms of Migration
Migration is the activity of moving people from one place to another. People who migrate are called migrants. There are several forms of displacement or mobilization, including the following:
1. Routine relocation, for example a person who returns and returns from work.
2. Non-permanent relocation, such as relocation for seasonal workers.
3. Moving places with the aim of settling and not returning to their original place.

As for non-permanent population movements, this type of movement is usually related to a person's job. In this case migration is divided into two groups. First, circular migration, namely migration that is carried out by someone by moving from place to place but not to settle down, and still has a connection with the place of origin. Second, commuter migration is people who leave their homes every day and go to other places to work but return in the afternoon (S. Adioetomo & Samosir, 2013).

Characteristics of Migrants
Demographic Characteristics Demographic
characteristics, namely characteristics that show elements of the age group and gender of migrants, according to Todaro, migrants generally consist of youth aged 15 to 24 years. And most of them are women and not married.

Characteristics of Education
Several research results show that there is a significant correlation between the level of education completed with the possibility or personal urge to migrate (propensity to migrate). Those with higher education are more likely to migrate. This condition is caused by the acquisition of job opportunities is largely determined by the level of education. According to Todaro, the higher the level of education, the more likely it is to get a job and the stronger the desire to migrate (Todaro, 1998).

Economic Characteristics
Over the last few years, the largest percentage of migrants have been those who are poor, landless, unskilled and have no opportunity to advance in their area of origin. Migrants from rural areas, both men and women with all socioeconomic status (the majority are from the poor) deliberately move permanently to seek a better life and escape the shackles of poverty in rural areas. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Todaro that a person will decide to migrate or not depending on the present value of the income that can be obtained from migration is positive or negative. Todaro assumes that economic factors are the dominant factors driving people to migrate. And other factors that cause people to migrate are age, education and marital status of migrants (Purnomo, 2009).

Factors Affecting Migration
Basically, there are two factors that influence a person to migrate, namely push factors and pull factors (S. Adioetomo & Samosir, 2013).
The driving factors can be:
1. The depletion of natural resources.
2. The narrowing of the work area at the place of origin.
3. There are political, religious or ethnic pressures and discrimination.
4. No longer compatible with the culture/adaptation of the area of origin.
5. The reasons for work or marriage that cause personal career development are not.
6. Natural disasters.

The pull factors that influence migration include:
1. There is hope that you will get a chance to improve your life.
2. There is an opportunity to get a better education.
3. Pleasant environmental conditions, such as climate, housing, schools, and other public facilities.

RESEARCH METHOD

Qualitative descriptive method is a research method that aims to describe and answer in more detail the problems studied by studying an incident. In qualitative research, the instrument and research results are in the form of words or statements that are in accordance with the actual situation. The object observed in this study is the characteristics of migration in Indonesia in 2019 consisting of age, level of education completed, employment status, and marital status. This study uses secondary data obtained from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency in 2019.

RESULTS

Indonesian Migration
Figure 1. Migration in Indonesia in 2019

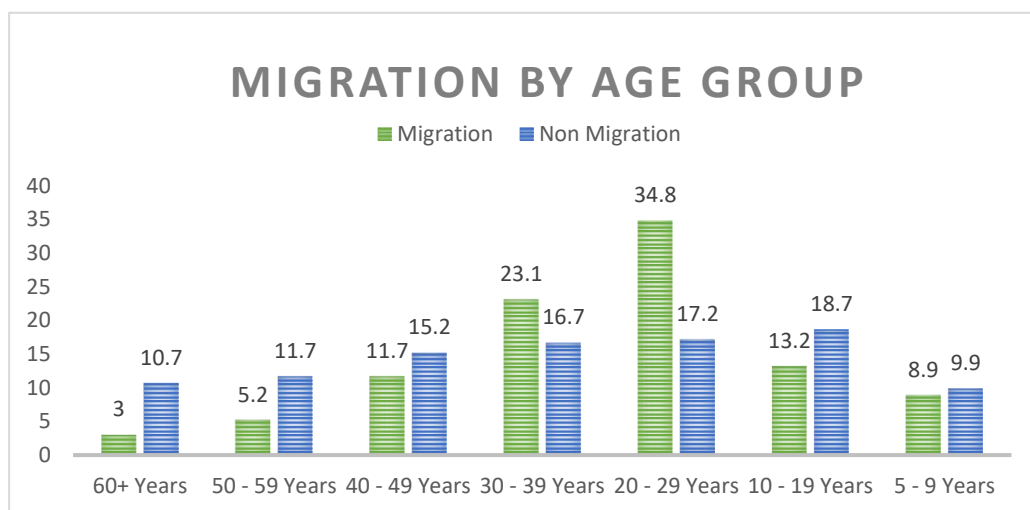Source: Indonesian Central Statistical Agency, 2019

Table 1. Migration in Indonesia in 2019

Migration Entry		Migration Out Of	
Regions	Percentage	Regions	Percentage
Kep. Riau	9,7 %	DKI Jakarta	7,8 %
D I Yogyakarta	7,4 %	Kepulauan Riau	5,6 %
Kalimantan Utara	5,3 %	Kalimantan Utara	4,7 %
Papua Barat	5,1 %	Kalimantan Timur	4,2 %
DKI Jakarta	4,8 %	Papua Barat	3,5 %

Source: Indonesian Central Statistical Agency, 2019
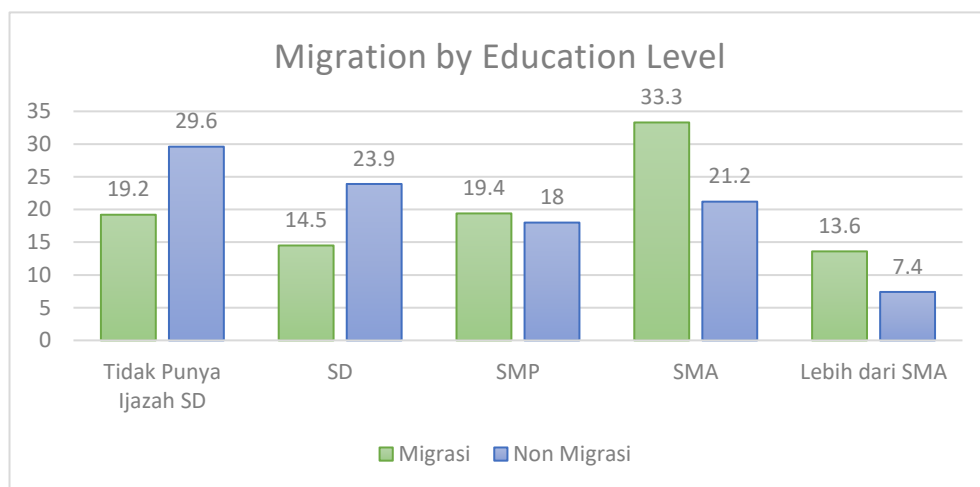
Migration by Age Group
Graph 1. Characteristics of Migration by Age

Source: Indonesian Central Statistical Agency, 2019
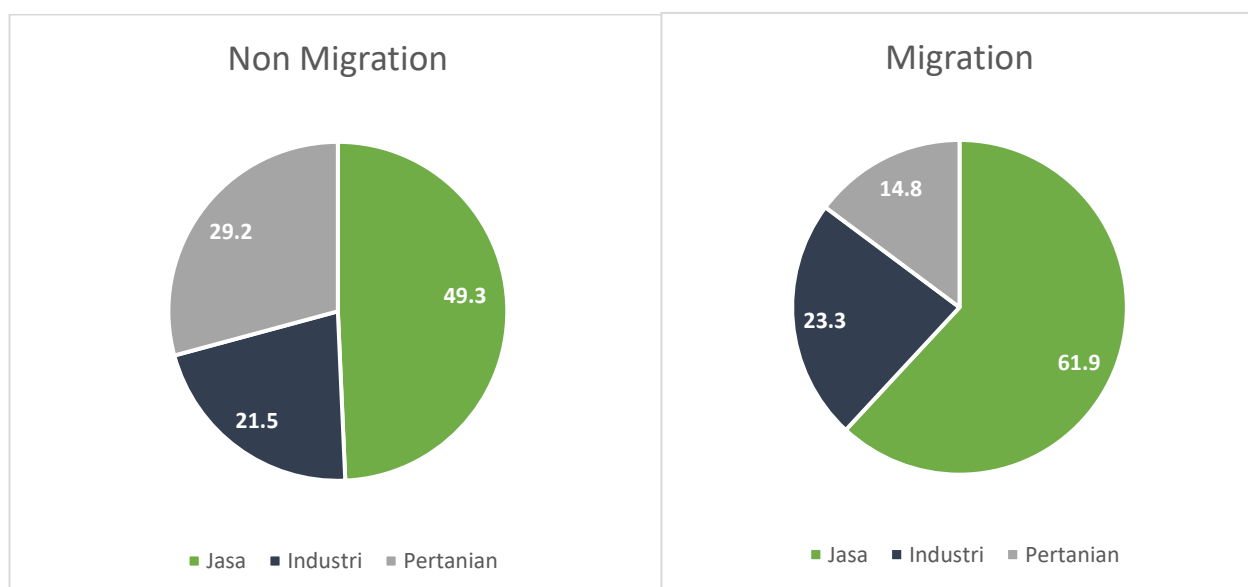
Migration by Education Level
Graph 2. Characteristics of Migration by Education Level

Source: Indonesian Central Statistical Agency, 2019
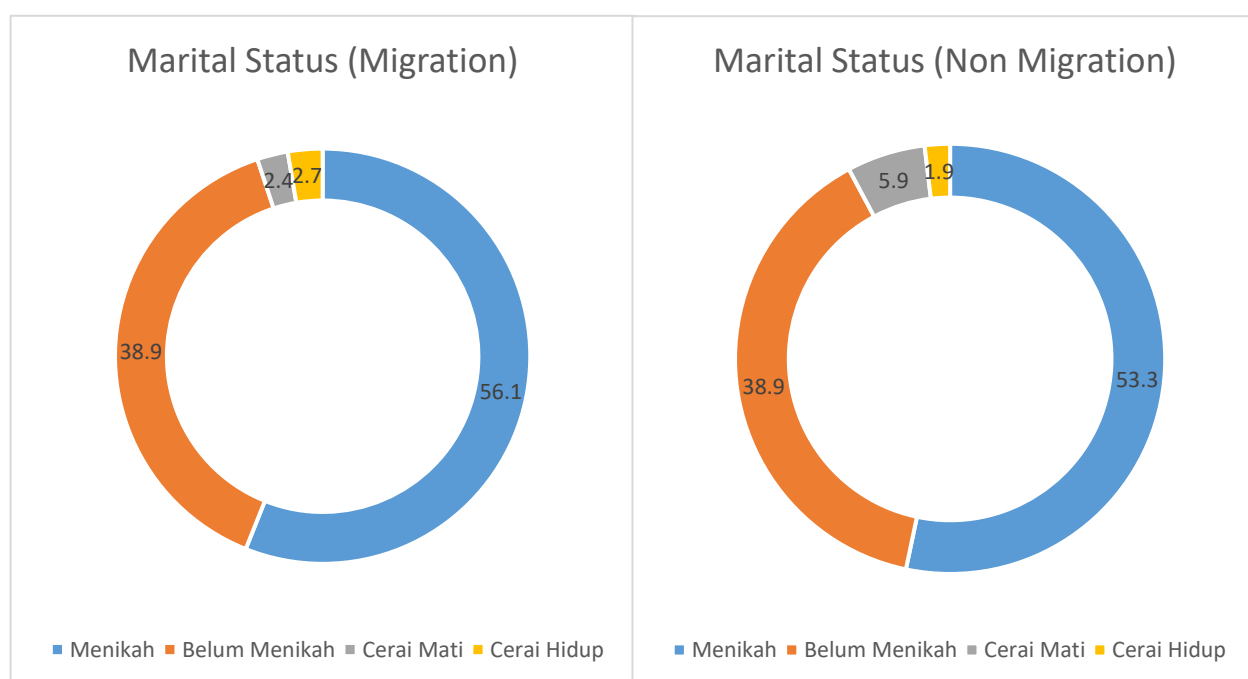
Migration by Type of Employment
Graph 3. Characteristics of Migration by Type of Employment

Source: Indonesian Central Statistical Agency, 2019

Migrasi by Marital Status
Graph 4. Characteristics of Migration by Marital Status

Migration is a phenomenon that affects the population, especially the number of residents in the area of origin of the migrant population and the area of destination of the migrant population. Migrants migrate with the intention of either settling or temporarily. Therefore, the migrant population is classified into two, namely migrants and non-migrants. Migrant residents are residents who change their place of residence by crossing administrative boundaries, while non-migrant residents are residents who do not change their place of residence in a certain period of time.

The total population of an area will experience changes in the total population due to the migration of people, namely both in-migration and out-migration. In-migration is a population where their current place of residence is different from their place of residence 5 years ago. Among several provinces in Indonesia, 5 provinces have the highest percentage of incoming migrants, including the Riau Islands (9.7 percent), DI Yogyakarta (7.4 percent), North Kalimantan (5.3 percent), West Papua (5.1 percent). percent), and DKI Jakarta (4.8 percent), from the data it means that there are several residents in the 5 regions who have residences outside the area (BPS, 2019).

Outbound migrants are residents who have lived in a province and currently reside outside the province, in other words, outbound migrants are migrants viewed from the region of origin of their migration. There are 5 provinces that have the highest percentage of outgoing migrants, including DKI Jakarta (7.8 percent), Riau Islands (5.6 percent), North Kalimantan (4.7 percent), East Kalimantan (4.2 percent), and Papua. West (3.5 percent). Based on these data, it shows that the Riau Islands, DKI Jakarta, North Kalimantan and West Papua are the provinces that have the highest intensity of in-migration and out-migration. This means that the area has the attraction and impetus for the population to migrate.

Age Characteristics Age
is one of the characteristics related to demographic conditions. At a certain age, the population will carry out several activities according to their abilities. One of the activities carried out by residents based on their age characteristics is migration. The majority of migration is carried out by people of productive age. This condition can be related to the pull factor of migration where the hope and opportunity to get a job and improve the quality of their welfare.

Based on the data in Graph 1, it shows that the population who migrate is dominated by people aged 20 -29 years (34.80 percent), then 30-39 years old (23.10 percent), 10-19 years old (13.20 percent), 40-49 years (11.70 percent), 5-9 years (8.90 percent), 50-59 years (5.20 percent), and the final position is the population group aged 60 years and over (3 percent). It can be concluded that the population who dominates to migrate is the population of productive age (14-65 years), even more than 50 percent of the population who migrates are residents of the productive group at a relatively young age, namely the age of 20-39 years. This age group belongs to the population that can be absorbed into employment (BPS, 2019).

There are differences in the pattern of population groups based on age between the migrant population and the non-migrant population. The migrant population in the 20-29 year age group has the most dominant number among other age groups, while the non-migrant population is dominated by the 10-19 year age group. This shows that the population that dominates the migration area is the productive age population. The productive age population is considered to have the resilience to overcome the challenges and conditions that will be experienced in this age cycle, such as obtaining higher education, entering the workforce, and changing marital status.

Characteristics of Education Level Education
is one of the activities that have an important role in a country or region. Education has a role to improve one's intelligence and skills. Education is a long-term investment as a form of improving the quality of human resources. Through education, a person will get a provision of knowledge that can be used to improve his welfare. The higher the level of education that a person completes, the more he will improve his quality, so that he has higher competitiveness compared to someone who has a lower level of education (Bemby et al., 2011).

Migration conditions seen based on the characteristics of the level of education completed show data that the population with a high school education level has the highest number (33.3 percent), then the population with a junior high school education level (19.4 percent) does not have an elementary school diploma (19.2 percent). percent), the elementary school level (14.5 percent), while the population with a diploma and bachelor's education level has the smallest number (13.6 percent). Based on these data, it shows that the population with the characteristics of the level of education that has been completed is 46.9 percent of the population who have completed a 12-year study period in accordance with the compulsory education policy implemented by the government in Law no. 20 of 2003.

Characteristics of Type of Work

One of the aspects that underlies a person to migrate is the economic aspect. The economic aspect can be measured through the work that a person does (Lawless & Mulder, 1995). Work can be a push and a pull for someone to migrate. If the area of origin does not provide adequate job opportunities and wages are not in line with expectations, it will be a motivating factor for someone to migrate. Meanwhile, if the destination area is able to provide decent jobs and a more promising wage level, it will be a pull factor for someone to migrate. Migrant population also contributes to working conditions if they have decent competitiveness (Bryan & Morten, 2015).

The results of the 2019 Susenas show that the migrant population aged 15 years and over who have worked during the past week is broken down according to the main occupations carried out (services, industry, and agriculture) dominated by residents who work in the service sector (61.9 percent), then the population working in the industrial sector (23.3 percent), and the lowest is the population working in the agricultural sector (14.8 percent) (BPS, 2020). In accordance with the condition of Indonesia's GDP which shows that Indonesia's total GDP comes from the service sector, it means that employment in Indonesia is currently dominated by the service and industrial sectors (The World Bank, 2021). So that people who migrate will be absorbed in the service sector and industry.

Characteristics of Marital Status

Residents decide to migrate not solely based on individual decisions, but also on the decisions of individual groups such as households. Therefore, marital status is important in making migration decisions. Based on Susenas data in 2019 it shows that migration is carried out by residents who are at best married with a percentage of 56.1, while the rest are residents who are not married (38.9 percent). divorced (2.7 percent), and the lowest is the population with divorced status (2.4 percent).

CONCLUSION

The population density in Indonesia gives rise to the phenomenon of migration. That is the activity of moving people from one place to another with the aim of settling permanently or temporarily. Migration carried out by individuals or groups of individuals will cause changes in the population of an area, due to in-migration and out-migration activities. People who migrate can be classified based on certain characteristics. These characteristics can be a factor for someone to migrate, and can also affect the conditions of migration in an area. Characteristics of the migrating population can be seen based on age, education level, type of work, and marital status.

Based on age characteristics, it shows that someone who migrates is dominated by the productive age population group, which is more than 50 percent of the population aged 20-39 years. At this age, the migrating population will be able to absorb and compete in

activities to be ready to work. Migratory population with the characteristics of the level of education completed shows that the population with an education level above high school has the highest percentage compared to other education levels. This can happen because someone who has a higher level of education will have a higher competitiveness compared to an uneducated population. Furthermore, the migration population with the characteristics of the type of work shows that the service sector absorbs the most migrants compared to other sectors, this is because the available job opportunities are also dominated by the service sector and the industrial sector. For the last category, namely marital status, it shows that a person migrates not only because of individual decisions but also decisions with individuals in the group, one of which is the household. So, if a family head decides to migrate, the family will also migrate.

Suggestions
Government
1. To support the condition of Indonesia, which has a high population density, the government needs to regulate population. The regulation can be in the form of efforts to improve the quality of the competitiveness of the population. The quality of the population's competitiveness can be improved through education, job training, and bringing in experts to develop knowledge.
2. If a high migrant population does not have proper competitiveness, it will adversely affect the destination area, for that the government also needs to provide adequate facilities for the population, such as education and health facilities to ensure good population conditions, in addition to road facilities to facilitate mobility. population that already has a decent level of competitiveness.

For Society
1. Migration is a person's goal to be able to improve conditions from the origin area to the destination area. In the destination area, of course, there is competition in order to be able to improve the quality of life. Therefore, every resident who migrates must have a decent quality of competitiveness taking into account the level of education, skills, and capital.
2. Migrant residents must be willing to maintain the facilities provided by the government. In addition, if the government has issued activities such as job training, the population must participate in the training, not only to earn money.

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