

# Identification Of Push Factor, Pull Factor, And Negative Information Concerning To Migration Decision. (Evidence From West Nusa Tenggara).

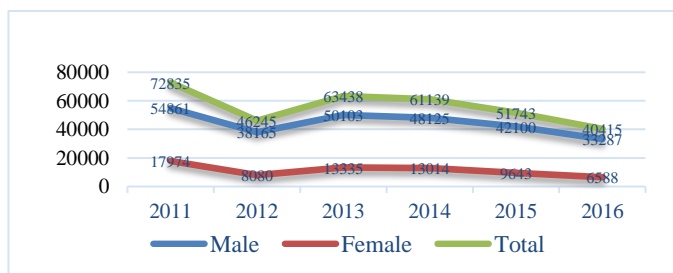
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**Abstract:** This Papers aims to determine the decision to migrate of the population of West Nusa Tenggara Province were influenced by push factors (income, number of hours worked, study period, number of families), pull factors (wages in the destination area), and negative information. This study uses data from 100 samples of labour (ages between 18-50 years) with sample areas namely the regency of West Lombok, Central Lombok, East Lombok, and Sumbawa Besar. This study uses logistic binary analysis methods. The results of binary logistic analysis showed that the variables with significant levels were income with a probability of 0.045, working hours of 0.026, and wages in the destination with a probability value of 0.0001, while the variables of study period, number of families, and negative information had no significant effect on decisions to migrate. We Found that the decision to migrate the West Nusa Tenggara society was based on economic factors, so that non-economic (social) factor become the last consideration of society concerning the decision to migrate.

**Keywords:** Decision to Migrate, Push and Pull Factor, Negative Information, Logistic Binary Model.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is a general option practiced by society of all countries, as well as Indonesian society. The basic motives of individuals or groups for migration usually for the economic factors which problem of unemployment and poverty. The reason of that encourage people who are not able to work, and find work abroad by looking for new job and higher income. Resolving the domestic employment crisis as an efforts to reduce unemployment rates, the government made a policy to open up wider employment opportunities abroad for Indonesian workers, many of developing or developed countries have more advanced economies but the labours supply were less than the demand, and to resolve the problem, the foreign country needs workers from abroad. West Nusa Tenggara Province had a population with a total labor force in 2016 of 2.3 million people, with an open unemployment rate of 3.2%, a population not working ( full ) 40% or less than 35 hours a week, and 19% working part time, in this case family income is still below average, so the large number of workers from West Nusa Tenggara (WNT) who go abroad seek other alternatives in terms of job to resolve economic problems. Indonesian workers, in particular of the province of WNT, are an interesting phenomenon and need an in-depth study, where several districts have the largest contribution in sending migrant workers, namely East Lombok, Central Lombok, West Lombok and Sumbawa districts. The case of Indonesian Migrant condition was continue to indicate a declining graph each year, where the migrant workers from WNT were dominated by male (figure 1.2).



Picture 1. Number of Workers Abroad (WNT)

Less of Job opportunities of the country and the opportunity to earn more income (abroad) was a strong motivation to continue a migrate. The government was attempted to improve working conditions, by applying standard working conditions (for migrant) and wages in several sectors. The migrant main destination countries include Malaysia, Saudi Arabian, Singapore, Brunai, Hongkong and UEA. The Migrant had many challenges related to decent work, include the issue of timely wage payments, sickly, physical violence, emotional violence from their employers/boss, detention (administration), etc, especially for informal sector workers. Migrant phenomenon for the government had its own benefits and also problems as well, the existence of migrant will certainly generate foreign exchange for the country, but not a few of the cases concerning the migrant workers, whether it is a mismatch of agreements from the shipping department, illegal documents, deportation policies, violence, even exploitation and not getting paid. Several problems was reported by Indonesian workers to the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers or BNP2TKI in 2016, with a total of 4,756 reported problems, meanwhile WNT province with 483 reports of considerable numbers considering this value was more than 10% of the total migrant reports in 2016. Job opportunities of abroad was an advantage for the society or government as a effort to reduce unemployment rates, socio-economic conditions, that were in the area of origin do not allow to make suffice for residence, the reason of that made individual/society have to migrate in other areas looking for those needs. But one of the things that can be concluded that the decision to migrate was a complex process, it is not depending only from one theory, but also from several factors, as well as pushing factors, pulling and even the rationality of the individual workers. Lee (1995), every area there were many factors that influence individual to settle in a place or attract individual to move somewhere. Several factors have the same effect on individual, while there were factors that have different effects on a individual. Differences in attitudes between each migrant and prospective migrant was caused by positive and negative factors, both in place of origin or destination. The Impact was depends on the individual circumstances, such as influenced by education, experience, needs and personal traits. The Information will also influence individual decisions to migrate, according to

Mobugunje in Mantra (2000), the positive information were results a stronger desire to carry out migration, influence social institutions that regulate the flow of society more loosely with the direction of movement people movement to abroad, while negative information migrants will consider the risks and constraints that will be obtained when migrating. Negative information in the form of information about problems, obstacles and difficulties of migration experienced by workers (Figure 1.3).



**Figure 2.** Push and Pull Theory (Mantra, 2000)

Labour decisions from West Nusa Tenggara can be used with negative information flowing, the number of Indonesian labour migrants continues to decline and the population increases every year, administrative barriers and cases that afflict Indonesian labour migrants. In the theory of migration from E.G Revenstein, one of the laws of migration Revenstein (1885), states that negative information from destination areas reduces the intention of the labour (potential migrants) to migrate (Mantra, 2000). Previous findings suggest that migration was based on economic or social aspects such as income, regional economy, as well as several factors originating from migrant origin areas, such as migrant status (number of family dependents, education status, employment, etc.). However, it is not explained the consideration of working abroad due to the country of interest (pull factor) and the negative information passed by prospective migrants. In addition, it is important to know the three indicators (push, pull and negative information), which have a greater role for WNT migrants as a basis for seeing motives and behavior at deciding to work abroad.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. The Neo-Classical Theory

The first scholarly contribution to migration consisted of two articles by the nineteenth century geographer Ravenstein (1889), in which he formulated his "laws of migration". He saw migration as an inseparable part of development, and he asserted that the major causes of migration were economic. Migration patterns were further assumed to be influenced by factors such as distance and population densities (Skeldon, 1997). This perspective, in which people are expected to move from low income to high income areas, and from densely to sparsely populated areas, that is, the general notion that migration movements tend towards a certain spatial-economic equilibrium, has remained alive in the work of many demographers, geographers, and economists ever since (Castles & Miller 2003:22), and, as we will see, is also the underlying assumption of push-pull theories. Although the issue of migration has not attracted substantial attention within mainstream economic theory itself economic explanations

have nonetheless dominated popular and scholarly thinking on migration. At the macro-level, neo-classical economic theory explains migration by geographical differences in the supply and demand for labour. Neo-classical migration theory sees rural-urban migration as an constituent part of the whole development process, by which surplus labour in the rural sector supplies the workforce for the urban industrial economy (Lewis, 1954). By postulating that it "is a well-known fact of economic history that material progress usually has been associated with the gradual but continuous transfer of economic agents from rural based traditional agriculture to urban oriented modern industry" (Todaro, 1969), neo-classical migration theory is firmly entrenched in "developmentalist" modernization theory based on teleological views interpreting seeing development as a linear, universal process consisting of successive stages (Rostow, 1960). Harris and Todaro (1970) elaborated the basic two-sector model of rural-to-urban labour migration. This influential "Harris-Todaro model" has remained the basis of neo-classical migration theory since then. The original model was developed in order to explain the apparently contradictory phenomenon of continuing rural-to-urban migration in developing countries despite rising unemployment in cities. The model was born out of discontent with vague and "amorphous explanations such as the "bright lights" of the city acting as a magnet to lure peasants into urban areas". Harris and Todaro argued that, in order to understand this phenomenon, it is necessary to modify and extend the simple wage differential approach by looking "not only at prevailing income differentials as such but rather at the rural-urban "expected" income differential, i.e., the income differential adjusted for the probability of finding an urban job". Neo-classical migration theory can be positioned within the functionalist paradigm of social theory, as the central argument of factor price equalization assumes that economic forces tend towards an equilibrium and also because it largely ignores the existence of market imperfections and other structural constraints on development. This is hardly realistic, particularly in the context of many developing countries. Place utility and other micro-theories assume that migrants have perfect knowledge of the costs and benefits of migration (McDowell & de Haan 1997:9) and that people move across isotropic spaces. In the most developing countries, factor markets (capital, insurance) are typically far from perfect, making access to financial services and capital difficult or even impossible for marginalized groups. This makes actual migration patterns difficult to explain within a neo-classical framework that mainly focuses on expected income. Migration does not take place in a social, cultural, political, and institutional void. Neo-classical migration theory is also not able to deal with constraining factors such as government restrictions on migration.

### 2. Historical-structural theory and asymmetric growth

As in most fields of social science, historical-structuralism has dominated migration research in the 1970s and most of the 1980s. Historical structuralists have not developed a migration theory as such, but perceive migration as a natural outgrowth of disruptions and dislocations that are intrinsic to the process of capitalist accumulation. They interpret migration as one of the many manifestations of capitalist penetration and the increasingly unequal terms of trade between developed and underdeveloped countries (Massey, 1998). Andre Gunder Frank (1969) was the frontrunner of the "dependency" theory,

which hypothesized that global capitalism (and migration as one of its manifestations) contributed to the “development of underdevelopment” (Baran, 1973). The dependency school views migration not just as detrimental to the economies of underdeveloped countries but also as one of the very causes of underdevelopment, rather than as a path towards development. According to this view, migration ruins stable peasant societies, undermines their economies and uproots their populations. Historical structuralists have criticized neo-classical migration theory, stating that individuals do not have a free choice, because they are fundamentally constrained by structural forces. Rather than a matter of free choice, people are forced to move because traditional economic structures have been undermined as a result of their incorporation into the global political-economic system. Through these processes, rural populations become increasingly deprived of their traditional livelihoods, and these uprooted populations become part of the urban proletariat to the benefit of those core areas that rely on cheap (immigrant) labour. There is increasing consensus that capitalism as such cannot be blamed for the problems of underdevelopment, but that the specific developmental effects of incorporation of a region or country into the global capitalist system seems to depend much more on the conditions under which this takes place, that is, how the incorporation is embedded into wider institutional structures as well as the internal socio-political cohesion and economic strength of countries and regions. Thus, depending on these circumstances, the incorporation into global capitalism can have both positive and negative effects in different areas of development and on different groups of people within society. In the same vein, (labour) migration cannot automatically be interpreted as a desperate flight from misery, not only because it is seldom the poorest who migrate, but also because we can at least not logically rule out the possibility that migration facilitates development through reverse flows of capital (remittances), knowledge, ideas, attitudes, and people (return migration), (Hein Dee Hass, 2007).

### 3. Push and Pull Theory

Both neo-classical and historical-structural theories of migration generally fail to explain why some people in a certain country or region migrate and others do not (Massey, 1993; Reniers, 1999), and why people tend to migrate between particular places in a spatially clustered, concentrated, typically non-random fashion. It can therefore be useful to look at some of the spatial models developed by mainly geographers and demographers. Lee (1966) revised Ravenstein's 19th century laws on migration and proposed a new analytical framework for migration. In his view, the decision to migrate is determined by the following factors: factors associated with the area of origin; factors associated with the area of destination; so-called intervening obstacles (such as distance, physical barriers, immigration laws, and so on); and personal factors. Lee (1966) argued that migration tends to take place within well-defined “streams”, from specific places at the origin to specific places at the destination, not only because opportunities tend to be highly localized but also because the flow of knowledge back from destination facilitates the passage for later migrants. Lee also stated that migration is selective with respect to the individual characteristics of migrants because people respond differently to “plus” and “minus” factors at origins and destinations and

have different abilities to cope with the intervening variables (Reniers, 1999). Therefore, migrants are rarely representative of their community of origin. This is consistent with the neo-classical perspective which explains migration selectivity by individual differences in human capital endowments and the discriminating aspects of costs and risks associated with migration. Although Lee did not apparently invent or employ the term himself, his analytical framework is commonly referred to as the “push-pull” model (Passaris, 1989). The push-pull model is basically an individual choice and equilibrium model, and is, therefore, largely analogous to neo-classical micro models. The push-pull model has gained enormous popularity in the migration literature and has become the dominant migration model in secondary and university. Most researchers who have applied the push-pull framework have assumed that various environmental, demographic, and economic factors determine migration decisions. Two main forces are typically distinguished to create the pushes and pulls: (1) rural population growth causing a Malthusian pressure on natural and agricultural resources, and pushing people out of marginal rural areas, and (2) economic conditions (higher wages) luring people into cities and industrialized countries. At first sight, the push-pull model seems attractive, as it is apparently able to incorporate all the factors that play a role in migration decision-making. Because of its apparent ability to integrate other theoretical insights, it has been frequently suggested that a general view of labour migration could best be achieved using a push-pull framework (Bauer & Zimmermann, 1998).

### 4. New economics of labour migration (NELM)

In the 1980s and 1990s, the so-called new economics of labour migration (NELM) emerged as a critical response to, and improvement of, neo-classical migration theory (Massey, 1993). The new economics of labour migration theory rejects neo-classical models, which were evaluated as too individualistic and rigid to deal with the complex and diverse realities of the migration and development interactions. This new approach has gradually turned out to be a viable alternative to not only neo-classical but also to structuralist approaches, gaining increasing acceptance throughout the 1990s. It was particularly Stark (1991) who revitalized thinking on migration in and from the developing world by placing the behaviour of individual migrants in a wider societal context and by considering not the individual, but the family or the household as the most appropriate decision-making unit. This new approach allows for integrating factors other than individual income maximization as influencing migration decision-making. The new economics of labour migration models migration as risk-sharing behavior of families or households. Better than individuals, households seem able to diversify their resources, such as labour, in order to minimize income risks (Stark 1991). The fundamental assumption is that people, households and families act not only to maximize income but also to minimize and spread risks. Internal and international migration is perceived as a household response to income risk, as migrant remittances provide income insurance for households of origin. This risk-spreading motive can even explain the occurrence of migration in the absence of (expected) wage differentials. The basic idea is that for the household as a whole it may be a Pareto-superior strategy to have members migrate elsewhere, either as a means of risk

sharing or as an investment in access to higher earnings streams.

### 3. METHOD

The type of research used in this study is descriptive method with a quantitative approach. Descriptive research is one of the most widely used methods in research to explain a phenomenon (Sugiono, 2011) which types of data used in this study are of two kinds. First, the primary data is the result of a survey of information collected from respondents, namely Indonesian workers (migrant) from West Nusa Tenggara province who will or had migrated abroad in 2018 using a questionnaire. Secondary data, which is indirectly obtained data that can provide explanations and supporting information, obtained from agencies/institutes related to the literature relating to this study where the collected data will be processed according to the needs of further analysis. Determine the population to be sampled in this study, the sampling has based on a predetermined sample number of 100 samples (Djarwanto and Pangestu, 1996). West Nusa Tenggara Province consists of 10 regencies and this research taking samples on the largest numbers of migrants were in the four main regencies namely West Lombok, Central Lombok, East Lombok and West Sumbawa and the number of samples taken in this study were 100 samples (labour age between 18-50 years), while sampling was done randomly with the number of respondents in each regencies.

#### A) Variabel

##### Dependent Variable

The dependent variable in this study was the Decision to Migrate of workers from West Nusa Tenggara. The decision to migrate where the variables are measured by dummy variables expressed as probabilities, namely:

Probability = 1 : decide to migrate/abroad

Probability = 0 : not decide to migrate/abroad

The Dependent value was in categories 0 and 1, the explanation of the equation that connects the independent variables and the dependent variable cannot be done linearly as done in general regression. Then we use logistic regression and it was needed to calculate the probability of the tendency samples value 0 to 1.

#### Independent Variabel

##### Push Factor

The push factor is the process by which labor migrates to another country caused of factors in the area of origin, with the components are the income of the individual, number of hours worked, study period, and number of family :

- Income, consideration of individual when migrating depend on the conditions of wages received, given a code  $0 > \text{Rp.} 1,500,000$ , - and  $1 \leq \text{Rp.} 1,500,000$
- Study period, based on the length of study of individual who will work abroad, with a code of  $0 < 9$  years and  $1 \geq 9$  years
- Number of hours worked; defined as the total number of working hours of individual in a day, coded  $0 \geq 7$  hours a day and  $1 < 7$  hours a day

- Number of family; the number of families in one household include the parent, coded  $0 < 4$  number of families and  $1 \geq 4$  number of families.

##### Pull Factor

Pull factor is the labor migrates to a another country due to an interest in the destination, the component referred is destination wages, or job opportunities.

- Wages of destination; defined as the consideration of respondents migrating for reasons of wages related to the profession has be taken, given a code;  $0 \leq \text{Rp.} 6,000,000$ , - and  $1 > \text{Rp.} 6,000,000$ .

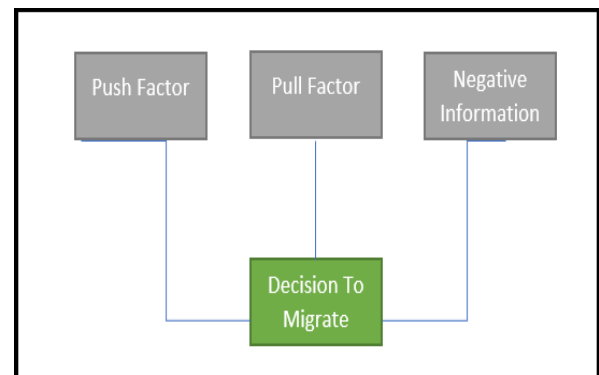
##### Negative Information

This factor explains where the WNT labour when they want to work in an area consider negative information, some components that are considered by migrant about negative information, the information to be intended is the information that reaches migrant workers based on probelm/reports (BNP2TKI) on experiences of difficulties faced by previously migrant such as cases of violence, unpaid wages, illness, problems with documents, layoffs, etc. then given a code:  $0 =$  negative information does not affect the decision to migrate, and  $1 =$  influences the decision to migrate for WNT labour.

#### B) Mind Map

Decision to work abroad or migrate is influenced by several factors, first the pull factors are caused by factors in the area of origin depend on (Income, Study Period, Number of hours Worked and Number of Families), push factors are caused by factors in the destination area depend on ( Country of Destenation : Wage ), and then negative information related to the problems that will be faced by the migrant. In summary, the framework analysis model of the factors that influence a person to migrate is explained as follows.

Figure 3. Mind Mip



#### C) Model and Analyze

This model used because the dependent variable (decision) was the probability of mutually exclusive choices, the variables used to explain voting rights (decisions) are called qualitative variables (Gujarati, 2012). This was caused the Ordinary least Square (OLS) technique cannot be used, the disturbing factors in the probability model do not have constant variance. The basic formulation is completely notified in mathematical equations namely:

$$Y = F(\text{Income, Educ, Work, Fam, CODw, Nif})$$

<b>Y</b>	= Decision To Migrate (Y/N)
<b>Income</b>	= Wage Of Area Origin
<b>Education</b>	= Study Period
<b>WorkStat</b>	= Number Of Hours Worked
<b>Family</b>	= Number Of family
<b>CODw</b>	= Wage Of Destination
<b>Nif</b>	= Negative Information.

Binary logistic is a model where the dependent variable as logarithm of probability of a situation or attribute that will apply with the terms or conditions depend on independent variables. Logit are based on the assumptions about the function of the random variable under study in the form of a logistic distribution (Maryus, 2015). In this situation, it is possible to use the maximum-likelihood (ML) method to estimate parameters, the software used in this study is Eviews. Then the logit model of this research can be written:

$$L_i = \ln \left( \frac{P_i}{1-P_i} \right) = Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Income} + \beta_2 \text{Educ} + \beta_3 \text{WorkSt} + \beta_4 \text{Family} + \beta_5 \text{CODW} + \beta_6 \text{Nif} + u_i$$

$$L_i = Y_i = \text{Log Probability Decision To Migrate}$$

$\beta_0$  = Constants  
 $\beta_1$ -  $\beta_9$  = Coefficient

The dependent variable of the logit model is 1 or 0, if the probability of the results of the edits is more than 0.5, it will be clarified as a value of 1, if the value was less than 0.5 clarified as a 0, independent variables will be explained more clearly due to the scope of factors goal problem. Estimation of the calculation of this research data using software eviews which will be used as an interpretation of the results in describing the functions of the logit binary model on the decision making of respondents who either migrated or did not migrate from the push/push, and negative information used in this study.

#### 4. RESULT

We use statistical analysis using logistical models on sample, and estimate variabel as such income, length of work, study period, number of families, wage in the destination area, and negative information as independent variables, the model used for analysis needs by placing the decision to migrate/work abroad as the dependent variable (yes/no), the significance test between the independent variables to the dependent variable is used significance level  $\alpha = 5\%$ . To explain the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable parameter estimates from the logistical model we used, the results of statistical analysis can be seen in table 1 below:

**Table 1. Estimation Result (Eviews 9)**

Variable	Coefficient	Probability
Constants	-4,139	0.0037 *
Income	2,416	0.0454 *
WorkState	1,109	0.0269 *
Education	0,449	3,848
Family	-1,568	0,566
Codw	4,799	0,0001 *
Negatife Information	-1,376	0,751

\*at significant level

Equal :

$$L_i = - 4.139 + 2.416\text{Income} + 1.109\text{WorkSt} + 0.449\text{Educ} - 1.568\text{Family} + 4.799\text{Codw} - 1.376 \text{Nif} + u_i$$

Table 4.5 show us that there are a number of independent variables that are significant at the significant level in probability less than  $\alpha = 5\%$  (0.05), was income, workstat and destination wages (Codw), while study period (Education), the number of families (Family) and negative information (Nif), does not have a significant effect on the decision to migrate/work abroad for WNT residents.

#### Income (Area Origin)

The results of estimation variables with a logistic model show that these variables have a probability value of  $0.0454 < 0.05$  ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), which means that partially this variable shows a positive effect, this indicates that the variable has a influence and significant effect to the decision to migrate/work abroad for WNT residents. The coefficient of income had a positive result. The implication of the value 2.416 means that the less level of income, the tendency of these individual will choose to migrate. Residents generally have lower income so that these needs are still not fulfilled influence the labour migrant.

#### WorkState (Number Of Hours Worked)

The results of estimation variables with logistic models show that these variables have a probability value of  $0.027 < 0.05$  ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), which means that partially this variable shows a positive effect, this indicates that variables has a influence and significant effect to the decision to migrate/work abroad for WNT residents. The coefficient of workstate had a positive result. The implication of a value 1.109 means that the less hours of the individual worked ( $> 7$  hours), the tendency of these individual will choose to migrate. They work only 5 hours a day or 35 hours per week at average, majority of them as a farmer or labourer.

#### Education ( Study Period)

The results of estimation variables with a logistic model show that these variables have a probability value of  $3.848 > 0.05$  ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), which means that partially this variable shows a negatife effect, this indicates that the variable has not effect and significant to the decision to migrate/work abroad for WNT residents. The coefficient of the study period a positive result. The implication of a value of 1.109 means that the higher level of education (study period) of a individual more than 9 years, then the tendency of these will choose not to migrate. Study period does not have a significant effect ( probability = 0.554) on the decision to migrate caused WNT residents is generally elementary school / not attending school or less than 9 years, high education should increase interest in working abroad/migrate, but different behavior in WNT province education is not priority in decision making.

#### Family (Number Of Families)

The results of estimation variables with a logistic model show that these variables have a probability value of  $0.566 > 0.05$  ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), which means that partially this variable shows a negatife effect, this indicates that the variable has not effect and significant to the decision to migrate/work abroad for WNT residents. Coefficient the number of families has a negative result. The implication of the value -1.567978 means that the

size for number of families does not have an influence on the individual's decision to migrate. We based on interviews with individual, before the status of marriage, life from the beginning was still underlined by the poverty, with expectation migration was to be the first choice to get better income for capital, savings, making a home and family needs, economic conditions before and after marriage are relatively same.

### **Codw ( Country Of Destinantion : Wages)**

The results of estimation variables with logistic models show that these variables have a probability value of  $0.0001 < 0.05$  ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), which means that partially this variable shows a positive effect, this indicates that variables has a influence and significant effect to the decision to migrate/work abroad for WNT residents. The coefficient of wages of destination area (Codw) has a positive result. The implication of the value of 4.799 meaning that the higher the level of wages in the destination, the tendency of individuals will choose to migrate.

### **Negative Information**

The results of estimation variables with a logistic model show that these variables have a probability value of  $0.751 > 0.05$  ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), which means that partially this variable shows a negative effect, this indicates that the variable has not effect and significant to the decision to migrate/work abroad for WNT residents. Coefficient of the NIF has a negative result. The implication of the value of -1.375 means that measurement of the negative information has no influence on the respondents' decision to migrate. Negative information (Nif) is not significant caused actually individual decide to migrate depend on economic factors, negative information (NIF) factors become the last consideration/not considered for them, the current condition was priority to change they're life.

### **Theory Related**

Mantra (2000), explaining the main motive for migrating people is the economy both internal/international migration, the motive is developed because of inequality between regions/countries. The condition of that is most felt to be a rational consideration, where individuals conduct mobility outside the region is the hope of obtaining employment and obtaining higher income than those obtained in the area of origin. Economic conditions in the area of origin that does not allow to fulfill individual needs, it caused individual want to go to another country which he can fulfill his needs. Individual has different needs, then the assessment of area origin each individual is certainly different to, so the decision-making process to move (migration) from each individual was completely different (Mantra, 2000). Similarly, in the Todaro migration model (1998) states that economic factors are the main factor causing people to migrate outside the region, who do not have sufficient income in the area of origin because they lack the expertise to try to find opportunities to work out areas that have higher income potential than work in the area of origin.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

The study using 100 samples, 80 respondents answered that they wished to work abroad to change their life, while 20 people still did not decide to migrate. Then the results of data analysis obtained from these studies, conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Push Factor as an indicator to determine the decision to migrate with variables; INCOME, WORKSTATE, EDUCATION, FAMILY,. The estimation results of the logistic binary model that the income (area origin) and workstate (number of hours worked) have a significant effect on the decision to migrate, while the variable of education (study period) and family (number of families) does not have a significant effect on the decision to migrate. It can be indicated that INCOME in (area of origin) and WORKSTATE (number of hours worked) have a greater influence on the decision to migrate compared to variable EDUCATION and FAMILY does not have influence on the migration decision.
2. Pull Factor as an indicator to determine the decision to migrate with variable: the wage in the destination area (CODW). The estimation results of the logistic binary model (CODW) has a significant effect on the decision to migrate. It can be indicated that wages in the destination area (CODW) have a influence on the decision to migrate/work abroad and it is one of the main considerations for the residents of West Nusa Tenggara to migrate.
3. Implications of negative information (Nif) as a variable determine the decision to migrate for WNT residents. The estimation results of the logistic binary model that the negative information variable (Nif) does not significantly influence for the decision to migrate. Negative information has a small effect /has no implications for the decision to work abroad and it is the last consideration for the residents of West Nusa Tenggara to migrate.
4. The basic motives/behaviors in migrating of the province of West Nusa Tenggara residents was economic motives, related to fulfill those needs due to the unavailability of job opportunities, low income levels in the WNT region, in particular migrant villages are growth slowly.

### **Limitations of This Research.**

This study uses Everet S Lee theory as a reference to develop the theory of Push and Pull and Information as a migration decision, limitations of the research caused the method we uses is not a general scope but individuals level (Primier Data), limitations research as follows:

**First**, In the pull factor only includes wages in the destination area as the dependent variable, while other variables such as (availability of employment in the country, facilities in the country, legal rules) are not input as research variables, this is due to the countries of destination working each respondent is different, of course the standard wages, facilities and legal rules are also different so it is difficult to be used as an indicator, except the scope of research is only 1 or 2 comparative countries (as a parable of the reason they work in that country).

**Second**, negative information is a qualitative variable, indicators such as physical violence, dismissal, loss of family contact, illness and other problems related to migrant workers are the same indicators, respondents choose / not one of the indicators as a reference in deciding to work abroad/migrate.

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