

A Lifetime International Migration: An Analysis of Migration Factors Among Indonesian Migrant Workers from Sumbawa in Malaysia

Taufiqurrahman Hasyim¹, Ali Muktiyanto², Indrianawati Usman³, Wahyu⁴

Abstract

International migration among Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) from Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara, is closely related to the lack of job opportunities, low labor wages, and low educational qualifications, resulting in the need to leave their hometowns to migrate to another countries that provide a decent life. This paper aims to analyze a phenomenon, namely the factors of IMW from Sumbawa Island practicing lifelong international migration in Malaysia. Using a quantitative method, the sample used was 189 key informants who were recorded using a purposive sampling technique. The data collection tool uses questionnaires as quantitative data and interviews as compilation data for reinforcement. Prerequisite test analysis shows that the data is normally distributed, then data analysis uses a multinomial logistic regression model. The first result obtained was the factor of marriage to a local citizen or foreigner who had Permanent Resident (PR) status. Second, the factor of having obtained full or temporary Malaysian citizenship status. The factors with the highest chance of influencing are the marriage factor in the destination country and PR status with the percentage of the influencing factor of the marriage factor in the destination country being 0.0602 times, the influencing factor of Permanent Resident Status is 0.0321 times, the chance of the factor education is 0.0263 times, and opportunities for security are 0.0126 times. The multinomial logistic regression model obtained is influenced by variable X1, namely: Marriage in the destination country, X2 is Permanent Resident Status, X3 is Education, and X4 is Security factor.

Keywords: *International Migration, Lifetime Migration, Imm in Malaysia, Sumbawa People, Marital Status, Permanent Resident.*

Introduction

The process of social mobilization, especially population migration between regions, is a common population problem in Indonesia. Migration can be caused by internal and external elements. One way to describe the condition of uneven economic development in a place is migration. This can lead to social inequality and limited access to natural resources. (Mujiburrahmad, 2021). Different natural resources in each region and the unequal availability of facilities and infrastructures between populations are strong factors in the emergence of the migration phenomenon. That is what gives rise to people's desire to live a more decent life. Factors such as education, labor, and even residence are the most common causes of migration. These factors can be linked to economics.

The number of jobs available in the village is very low compared to the amount of human resources available. Because of this, potential workers choose to go to the city to look for more decent work. The condition of the city's residents is actually getting worse every day. More and more people live in big cities and there are not enough job opportunities, some people have to be unemployed. It has shown that finding work in villages is not as easy as in urban areas. Migration broadly means moving residence permanently without restrictions on distance or type of action (Pitoyo & Rofi, 2020). Apart from fertility and mortality data, migration is part of population dynamics. Therefore, migration data and information are needed to explain population changes in the number, structure and distribution of a region. They are also needed as part of development planning and to solve social problems, especially in big cities. According to (Pitoyo & Rofi, 2020), the macro level approach is usually related to regional and environmental contextual

¹ Universitas Terbuka, Tangerang, Indonesia

² Universitas Terbuka, Tangerang, Indonesia

³ Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia.

⁴ Fajar University, Makassar, Indonesia, Email: thsalengke@gmail.com, (Corresponding Author), ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2913-6513

conditions. In contrast, the micro-level approach focuses on direct migration between individuals and households.

Lifelong international migration has a major impact on families and countries, one of which is the issue of changing citizenship status. The Sumbawa people are one of the many tribes in Indonesia who practice lifelong international migration in Malaysia, such as the Acehnese, Banjar, Bugis, Bawean, Flores, Javanese, Kerinci, Madura, Medan, Minangkabau, and so on. They migrate driven by the economic and political situation in the area of origin (push factor) and better life opportunities in the destination area (pull factor). International migration will occur because of a country's situation and policies, especially economic, socio-cultural and political conditions in the area of origin and destination. (Dewi, 2013).

This factor, confirmed by Massey (1993), is that someone who migrates to another area is closely related to two things, namely the lack of employment opportunities and low labor wages in the area of origin, as well as the situation in the destination country which has employment opportunities with higher wage levels.

On the other hand, destination countries also experience the problem of labor shortages. This situation is experienced by Malaysia, even young people in Malaysia are less interested in jobs that are termed 3D (Dirty, Difficult, and Dangerous), so employers prefer to take foreign workers as employees (Surianshah, 2023).

The large number of job opportunities for foreign workers in Malaysia has become a factor for migrant workers to work longer, and many even decide to stay for life in Malaysia. The next important reason for choosing Sumbawa people as the object of this research is because of the migration relationship of scholars from Sumbawa who settled in Kedah to carry out missionary activities in Malaysia. As explained above, migrants from Seloto, Taliwang, West Sumbawa, live in groups in the Mentakab area, Pahang, which even have a special burial ground for Sumbawa people. Many Sumbawa people also work and live scattered with their respective families on the Malaysian Peninsula and Borneo.

Based on field observations and unstructured interviews with several Sumbawa people in Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia, many of them practice lifelong international migration patterns, because they are supported by the Permanent Resident (PR) status they obtained from their local country and their marital status with spouses of local citizens or spouses of fellow migrant workers who already have Malaysian PR status. This is the reason why the author is interested and also the reason for discussing this phenomenon to determine the pull and push factors for IMW from Sumbawa to migrate to Malaysia.

Referring to the perspective of Abraham Maslow's motivation theory, the motivation to migrate for a long period of time is to ensure the fulfillment of physical needs in the context of the availability of food, shelter and clothing for oneself and one's family in one's hometown. (April, 2020). However, the facts are inversely proportional to the statement of this theory, where many migrants from Sumbawa tend to build new families in Malaysia, so they stay longer, even for life. The phenomenon of the problem mentioned above is very interesting to research, especially since so far, there has been no scientific work that specifically examines the migration behavior of Sumbawa people in Malaysia from various perspectives, including the international migration perspective, as is the case with people from other ethnic groups in Indonesia who lived for a long time in Malaysia. Since there are no scientific articles have been found so far about the lifelong migration phenomenon of the Sumbawa people in Malaysia like other ethnic groups that have been frequently studied, this article will be a novelty that can enrich the international migration literature.

Literature Review

Migration Theory

Talking about international migration, it cannot be separated from economic factors in the area of origin and destination country. As stated by Lee (1966), the mechanism by which migration occurs is strongly influenced by push factors and pull factors, both on a national and international scale. This is also what the author observes, that the motivation for someone who decide to migrate to a distant place is to look for a more decent living. This has been confirmed in the perspective of Abraham Maslow's motivation theory

(April, 2020). In principle, economic factors remain the most basic reason someone migrates, both within the country and abroad. This is in line with the views of Borjas, G.J. (1989) which uses an economic impact approach on both parties, namely migrant workers and also the economy of the destination country. Three things were emphasized by Borjas, namely the composition of migrant workers' needs, the ability of migrant workers to read opportunities and adapt to the economic situation of the destination country, and the positive impact on the economy of both parties.

In the migration model proposed by Todaro (1995), there are two interests that attract each other, resulting in migration of people from one place to another in the context of a nation state. Likewise (2017) emphasize the wage factor as the most important part in a person's decision to migrate. The author is of the opinion that the motivation of someone who works is to get rewards, both material rewards and social rewards in their family and community. However, the Todaro model also needs to be taken into account that a person is not able to get a job and a high wage in the area of origin, because of the low level of educational qualifications. This means that educational qualifications and work skills are the most important elements in achieving migration goals. This situation causes people from Sumbawa Island to migrate to Malaysia and decide to emigrate, because they are unable to compete for jobs in their area of origin, so when they migrate and get work and decent wages in their home country, they tend to stay longer. It is not surprising that Khoirudin (2023) concluded that international migration is one solution to reducing unemployment rates in the country.

An interesting explanation put forward by Puspitasari & Kusreni (2017), is that the poverty level of the population has a positive effect on the high and low number of people migrating, but the level of educational qualifications does not have a positive effect on the high and low number of people migrating abroad from the West Nusa Tenggara area. Meanwhile, Khoeri & Atmanti (2021) look at it from the perspective of education level, that someone with higher education has a greater opportunity to move more freely to find more decent work. The author uses this secondary data, because the NTB region includes the Sumbawa region.

From the several theories mentioned above, the author considers that the concept put forward by Lee (1966) encompasses various factors that motivate a person's motivation to decide to migrate in the short and long term. This is very appropriate to the geographical situation and condition of the Sumbawa area, which is not an industry-based area with lots of employment opportunities, but is an agriculture and plantation-based area with a traditional concept whose economic motivation is simply to accommodate daily family needs. Keynesian economic theory argues that labor supply depends on nominal wages rather than real wages (Jennissen, 2003). Not only as means of exchange, but also as means of saving money. If this is linked to migration, then potential migrants are only interested in areas that have a higher minimum wage. According to the journal (Kurniawan, 2019), neo-classical economic theory considers that wage differences between two different places can be a reason to migrate. Many workers go to areas with higher wages because areas with large capital and low wages usually have fewer workers. When someone chooses to work, they consider the salary. The desire to join increases as wages increase, and vice versa. Therefore, wages also play an important role in a person's decision to migrate.

Based on Labor Migration Theory, migrants are those who leave their home country to seek a better life elsewhere. They usually search for information about home, language, and job opportunities before moving to the destination country (Settlement Services International, n.d.). Migrants usually move for the main purpose of improving their quality of life, such as getting a job, education, or other things. According to Tatum (2022), labor migration is the movement of labor caused by technological changes, the emergence of new industries, or the relocation of business facilities to new places. This move requires the ability to maintain employment.

The Relationship between International Migration and Marriage in Destination Countries

The explanation put forward by Umami (2010), shows that married people have an influence on the decision to migrate because they are more independent in finding work and obtaining a prosperous life. The married status of migrants makes them have high motivation and enthusiasm for work, both those

who marry in their area of origin and those who marry in the country of migration destination. Likewise, Husna (2019) explains that marriage has a positive and significant effect on migration decisions in Indonesia. This means that as the number of married couples increases, lifetime migration will also increase, and vice versa. This means that as marriages increase, the number of people who decide to migrate will also increase. International migration has complex and varied impacts on marriage in destination countries. Factors such as cultural adaptation, economic stability, immigration policies, and social networks all play a role in influencing marriage decisions. Further studies and more detailed empirical data are needed to understand in depth these relationships in various geographic and social contexts.

From this literature, it can be understood that marriage has a strong influence on migration behavior, both in making decisions or providing encouragement to migrate. The results of the research above are also the basis for seeing that marriage in the destination country is a factor, as well as a strategy for Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) from Sumbawa Island to be able to stay and work for a long period of time or even undertake lifelong international migration. Regarding the issue of marriage, this research is also in accordance with Munir's theory (2010), where marital status is one of the driving factors for someone to migrate. The embodiment of the theory above, including the decisions of Indonesian migrant workers from Sumbawa Island, not only encourages them to migrate, but also determines decision makers to stay longer in the destination country, which makes it easier for migrants to carry out a lifelong international migration process.

The Relationship between International Migration and the Opportunity to Obtain Permanent Resident Status

The relationship between international migration and the chance of obtaining PR status is influenced by a variety of factors, including destination country immigration policies, educational pathways, social networks, and economic stability. A well-designed immigration program can help migrants integrate into the society of the destination country and provide them with security and rights equal to those of citizens. International migration is closely related to the opportunity of getting permanent resident (PR) status in the destination country, which is influenced by immigration policies, educational pathways and social support. Immigration policies play an important role in the chances of getting a PR, with points-based programs in countries such as Canada and Australia evaluating applicants based on criteria such as education, work experience and language proficiency.

In addition, according to Koser, K. (2010) educational pathways also provide significant opportunities for international students to apply for PR status after completing their studies and gaining relevant work experience. Research shows that international students in Canada, through the Post-Graduation Work Permit program, have a clear path to obtaining PR status after working for several years. The economic stability and legal protection offered by the migrants status provide practical support and important information in the application process. Empirical studies show that migrants with higher education and appropriate skills have a greater chance of obtaining PR status in countries with comprehensive immigration policies. Permanent Resident (PR) status given by a country to migrant citizens significantly influences the decision on how long a person will migrate to that country. Malaysia is one of the countries in the world that grants PR status to foreign workers in its country. In this case, many Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) received PR status in Malaysia in the period 1970-1990.

Methodology

Referring to the objectives of this research, the researcher uses a quantitative approach with compiled data used in this research. Sugiyono (2018: 29) states that this research uses data. Quantitative methods can be used to measure certain variables objectively and produce data that can be measured statistically, thereby allowing researchers to gain a more comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon or research problem by relying entirely on primary data from field observations and unstructured interviews to see how migrant workers from Sumbawa can stay and work for a long time, even for life in Malaysia. Secondary data in the form of reading material, especially the results of similar research, acts as theoretical data reinforcement. This research is also included in the category of exposition facto research which looks at events or

phenomena that have occurred. The use of primary data collection methods is by taking sources directly from sources in the research field through distributing questionnaires, observation and direct observations (Ruslan 2019:22).

The sampling technique in this research is purposive sampling. This technique was chosen because the research population is not homogeneous, referring to Sugiyono's (2019:82) opinion that purposive sampling, also known as purposive sampling or selective sampling, is a non-probability sampling method where researchers select participants based on certain attributes or criteria that are relevant to the research. Sugiyono explained that purposive sampling was carried out with a specific purpose. This method can be used when researchers want to understand a particular phenomenon in more depth and specificity. The object of this research, Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) from Sumbawa are those who have three characteristics, namely: First, who are married to local residents; Second, who have received Permanent Resident (PR) status; Third, those who have lived in Malaysia for more than 10 years.

The data analysis method in this research is multinomial logistic regression. The multinomial logistic regression model is a type of logistic regression that is used when the dependent variable has a scale or polynomial to describe marriage in the destination country and Permanent Resident (PR) status has a strong influence on lifetime international migration behavior. For regression models with three categories of nominal scale dependent variables, the outcome variable Y coded 0, 1, and 2 is used (Hosmer L., 2000). The Y variable is divided into two parameterized logit functions. Before that, you must determine which category of results to use to compare. To compare, Y=0 is usually used. To form a logit function, Y=1 and Y=2 will be compared to Y=0. The following equation describes the form of a logistic regression model with p predictor variables:

$$\pi(x) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_p x_p)}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_p x_p)}$$

Logistics transformation will produce the following two logistics functions (Hosmer L., 2019).

$$\begin{aligned} g_2(x) &= \ln \left[\frac{P(Y = 2|x)}{P(Y = 0|x)} \right] \\ &= \beta_{20} + \beta_{21}x_1 + \beta_{22}x_2 + \dots + \beta_{2p}x_p \\ &= x' \beta_2 \end{aligned}$$

As a result of these two logistic functions, the following trichotomous logistic regression model is generated. (Agresti, 2002).

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_0(x) &= \frac{1}{1 + \exp g_1(x) + \exp g_2(x)} \\ \pi_1(x) &= \frac{\exp g_1(x)}{1 + \exp g_1(x) + \exp g_2(x)} \\ \pi_2(x) &= \frac{\exp g_2(x)}{1 + \exp g_1(x) + \exp g_2(x)} \end{aligned}$$

With $P(Y=j | x) = \pi_j(x)$ for $j=0,1,2$.

*Operational Definition***Table 1. Factors Influencing Lifetime International Migration**

VARIABLES	DEFINITION
International migration (Y) dependent variable	The movement of a person across the borders of a sovereign state for the purpose of a better life and protection.
Marriage in the destination country (X1) independent variable	Indonesian Migrant Workers who are married to local citizens or foreign citizens who have obtained permanent resident status in Malaysia.
<i>Permanent Resident Status (X2)</i> independent variable	A temporary citizenship status given to foreign citizens in Malaysia for their services to the country, length of domicile, and also through certain programs.
Education (X3)	Education is a process that involves learning knowledge, skills, values, and norms that takes place formally and informally throughout a person's life.
Security (X4)	Security is a state or condition in which individuals, groups, or certain assets are protected from threats, dangers, losses, or unwanted disturbances. Security covers various aspects of life and can be applied in different contexts, such as personal security, national security, cyber security and environmental security.

Results And Discussion

And because the population size is known with certainty, the sample determination is based on the Yamane formula as follows:

Information:

n = Number of samples required

N = Number of population

e = Sample error rate (sampling error)

The total population is 357 IMW population and the sampling error is 5%. The sample size in this study is as follows:

$n = 357 / 1 + 357 (0.05)^2 = 189$ samples.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

With the following proportions:

So, it is known that of the 357 IMW populations from Sumbawa Island that were recorded, 189 samples were obtained.

Table 2. Factor Analysis Data Tabulation

Factor Type	Person	Total (%)
Marriage in the destination country (X1) independent variable	56 persons	29,6 %
Permanent Resident Status (X2) independent variable	55 persons	29,1 %
Education (X3)	48 persons	25,4%
Security (X4)	30 persons	15,9%
Total maksimal	189 persons	100%

Source: data processed by the author, 2024

There were 189 samples taken in this research related to the analysis of lifelong migration factors for Sumbawa residents in Malaysia. The factors that become X or independent variables are categorized as Marriage in the destination country (X1), Permanent Resident Status (X2), Education (X3) and Security (X4). The cross tabulation results show that the highest percentage of factors is the Marriage factor in the destination country with a percentage of 29.6%, then the Permanent Resident Status factor with a percentage of 29.1%, followed by the Education factor at 25.4% and the lowest is Security factor of 15.9%.

Independence Test

The independence test is used to determine whether or not there is a relationship between factors that are thought to influence the lifetime migration of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia.

Based on this, the results of the independence test with four categories were obtained, while the results of the independence test with four categories had the following hypothesis. Hypothesis:

H0: There is no relationship between lifetime migration of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia and the factors thought to influence it

H1: There is a relationship between lifetime migration of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia and the factors thought to influence it.

Test Model Fit

Goodness-of-Fit			
	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Pearson	3576.011	189	.175
Deviance	3130.840	189	.000

Source: SPSS data processed by the author, 2024

From this table, a significance value of $0.175 > 0.05$ is obtained, so H_0 is accepted (FIT Model) meaning that the resulting logistic regression model is able to fit the data well (Model fits the data well) (Gio and Rosmini 2019:233-234).

Significance Parameter Test

Coefficient Of Determination Test

Pseudo R-Square	
Cox and Snell	.359
Nagelkerke	.742
McFadden	.162

Source: SPSS data processed by the author, 2024

From the results of the Nagelkerke R Square of 0.742, it shows that the ability of the dependent variables (X1, X2, X3 and X4) in explaining the dependent variable (Y) is 74.2% and the rest is explained by other variables not studied (Gio & Rosmaini, 2019: 231).

F Test

Model Fitting Information				
Model	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept Only	5687.343	2471.942	21	.001
Final	3255.823	2431.520	16	.007

Source: SPSS data processed by the author, 2024

From this table, a significance value of $0.007 < 0.05$ is obtained, so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that X1 X2 X3 and X4 has an effect on Y. Or there is at least 1 independent variable that significantly influences the dependent variable (Sihombing and Arsani 2022:91).

Likelihood Ratio Tests

Effect	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood of Reduced Model	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept	3255.823 ^a	.000	0	.017
Y to X3	4375.079	1119.256	4	.242
Y to X4	3488.028	232.205	4	.105
Y to X1	3625.287	369.464	4	.027
Y to X2	4137.861	882.038	4	.024

The chi-square statistic is the difference in -2 log-likelihoods between the final model and a reduced model. The reduced model is formed by omitting an effect from the final model. The null hypothesis is that all parameters of that effect are 0.

a. This reduced model is equivalent to the final model because omitting the effect does not increase the degrees of freedom.

Source: SPSS data processed by the author, 2024

So, the results of the independent influence test on the dependent variable are as follows:

- The significance value of variable X1 is $0.027 < 0.05$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that X1 has an effect on Y
- The significance value of X2 is $0.024 < 0.05$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that X2 has an effect on Y
- The significance value of the variable X3 is $0.242 < 0.05$, so H_0 is not rejected and H_a is not accepted, meaning that X3 has no effect on Y
- The significance value of the variable X4 is $0.105 < 0.05$, so H_0 is not rejected and H_a is not accepted, meaning that X4 has no effect on Y

The table above shows that all predictor variables have a significant relationship with the lifelong migration actors of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia, namely the variables Marriage in the destination country, Permanent Resident Status, Education and Security.

Multinomial Logistic Regression Modeling

The regression model with a three-category nominal scale dependent variable used the outcome variable category Y coded 1,2, and 3. Variable Y was parameterized into two logit functions. Previously it was necessary to determine which result categories were used to compare. In general, Y=1 is used as a comparison. Based on this equation, the parameter estimation results obtained from the two logit functions above can be written as a model of lifetime migration opportunities for Sumbawa residents in Malaysia through the following equation for each category as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_1(x) &= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(g^1(x)) + \exp(g^2(x))} \\ &= \frac{1}{\dots} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + 11,71 + 3,90$$

$$= 0,0602$$

So, based on the calculation of $\Pi1(x)$, it shows that the chance of a person with the influence of factor X1, namely marriage in the destination country, is 0.0602 times.

$$\Pi2(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(g^2(x)) + \exp(g^3(x))}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + 9,200 + 19,91}$$

$$= 0,0321$$

Based on the calculation of $\Pi2(x)$ it shows that a person's chance of being influenced by Permanent Resident Status is 0.0321 times.

$$\Pi3(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(g^3(x)) + \exp(g^4(x))}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + 11,25 + 25,72}$$

$$= 0,0263$$

Based on the calculation of $\Pi3(x)$ it shows that the probability of the education factor is 0.0263 times.

$$\Pi4(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(g^4(x)) + \exp(g^1(x))}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + 52,36 + 25,47}$$

$$= 0,0126$$

Based on the calculation $\Pi4(x)$ shows that the probability of the safety factor is 0.0126 times.

Odds Ratio on Factors influencing lifetime migration of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia

The odds ratio is used to determine the trend of factors that are significant to the lifetime migration factors of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia. The following are the odds ratio values obtained.

Factors influencing lifetime migration of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia	Parameter	Exp (B)
Marriage in destination country	X1	3.90
Permanent Resident Status	X2	19.91
Education	X3	25.72
Security	X4	25.47

The interpretation of the odds ratio value is as follows.

- The odds ratio value of the lifetime migration factor of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia on the influence of factor X1 is 3.90 times.
- The odds ratio value of the lifetime migration factor of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia on the influence of factor X2 is 19.91 times.
- The odds ratio value of the lifetime migration factor of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia on the influence of factor X3 is 25.72 times
- The odds ratio value of the lifetime migration factor of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia on the influence of factor X4 is 25.47 times

Model Classification Decisions

The model classification determination is carried out to determine whether the predicted data has been classified correctly or not according to the observation data. So the results of the accuracy of the model classification are obtained as follows.

Classification					
<i>Observed</i>	<i>Predicted</i>				Percent Correct
	1	2	3	4	
1	276	1167	256	0	33.5%
2	0	0	172	61	4.9%
3	56	1159	497	260	36.8%
4	0	444	287	241	24.8%
Overall Percentage	23.2%	10.3%	60.4%	6.1%	74.2%

Source: SPSS data processed by the author, 2024

The table above shows that there is a suitable classification between observations and the model prediction results regarding lifetime migration factors for Sumbawa residents in Malaysia. So from the results of this analysis, a model classification accuracy value of 74.2% can be obtained. This means that the model is able to correctly classify 74.2% of the factors that most influence the lifetime migration of Sumbawa residents in Malaysia from observation data.

It is observed that the two variables above, namely X1 and so it can persist for a long period of time or even a lifetime. Marriage is a significant factor in the process of obtaining Permanent Resident (PR) status in many countries. Migrants who obtain PR status through marriage often receive various benefits, including the right to work and earn high wages. Thus, it is known that there are two very prominent factors related to lifelong migration among Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) from Sumbawa Island in Malaysia, namely as follows:

Marriage Factors with Local Citizens

Married a local resident. Economic factors encourage them to migrate, according to Lee (1966). They have difficulty getting decent work, due to employment problems and low wage levels, which encourages them to migrate, according to the opinion of Todaro (1995). Getting married is a medium for being able to stay and work for a long time in Malaysia. The author sees that 99% of migrant workers from Sumbawa who practice international migration throughout their lives have married local citizens. Even those who already

have family in Malaysia, many have changed their citizenship status from Indonesian Citizens (WNI) with green passports to Malaysian citizens with My Cards and red passports, considering that their wives, children and grandchildren are Malaysian citizens. This is also driven by the situation and conditions of aging, making it no longer possible to compete for work opportunities in their home country.

Many Indonesian migrants who have lived in Malaysia for a long time choose to exchange their citizenship status from Indonesian citizens (WNI) to Malaysian citizens. This decision is influenced by several factors, including family needs, economic conditions, and personal circumstances such as age. Here is an in-depth analysis of these factors:

Family in Malaysia. Many migrants have wives, children and grandchildren who are already Malaysian citizens. In order to unite their families and ensure easier access to services and rights as citizens, they chose to exchange citizenship. Having the same citizenship as other family members can make administration, education and health services easier. Social support, stable family life and social support from family members in Malaysia provide a sense of security and comfort for elderly migrants.

Economic Conditions and Job Opportunities. Many migrants find it difficult to compete in the job market in Indonesia, especially because they are getting older. In Malaysia, they may have built a stable career or business making it more profitable to stay and work there. In Malaysia, job opportunities and higher wages are often the main reasons for migrants to stay permanently. They may have found a better position and do not want to lose that opportunity by returning back to Indonesia.

Age and Job Competition. Elderly migrants often face difficulties competing in finding work in Indonesia. Therefore they choose to settle in Malaysia where they have adapted well and have family support.

Comfort of Life. Malaysia offers a more stable and comfortable living environment for aging migrants, including access to better health and social services than in Indonesia.

Naturalization and Citizenship Process. Malaysia has a naturalization procedure that allows migrants to apply for citizenship after completing certain conditions, such as length of stay, language proficiency and social integration. Having a My Card (Malaysian citizen identity) and a Malaysian passport provides various benefits, including the freedom to travel without a visa to several countries and full access to various government services.

Factors for Obtaining Permanent Resident Status (Permanent Resident)

Successfully obtained permanent resident status. Obtaining temporary citizenship status is very crucial for migrant workers from Sumbawa in making the decision to stay for a long time in Malaysia. This is driven by a sense of security and comfort in moving anywhere (Tadaro, 1995) to obtain work and high wages. Apart from that, it is greatly strengthened by good cooperation between the Indonesian-Malaysian governments. (Lemauk, T. & Puspitasari, M., 2023). Some of the reasons are:

Low Job Opportunities in the Area of Origin. In Sumbawa, employment opportunities are often limited due to a lack of industry and investment. Many local residents face difficulties finding decent and stable work. Migration to Malaysia is a solution for many Sumbawa residents to increase their income and quality of life. Malaysia offers better job opportunities and higher wages than back home.

Ease of Getting a Job in Malaysia. Many Sumbawa migrants work on palm oil and rubber plantations in Malaysia, especially in remote areas less subject to legal oversight. These jobs are usually widely available and do not require special skills, making them easily accessible to migrants. Although working conditions on plantations might be tough, this work offers stability that is hard to find in Sumbawa. Migrants can work for long periods of time without having to worry about unemployment.

Legal Supervision Factors. Many migrant workers work in remote locations where they rarely receive supervision from legal authorities. This allows them to live and work without feeling worried about being

arrested or deportation. Migrant workers often form communities where they work, which provide social and economic support. This helps them to survive and stay for a long time in Malaysia, even without official citizenship status.

However, there are also migrant workers from Sumbawa who do not obtain temporary citizenship status, but yet choose to stay for a long time in Malaysia. This is strongly influenced by the low employment opportunities in the area of origin and the ease of getting work in Malaysia. They usually live and work in remote areas, such as oil palm and rubber plantations which are rarely touched by legal authorities.

Marriage Factor

Migrant workers will tend to stay for a long period of time in Malaysia if they are married to local citizens, because they will receive several facilities, especially freedom to work. It is further strengthened for those who are married to a Malaysian citizen, not only will they get a visa under their partner's responsibility, but they will also have the convenience of applying for temporary citizenship status (Permanent Resident). IMWs abroad who already have spouses and children and have received temporary citizenship status in Malaysia can be sure that they will stay overseas for life. This reason is strengthened by the ease of getting jobs with high wages in Malaysia. As for those who do not get married while working overseas, they usually return to their hometown to be closer to their family, because they are getting older. In their hometown they will do light work and focus on religious and community activities.

Permanent Resident Status Factor

Temporary citizenship status (Permanent Resident), also known as "Permanent Resident", has the advantage of being able to stay and work for good in Malaysia. The drawback is that holders of this status are not allowed to engage in practical politics or buy property. As for the factors of education, job opportunities and higher wages, they are not absolutely lifelong migration factors as mentioned by Husna (2019), but only influence the length of time a person migrates. However, this explanation has greatly strengthened the analysis of the study of lifelong international migration among Indonesian migrant workers from Sumbawa Island. Children of holders of this status will receive full citizenship status. When children are growing up, they will be given a My Kid identity card which can be held for various data collection purposes until they reach adolescence. When they reach adulthood, they will receive a My Card, which is a full national identity which is also known as Blue IC.

Conclusion

Several things can be concluded from the explanations above, that the very basic factors why many Sumbawa people practice international migration throughout their lives in Malaysia, are as follows:

First, because they are married or have a family with a local citizen or foreign immigrant who has Malaysian Permanent Resident (PR) status. Those who have had new families while working in Malaysia tend not to return to their hometowns, even though many of them also have families in their hometowns.

Second, because they have received Malaysian citizenship status. Sumbawa people who have received temporary citizenship status or Permanent Resident tend to stay in Malaysia for a long time, because they have more freedom to choose jobs without having to apply for work permits and pay taxes (levi). Moreover, those who have received permanent Malaysian citizenship status will all practice international migration for the rest of their lives.

Third, the factors with the highest chance of influencing are the Marriage factor in the destination country and Permanent Resident Status with the percentage of the influencing factor of the Marriage factor in the destination country being 0.0602 times, the influencing factor of Permanent Resident Status is 0.0321 times, the opportunity for the education factor is 0.0263 times, and the opportunity for security is 0.0126 times. The multinomial logistic regression model obtained is influenced by variable X1, namely Marriage in the

destination country, X2 is Permanent Resident Status, X3 is Education and X4 is the influence of security factors.

The push and pull factors of international migration are not only focused on economic issues alone, but also many other factors, as the author has explained above. Therefore, the author recommends that researchers build new theories related to international migration.

This research has a weakness in the sample size. Likewise, it has not specifically stated the population of migrant workers from Sumbawa in Malaysia. For further research, it is hoped that researchers can clearly state the population and research sample.

Based on the above phenomenon, further research is recommended on the positive and negative impacts of lifelong international migration on families left behind in their blood of origin and also several other impacts, both direct and indirect, including the citizenship exchange process. The above is very important, because international migration has not only a positive impact, but also has various negative problems. (Mustahuiningsih, *et al.*, 2020).

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