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THE INFLUENCE OF ECONOMIC AND NON-ECONOMIC REASONS ON MIGRATION DECISIONS TO DENPASAR CITY

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ABSTRACT
Many non-Denpasar City residents migrate to Denpasar City for economic reasons because its economic level is better than that of other areas. In addition, non-economic reasons such as social and cultural factors are attractions that support the needs of residents from the area of origin. This study using the Binary Logistic Regression method provides the conclusion: 1) Income, distance, age, marital status, number of family dependents and number of traditional activities simultaneously influence the decision to migrate to Denpasar City; 2) Income, distance and marital status partially have a positive influence on the decision to migrate to Denpasar City, while the number of family dependents has a negative influence on the decision to migrate to Denpasar City. Age and the number of traditional activities do not partially influence the decision to migrate to Denpasar City.
Keywords: Binary Logistic Regression, Denpasar City, Migration Decisions.

INTRODUCTION

Population problems are social problems that can arise at any time, including in Indonesia, which is a developing country. Indonesia is ranked fourth in the world in terms of population after China, India and the United States. This large population is influenced by the main population problem, namely the high population growth rate. One of them is due to the influence of population mobility between regions. An example is the increasing movement of the population from rural areas to cities, which has given rise to the problem of excessive urbanization and has affected population density in destination areas (Soebyakto & Saputra, 2015; Todaro & Smith, 2008). Population density needs to be better distributed, which causes population growth and uneven population distribution in Bali Province. As the capital of Bali Province, Denpasar City is the largest receiving area for incoming migrants in Bali Province, which has an impact on increasing population growth in Denpasar City, about 282.689 people, which affects population density (BPS, 2022). Residents who migrate are usually residents from districts around Denpasar City. The population usually has various migration decisions, some undertake permanent or only circular migration. This causes Denpasar City to become the city/district with the largest population of non-KK domiciles in Bali, about 156.310 people based on SP2020 results (BPS, 2023). As is known, residents whose domiciles do not match their KK means that non-

Denpasar City residents who are in Denpasar City to carry out their activities do not match their domicile in their KK, thus causing an unequal distribution of population in Bali Province. The reasons for the decision to migrate to Denpasar City start from various reasons, such as the main reason being economic reasons because the income is better than in other areas. Good income is due to the predominance of work in the formal sector, which influences residents with a low economic level in their area of origin to move to destination areas with a higher economic level than their area of origin. In line with research from Brueckner & Lall (2015), which states that most developing countries experience quite large mobility, especially countries in South Asia and Africa where there is a huge migration flow from rural areas where the economic level is often low to urban areas which have high economic level, the same as the population in Indonesia as a developing country.

Apart from economic reasons, there are also non-economic reasons, namely because Denpasar City has complete public services, adequate infrastructure, and access to transportation, as well as a strong commitment to preserving local culture and various educational and health facilities of good quality. This is the basis for encouraging residents from various districts in Bali to move to Denpasar City to get job opportunities and better access to services. This is supported by the results of studies by Selod and Shilpi (2021), Mantra (2015) and Tjiptoherijanto (1998) in Sanis Saraswati (2010). Therefore, population mobility arises from various regions in Bali Province to Denpasar City, resulting in population density. Based on this, there are various reasons for residents to decide to migrate to Denpasar City, such as economic reasons, namely better income from their area of origin and non-economic reasons, namely having complete public services, adequate infrastructure and access to transportation, committing to conservation local culture is still strong as well as a variety of educational and health facilities. Therefore, there is a need for a deeper explanation regarding the influence of economic and non-economic reasons that cause residents to migrate to Denpasar City.

METHOD

This research aims to find the influence of economic reasons, namely wage levels and non-economic reasons, namely distance, age, marital status, number of family dependents and number of traditional activities, on the decision to migrate to Denpasar City using the Binary Logistic Regression analysis technique assisted by the Eviews analysis tool 12. The research is located in Denpasar City because it is the largest receiving area for incoming migrants in Bali Province. The independent variables in the research include income (X1), distance (X2), age (X3), marital status (X4), number of family dependents (X5) and number of traditional activities (X6). The dependent variable used is migration decision (Y), where a value of 1 is given if you carry out permanent migration, and a value of 0 is given if you carry out circular migration. In determining the sample, the research used a purposive sampling method with a combination of accidental sampling, namely that the samples taken were taken based on considerations. The number of samples in this study was 156 people taken using the Slovin formula from a population of 156.310 people.

RESULTS

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6
Mean	0,301282	3818603,	33,12179	36,05128	0,602564	2,589744	3,596154
Median	0,000000	2900000,	29,50000	33,00000	1,000000	3,000000	3,500000
Maximum	1,000000	23000000	100,0000	64,00000	1,000000	7,000000	8,000000
Minimum	0,000000	1000000,	3,000000	18,00000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000
Std. Dev.	0,460293	3149852,	22,62153	12,97233	0,490944	1,284507	1,649159
Skewness	0,866223	3,487707	1,095089	0,305436	-0,419170	-0,502266	0,271302
Kurtosis	1,750342	17,61650	3,459635	1,721084	1,175704	3,552487	2,600169
Jarque-Bera	29,65958	1704,940	32,55294	13,05714	26,20067	8,543111	2,952849
Probability	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,001461	0,000002	0,013960	0,228453
Sum	47,00000	5,96E+08	5167,000	5624,000	94,00000	404,0000	561,0000
Sum Sq. Dev.	32,83974	1,54E+15	79318,69	26083,59	37,35897	255,7436	421,5577
Observations	156	156	156	156	156	156	156

Source: Data processing, 2024

Based on Table 1, it is found that the migration decision (Y) has a mean value of 0,301282, a maximum value of 1,000000, and a minimum value of 0,000000 with a standard deviation of 0,460293. Income (X1) has a mean value of 3.818.603,00, a maximum value of 23.000.000,00, and a minimum value of 1,000,000.00 with a standard deviation of 3.149.852,00. Distance (X2) has a mean value of 33,12179, a maximum value of 100,0000, a minimum value of 3,000000 with a standard deviation of 22,62153. Age (X3) has a mean value of 36,05128, a maximum value of 64,00000, and a minimum value of 18,00000 with a standard deviation of 12,97233. Marital status (X4) has a mean value of 0,602564, a maximum value of 1,000000, and a minimum value of 0,000000 with a standard deviation of 0,490944. The number of family dependents (X5) has a mean value of 2,589744, a maximum value of 7,000000, and a minimum value of 0,000000 with a standard deviation of 1,284507. The number of traditional activities (X6) has a mean value of 3,596154, a maximum value of 8,000000, and a minimum value of 0,000000 with a standard deviation of 1,649159.

Table 2. Goodness-of-Fit Test

H-L Statistic	8,1473	**Prob. Chi-Sq(8)**	**0,4192**
Andrews Statistic	24,2120	Prob. Chi-Sq(10)	0,0071

Source: Data processing, 2024

Based on Table 2, the test results state that the probability value of Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test Statistics is 0.4192 > α = 0.05. This means that the research model studied is appropriate, and the model is said to be feasible.

Table 3. Determination Coefficient (McFadden R-Squared) & Simultaneous Test (LR Statistic)

McFadden R-squared	**0,225237**	Mean dependent var	0,301282
S.D. dependent var	0,460293	S.E. of regression	0,401036
Akaike info criterion	1,037971	Sum squared resid	23,96359
Schwarz criterion	1,174823	Log likelihood	-73,96171
Hannan-Quinn criter.	1,093554	Deviance	147,9234
Restr. deviance	190,9274	Restr. log likelihood	-95,46368
LR statistic	43,00394	Avg. log likelihood	-0,474114
Prob(LR statistic)	**0,000000**		

Source: Data processing, 2024

Based on Table 3, the McFadden R-squared value is 0.225237, indicating that the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable is 22.5237%, and variables outside the model explain the rest. The LR statistical probability value of 0.000000 < α = 0.05 means that income (X1), distance (X2), age (X3), marital status (X4), number of family dependents (X5) and number of traditional activities (X6) have a simultaneous influence on the decision to migrate to Denpasar City.

Table 4. Binary Logistic Regression Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	-2,278921	0,847539	-2,688870	0,0072
Income (X1)	0,253132	0,090727	2,790057	0,0053
Distance (X2)	0,027575	0,008870	3,108775	0,0019
Age (X3)	0,014295	0,023062	0,619861	0,5353
Marital Status (X4)	1,572191	0,747706	2,102687	0,0355
Number of Family Dependents (X5)	-0,511751	0,239263	-2,138863	0,0324
Number of Traditional Activities (X6)	-0,228288	0,135193	-1,688601	0,0913

Source: Data processing, 2024

Based on Table 4, with the help of the Eviews 12 application, the regression estimation equation can be described as follows:

$\hat{Y}$ = -2,278921 + 0,253132X1 + 0,027575X2 + 0,014295X3 + 1,572191X4 - 0,511751X5 - 0,228288X6

S_b = (0,847539) (0,090727) (0,008870) (0,023062) (0,747706) (0,239263) (0,135193)

z-Statistic = (-2,688870) (2,790057) (3,108775) (0,619861) (2,102687) (-2,138863) (-1,688601)

Prob. = (0,0072) (0,0053) (0,0019) (0,5353) (0,0355) (0,0324) (0,0913)

Income (X1) has a probability value of 0,0053 < α = 0,05, meaning that income significantly affects migration decisions. Distance (X2) has a probability value of 0,0019 < α = 0,05, meaning that distance significantly affects migration decisions. Age (X3) has a probability value of 0,5353 > α = 0,05, meaning that age does not influence migration decisions. Marital status (X4) has a probability value of 0,0355 < α = 0,05, meaning that marital status significantly affects migration decisions. The number of family dependents

(X5) has a probability value of 0,0324 < α = 0,05, which means that the number of family dependents significantly affects migration decisions. The number of traditional activities (X6) has a probability value of 0,0913 > α = 0,05, which means that the number of traditional activities does not affect migration decisions.

DISCUSSION

Influence of Income (X1) on Migration Decisions (Y)

Income (X1) has a coefficient value of 0,253132 and a probability of 0,0053 < α = 0,05, which means that income has a positive and significant effect on migration decisions. This means that the higher the income, the more likely the population decides to migrate permanently. The results of this study are in line with the research results by Syahrain (2019), Husnah (2019), Sahputra, et al (2019), Treyandri & Yasa (2014), Agustina & Yasa (2013), and Ravenstein (1985) which show that income partial positive & significant effect on migration decisions. So, residents tend to migrate permanently because they have sufficient income to meet their living needs and grow their welfare by settling in Denpasar City to take advantage of the available public facilities. So that non-Denpasar City residents no longer need to carry out circular migration from their area of origin to Denpasar City.

Influence of Distance (X2) on Migration Decisions (Y)

Distance (X2) has a coefficient value of 0,027575 and a probability of 0,0019 < α = 0.05, meaning that distance positively and significantly affects migration decisions. This means that the higher the distance, the more likely the population's decides to migrate permanently. In line with research from Agustin, et al (2021), Aguswin & Akrom (2020), Khan, et al (2010) that distance will influence transportation costs so that residents tend to migrate permanently if the distance from their place of origin is far compared to residents having a distance from their place of origin, which is close to Denpasar City to save on transportation costs and the physical condition of the residents.

Influence of Age (X3) on Migration Decisions (Y)

Age (X3) has a coefficient value of 0.014295 and a probability of 0.05353 > α = 0.05, meaning that age does not influence migration decisions. This finding is in line with the results of studies from Sundari (2020) and Anggraini (2016) that state that age does not influence migration decisions made by residents. This is because the majority of respondents are still of productive age so that residents who migrate, whether permanent or circular migration, can still work optimally.

Influence of Marital Status (X4) on Migration Decisions (Y)

Marital Status (X4) has a coefficient value of 1.572191 and a probability of 0.0355 < α = 0.05, which means that marital status has a positive and significant effect on migration decisions. This means that married residents have a higher probability of deciding to undertake permanent migration than unmarried or other residents. In line with research from Husnah (2019), Sahputra, et al (2019), Anggraini (2016) and Agustina & Yasa (2013) marital status influences people's decisions to migrate permanently. This is because residents

do not want to leave their families, especially those who still have pretty young children, so residents tend to permanent migration to Denpasar City.

Influence of The Number of Family Dependents (X5) on Migration Decisions (Y)

The number of Family Dependents (X5) has a coefficient value of -0.511751 and a probability of $0.0321 < \alpha = 0.05$, which means that the number of family dependents has a negative and significant effect on migration decisions. This means that residents with many family responsibilities other than the nuclear family, such as grandparents or fathers and mothers still in their area of origin, tend to carry out circular migration than residents who only support a few family members. In line with research from Astuti (2023), Rozi, et al (2019) and Agustina & Yasa (2013) that increasing population will influence people in deciding on permanent or circular migration decisions. This is because residents with many dependents will tend to carry out circular migration to save on living costs in the destination area so that their money can be set aside for living expenses for other family members.

Influence of The Number of Traditional Activities (X6) on Migration Decisions (Y)

The number of traditional activities (X6) has a coefficient value of 0.228288 and a probability of $0.00913 > \alpha = 0.05$, which means that the number of traditional activities does not influence migration decisions. This means that traditional activities will not influence permanent or circular migration decisions. This is because residents still should carry out their traditional activities in their area of origin, such as prayers and traditional meetings, so the community must carry out traditional activities regulated by traditional regulations. If they do not comply, non-Denpasar City residents will be subject to sanctions that will harm them.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings obtained, the following conclusions can be drawn: 1) Income, distance, age, marital status, number of family dependents and number of traditional activities simultaneously influence the decision to migrate to Denpasar City; 2) Income, distance and marital status have a partial positive influence on the decision to migrate to Denpasar City, while the number of family dependents has a negative influence on the decision to migrate to Denpasar City. Age and the number of traditional activities do not partially influence the decision to migrate to Denpasar City. This finding can provide information that non-Denpasar City residents decided to migrate permanently to Denpasar City for the main economic reasons, namely that Denpasar City has a good income due to work being more dominant in the formal sector, thus helping the economic level of the residents who migrate. Apart from that, the decision to migrate permanently is also influenced by non-economic reasons, namely having complete public services, adequate infrastructure and access to transportation, committing to the conservation of local culture is still strong, as well as a variety of educational and health facilities. Therefore, the government needs to support facilities that influence the economic level in the region of origin so that economic equality and population equality can be achieved well.

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