



## Factors Determining the Welfare of Family Circular Mobility of Labor from Nusa Penida in the Tourism Sector in Ubud

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**Abstract.** The main motivation for people to move from their area (rural) to urban is an economic motive. This motive developed due to economic inequality between regions. The most recommended condition is a rational consideration, where individuals mobilize to the city is the expectation of getting a job and earning a higher income than what is obtained in the village (Mantra, 1992). The purpose of this study is to determine the Determinants of Family Welfare of Circular Mobility Actors of Labor from Nusa Penida in the Tourism Sector in Ubud. The research method used is associative because it aims to find the influence of independent variables on one or more dependent variables. The results of the study concluded that: Employment status directly has a positive and significant effect on circular migrant remittances in Ubud District. Then skills, employment status and education level directly have a positive and insignificant effect on circular migrant remittances in Ubud District. Remitan has no positive and insignificant effect on circular migrant remittances in Ubud District.

**Keywords:** Family Welfare, Cyclical Mobility Actors, Tourism Sector

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The migration phenomenon greatly colors several developing countries, including in various regions in Indonesia, especially in the context where many workers from rural areas flow to urban areas. The migration process that takes place in a country (internal migration) is considered a natural process that will channel surplus labor in the regions to the modern industrial sector in cities with higher absorption capacity, although in reality the flow of labor from rural to urban areas has exceeded the level of job creation, so that the migration that occurs far exceeds the absorption capacity of the industrial and service sectors in urban areas (Todaro, 1998).

Mantra (1992) also explained that the main motivation for people to move from their area (rural) to urban areas is economic motives. This motive develops because of economic inequality between regions. The most suggested condition to be a rational consideration, where individuals carry out mobility to the city is the hope of getting a job and getting a higher income than that obtained in the village. Robert and Smith (1977) also provide an explanation as quoted by Hossain (2001) that the uneven distribution of jobs and agricultural income in rural areas is the motivation for rural-urban migration. The poor economic conditions experienced by people in their area of origin are a motivation in deciding a person's will to migrate to another area that is believed to provide promising changes. From various research studies, in general the reason someone migrates is due to economic factors.

A migrant makes a decision to do mobility due to two forces that bind and push a migrant to his/her hometown (Mantra, 2000). The forces that push a migrant to leave his/her hometown are called centrifugal forces such as limited job opportunities in the hometown and lack of adequate public facilities and infrastructure. Furthermore, the forces that bind a migrant to stay in the hometown are called centripetal forces such as having dependent parents, the hometown is the place of birth.

Migrants' decisions to carry out population mobility to a region have different population mobility patterns. Non-permanent population mobility patterns are more often chosen because there is still a close relationship between migrants and their areas of origin due to the centripetal force that binds migrants to their areas of origin, and the centrifugal force that drives migrants to carry out population mobility (Mantra, 2000). Several results of studies related to population mobility state that the reasons why a migrant chooses to carry out population mobility are very varied and complex.

The main factor that influences someone to do mobility is the desire to improve one aspect of life. According to Keban and Listrayani (2011), several factors that underlie migrants to do mobility are influenced by the background of the individual, the background in question is structural and place utility.

Migrants can increase the income of people in the destination area through consumption there, which has a multiplier effect (Yasa, 2014). The presence of migrants in Ubud has a significant impact on the economy and social life of the local community. Migrants bring with them demand for various needs such as housing, food, and services, which directly encourages increased income for local residents. They rent houses, visit restaurants, and use local services, creating a multiplier effect on the Ubud economy. In addition, the need for accommodation for migrants encourages local residents to utilize less productive land and buildings.

In addition, the need for accommodation for migrants encourages local residents to utilize less productive land and buildings. Many houses are converted into boarding houses, villas, or inns, while empty land is transformed into business premises for the informal sector. This transformation increases the economic value of land and property in Ubud, as well as opening up new jobs for the local community. This change also brings new dynamics to Ubud's social life. People who previously relied on traditional agriculture are now shifting to the tourism and service sectors, adopting a more economical lifestyle. The presence of migrants enriches cultural diversity and creates a more diverse and dynamic social ecosystem. Ubud, which is known as a center for arts and culture, is now also developing into an economic center that continues to grow thanks to the contribution of migrants. The impact of all this is the

creation of a social life ecosystem that has changed from a traditional society to an economic society (Suartha, 2017).

Non-permanent population mobility, also known as circular mobility, refers to the movement of people from one area to another without the intention of settling in the destination. Circular mobility is characterized by temporary, frequent, or regular movements, but not with the intention of making the destination area a permanent residence even though the movement lasts for a long time (Zelinsky, 1971). Types of circular mobility include patterns such as periodic, seasonal, and long-term mobility, but in this context, daily mobility patterns are not included.

Population mobility has an impact on the development process because of the close relationship between population mobility and development itself (Tjiptoherijanto, 1998 in Sanis Saraswati, 2010: 16). The direction of population mobility is influenced by development progress, which then affects the number and form of population mobility. Population movement from areas with lower economies to areas with more advanced economies is an integral part of the development process. Therefore, development is often accompanied by urbanization.

The movement of people to Ubud has a significant impact on the economic and social development of the area. Ubud, known as the center of arts and culture in Bali, attracts many people from various regions who are looking for better job opportunities and a better life. This movement of people not only increases the number of available workers, but also enriches the cultural and social diversity in Ubud. People who move to Ubud are often involved in the tourism, arts, and culture sectors, which are the backbone of the area's economy. They work in hotels, restaurants, art galleries, and as tour guides, and contribute to the development of the local creative industry. In addition, their need for housing, food, and various other services creates demand that drives local economic growth (Santi & Indrayani, 2021).

Population mobility to Ubud also brings positive impacts in the form of increased investment in infrastructure and public services. With the increasing population, there is a greater need for health, education and transportation facilities, which in turn improves the quality of life for all Ubud residents.

The mobility process is influenced by the theory of needs and stress. When a person's living needs increase but cannot be met, the population will experience stress. If this stress level is still within the tolerance limit, then there is no urge to move. However, if the stress level exceeds the tolerance limit, a person will start to consider moving to another area where their needs can be met. In addition, differences in the value of regional utility (place utility)

between one place and another also affect mobility. If there is no difference in the value of regional utility between these places, then population mobility will not occur (Mantra, 2003:179).

Work income is the main factor for migrants in the decision to undertake circular mobility. They tend not to undertake mobility if the work income in the area of origin is higher or equal to the income in the destination area. Conversely, residents undertake mobility because the income in the area of origin is lower than that in the destination city. In addition to economic factors, the motivation to move is also influenced by various facilities available in the destination city, such as more job opportunities, good health facilities, quality education, and complete transportation facilities. All of these factors are the main attractions for migrants to move. This circular mobility flow is an interesting phenomenon to study, especially as one of the population issues in Bali Province..

The employment income from population mobility to Ubud has a significant impact on the local economy. People who move to Ubud, whether from other areas of Bali or from outside Bali, often seek employment opportunities in the tourism, arts and culture sectors that are the mainstay of the local economy. They work in various fields such as hotels, restaurants, art galleries and tour guides, and contribute to the local creative industry. The presence of this new workforce not only increases productivity but also broadens Ubud's economic base. The income generated by these migrant workers is then spent on daily necessities such as food, accommodation, transport and entertainment, which in turn creates a multiplier effect in the local economy. Local businesses benefit from increased demand, while the local population also feels the positive impact through additional employment opportunities and increased incomes (Nandiswari & Rustariyuni, 2016).

In addition, income earned from employment in Ubud is often sent back to the village, helping to improve the welfare of the migrants' families and communities of origin. However, to ensure that these positive impacts are sustainable, it is important for the government and local stakeholders to manage population growth wisely and ensure that infrastructure and public services can support the increasing population. In this way, population mobility to Ubud not only increases individual incomes but also drives economic growth and the welfare of the community as a whole.

**Table 1. Risen Migrants by Regency/City Based on Gender**

Regency/City	Migrant	Migrant
	Man	Woman
Jembrana	13,736	22,601
Tabanan	20,090	36,921
Badung	58,385	79,932
Gianyar	23,567	40,648
Klungkung	6,698	15,963
Bangli	2,444	8,924
Karangasem	4,923	14,085
Buleleng	17,923	31,697
Denpasar City	131,032	151,657
<b>Bali Province</b>	<b>278,796</b>	<b>402,427</b>

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province, 2023

From the data in Table 1 shows that the number of migrants risen in each Regency in Bali Province where the highest migration destination areas are Denpasar Regency, Badung then followed by Gianyar Regency. Based on data obtained from the Population Service of Gianyar Regency, data on residents outside the Ubud area who work in Ubud District are presented as follows.

**Table1. Circular Mobility Actors Data of Residents from Nusa Penida in Ubud District in 2024**

Village	Number (of Souls)
Kedewatan	17
Peliatan	8
Lotunduh	10
Sayan	5
Mas	7
Ubud	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>

Source: Interview with circular mobility actors from Nusa Penida in 2024

Table 2 shows the number of circular mobility actors from Nusa Penida spread across Ubud District with a total of 62 people. Kedewatan Village is a village that is often visited by circular mobility actors, then Ubud Village and Lotunduh Village are also destinations for circular mobility actors from Nusa Penida.

As an area directly adjacent to the city of Gianyar, Ubud District naturally becomes the main destination for residents who are mobile, both circular with back and forth movements and periodic ones. The rapid development in Gianyar, which is a metropolitan city, both in

physical and non-physical aspects, has driven an increase in population and demands for needs in various fields such as politics, economy, social, culture, and technology. This has resulted in the growth of urban population activities and driven mobility to the surrounding areas, including Ubud.

The large number of migrants to Ubud District is due to the existence of various job opportunities, especially in the rapidly growing tourism sector in the area. This sector provides various types of jobs that can absorb a lot of workers, thus playing an important role in the local economy of Ubud. Thus, many residents seek a better life and better economic opportunities in Ubud as their migration destination. The increase in the number of migrants also contributes to the economic and social dynamics in Ubud, enriching diversity and strengthening the economic sectors in the area.

The mobility of people to Ubud is influenced by several main factors that make it an attractive migration destination. First, Ubud offers a variety of job opportunities in the tourism and cultural sectors. As the center of arts and tourism in Bali, Ubud has many jobs in hotels, restaurants, art galleries, and handicraft centers. The existence of these sectors creates many job opportunities, especially in the creative and tourism industries, which are attractive to those looking for a new career. In addition, the high quality of life in Ubud also attracts many new residents. With a beautiful environment, charming natural scenery, and adequate health and education facilities, Ubud offers a comfortable and quality life. The calm atmosphere and access to various facilities make Ubud a popular choice for those looking for a more relaxed and balanced lifestyle.

The third factor is the rapid economic growth and investment in Ubud. The area, which is rapidly developing in the tourism sector, provides promising business and investment opportunities. Residents who move to Ubud are often attracted by the potential to participate in the growing local economy, either as entrepreneurs or as workers in various growing industries. Good connectivity with major cities such as Gianyar and Denpasar also facilitates mobility and access to various services. This ease of transportation makes Ubud a strategic location to live and work, with relatively easy access to markets and other facilities.

Overall, factors such as job opportunities, high quality of life, economic growth, and connectivity contribute to Ubud's attractiveness as a migration destination. These dynamics create complex social and economic changes, where population mobility plays a role in the development and diversification of the region. Further research into the reasons and impacts of this mobility could provide deeper insights into how demographic changes affect local communities and the economies of destination areas.

Therefore, the study intends to examine the "Determining Factors of Family Welfare of Circular Mobility Actors of Workers from Nusa Penida in the Tourism Sector in Ubud"

## **2. RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses a quantitative approach that is associative in nature. The quantitative method was chosen because the data used in this study is in the form of numbers and will be processed. Data processing is carried out using statistical analysis, so this study can be categorized as quantitative research.. The research method used is associative because it aims to find the influence of independent variables on one or more dependent variables. This study was conducted to determine the influence of skills, employment status, education, and remittances on the welfare of circular migrant worker families from Nusa Penida in the tourism sector in Ubud.

This research was conducted in Ubud District. This location was chosen based on the consideration that data can be obtained directly from research sources. In addition, Ubud District was chosen because it has the highest number of non-permanent migrants from Nusa Penida District in Gianyar Regency.

Population used in this study is the total number of migrant workers from Nusa Penida who work in the tourism sector in Ubud. The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population, if the population is large and the research is impossible to study all of them, then this study can use samples taken from the population (Sugiyono, 2016). The sample used in this study was all migrant workers from all regencies who work in the tourism sector in the Ubud area. The number of the population who carried out circular mobility in 2024 was 62 people. Total sampling is a sampling method in which the entire population that meets the inclusion criteria is used as a research sample. This method is used when the population to be studied is relatively small or when you want to get very representative data from the population. Data collection was conducted through several approaches and techniques, namely questionnaires, interviews, and secondary data. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data on work ability, employment status, education, remittances, and family welfare.

### 3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Results of Analysis of Research Data

#### Descriptive Statistical Analysis

**Table 3. Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables**

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Skill (X1)	62	0	11	5.31	3.410
Employment Status (X2)	62	0	1	.65	.482
Education Level (X3)	62	6	16	11.55	3.410
Remittance (Y1)	62	1000000	6000000	3097822.58	1445765.048
Family Welfare (Y2)	62	1000000	6000000	2991935.48	1334448.789
Valid N (listwise)	62				

Source: SPSS Output (2024), Appendix 4

Based on Table 3, it is known that the skill variable has a minimum value of 0, a maximum value of 11, an average of 5.31 and a standard deviation of 3.410. The employment status variable has a minimum value of 0, a maximum value of 1, an average of 0.65 and a standard deviation of 0.482. The education level variable has a minimum value of 6, a maximum value of 16, an average of 11.55 and a standard deviation of 3.410. The remittance variable has a minimum value of 1,000,000, a maximum value of 6,000,000, an average of 3097822.58 and a standard deviation of 1445765.048. The family welfare variable has a minimum value of 1,000,000, a maximum value of 6,000,000, an average of 2991935.48 and a standard deviation of 1334448.789.

#### Path Analysis Results

##### 1) Substructure Regression Results I: Skill, Employment Status, and Education Level on Remittances.

The coefficient value of the influence of the employment status variable is positive with a significance value of less than  $\alpha = 0.05$  except for the skill and education level variables which have a negative effect with a significance level greater than  $\alpha = 0.05$ . This shows that the employment status variable has a positive and significant effect on the remittance variable and the skill and education level variables have a negative and insignificant effect on the remittance variable. The significance value of the F is 0.000, which is smaller than  $\alpha$



= 0.05, which means that the estimated regression model of the skill, employment status and education level variables on circular migrant remittances in Ubud District is feasible.

The results of the land area test loaded showed a negative path coefficient of -0.109; significance  $0.430 > 0.05$ . This proves that  $H_0$  is rejected, so it is concluded that skills have a negative and insignificant effect on remittances. Furthermore, the results of the technology show a positive path coefficient of 0.856; significance  $0.000 < 0.05$ . This proves that  $H_0$  is rejected, so it is concluded that employment status has a positive and significant effect on remittances. The results of the education level test loaded show a positive path coefficient of -0.050; significance  $0.549 > 0.05$ . This proves that  $H_0$  is accepted, so it is concluded that education level has a negative and insignificant effect on remittances.

## **2) Substructure Regression Results II: Skills, Employment Status, Education Level and Remittances on Family Welfare.**

The regression coefficient value of the skill, employment status, and education level variables is positive with a significance value of more than 0.05 except for the remittance variable which is negative with a significance value of more than 0.05. This shows that the skill, employment status, and education level variables have a positive and insignificant effect on the family welfare variable, while the remittance variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the family welfare variable. The significance value of the F test is 0.672, which is greater than  $\alpha = 0.05$ , which means that the estimated regression model of the skill, employment status, education level, and remittance variables on the welfare of circular migrant families in Ubud District is not yet feasible.

The results of the land area test show a positive path coefficient of .044; significance  $0.839 > 0.05$ . This proves that  $H_0$  is accepted so that it is concluded that skills have a positive and insignificant effect on family welfare. Furthermore, the results of the technology test in Table 4.10 show a positive path coefficient of .028; significance  $0.920 > 0.05$ . This proves that  $H_0$  is accepted so that it is concluded that employment status has a positive and insignificant effect on family welfare. The results of the test on the number of family dependents contained show a positive path coefficient of 0.173; significance  $0.192 > 0.05$ . This proves that  $H_0$  is accepted so that it is concluded that the level of education has a positive and insignificant effect on family welfare. Furthermore, the results of the remittance test contained show a positive path coefficient of -0.110; significance  $0.594 > 0.05$ . This proves that  $H_0$  is accepted so that it is concluded that remittances have a negative and insignificant effect on family welfare.00

**Coefficient of Determination**

**Table 4. Coefficient of Determination of Substructure I**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.774a	.600	.579	937935.939
a. Predictors: (Constant), Education Level (X3), Employment Status (X2), Skill (X1)				

Source: SPSS Output (2024), Appendix 6

**Table 5. Substructure II Determination Coefficient**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.199a	.040	-.028	1352835.862
a. Predictors: (Constant), Remittance (Y1), Education Level (X3), Skill (X1), Employment Status (X2)				

Source: SPSS Output (2024), Appendix 6

The total determination coefficient of this research model is calculated using the following equation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q2 &= 1 - (1-R1^2) (1- R2^2) \\
 &= 1 - (1-0.600) (1- 0.040) \\
 &= 1 - (0.4) (0.96) \\
 &= 1 - (0.384) \\
 &= 0.616
 \end{aligned}$$

The total determination coefficient of 0.616 means that 61.6% of the variation in family welfare can be explained by skills, employment status, education level, and remittances, while the remaining 38.4% is explained by other variables outside this study.

#### **4. DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS**

##### **The Direct Influence of Skills on Circular Migrant Remittances in Ubud District**

Based on the test results, it was found that skills have a negative and insignificant effect on remittances sent by circular migrants in Ubud District. This means that even though circular migrant workers have higher skills, this does not automatically have an impact on increasing the amount of remittances they send. In other words, higher skills are not always accompanied by an increase in the economic value generated in the form of remittances.

The results of this study were also strengthened by one of the migrant workers who was a respondent in this study, named Komang Megiyanti, who said that:

“Although he has improved his skills through various trainings, this does not automatically increase the amount of remittances he sends to his family. According to him, other factors such as the type of work, wages received, and the cost of living at the workplace are more influential. He also added that higher skills do make it easier to get a job, but do not always go hand in hand with increased income or the amount of remittances sent. In many cases, higher skills actually tie him to jobs with limited wages.”

Based on an in-depth interview with Komang Megiyanti, a migrant worker, stated that despite having high skills, this does not guarantee an increase in remittances sent. According to her, other factors such as type of work, wage level, and cost of living play a greater role in determining the amount of remittances, so higher skills do not always mean higher income or remittances.

Based on the research results of Antari (2008) and Tasya (2020), it is stated that skills have a negative and insignificant effect on the amount of remittances. This means that although there is variation in the level of skills possessed by individuals, this does not directly contribute to an increase in the amount of remittances sent. This insignificant negative effect indicates that increased skills are not always followed by increased income or the ability to send remittances in larger amounts. This is due to several other factors that are more dominant in determining the amount of remittances. For example, unfavorable labor market conditions, the type of work done by respondents that may not require high skills, or preferences for the use of income that are more directed at domestic needs than sending remittances. In addition, the skills possessed may not be directly relevant to jobs that generate significant income, or may not be sufficient to provide a competitive advantage in the labor market. Therefore, although skills are important for improving the quality of life of individuals in general, in the context of

remittances, other factors such as work location, job sector, and economic conditions in the place of origin and destination of workers may play a greater role in determining the amount of remittances sent. Thus, these results indicate that skills are not the main factor influencing the amount of remittances in this study, and that it is necessary to consider other more relevant variables to explain variations in the amount of remittances received by respondent families.

### **The Direct Influence of Employment Status on Circular Migrant Remittances in Ubud District**

Based on the test results, it was found that employment status has a positive and significant effect on remittances sent by circular migrants in Ubud District. This means that the better the employment status of migrants, the greater the remittances they send. In other words, more stable or higher-paying jobs tend to encourage an increase in the amount of remittances sent to their families back home. Migrants with formal jobs or those with higher-paying positions are more likely to be able to send larger amounts of remittances to their families. This may be due to higher incomes, which allow migrants to set aside more money to send as financial support.

The results of this study were also strengthened by one of the migrant workers who was a respondent in this study, namely Putu Ratih Mertayani, who said that:

“Employment status has an influence on the amount of remittances a person sends. That is, the type or quality of the job they have, such as whether it is stable, formal, or well-paid, can have an impact on how much remittance they can send to their families. When someone has a job with a better status, they usually have a higher income and are more able to set aside part of their income as financial support for their family back home. Therefore, employment status is one of the important factors that influence the amount of remittances received by families.”

Based on an in-depth interview with Putu Ratih Mertayani, a migrant worker, stated that employment status has an influence on the amount of remittances sent by a person. The type or quality of the job held, such as whether the job is stable, formal, or high-paying, has a direct impact on how much remittance can be sent to the family. Jobs with better status usually provide higher incomes, allowing individuals to set aside more money as financial support for their families. Thus, employment status is an important factor that influences the amount of remittances received by families back home.

Based on the research results of Antari (2008) and Herwanti (2011), it was stated that employment status has a positive and significant effect on the amount of remittances. This

means that employment status has a positive and significant effect on the amount of remittances sent by individuals. This means that the quality of a person's job such as job stability, formality, and salary size have a strong direct impact on their ability to send remittances to their families. When someone has a job with a higher status, such as a stable, well-paid, and officially recognized job, they tend to earn a higher income. A higher income allows individuals to set aside more money as remittances, which means they can provide more substantial financial support to their families back home. This influence emphasizes the importance of employment status in determining how much remittance can be sent. Therefore, better quality jobs not only improve individual welfare but also strengthen their capacity to help their families economically. Thus, employment status plays a key role in increasing the amount of remittances sent and affects the economic welfare of families back home.

### **The Direct Influence of Education Level on Circular Migrant Remittances in Ubud District**

Based on the test results, it was found that the level of education has a negative and insignificant effect on remittances sent by circular migrants in Ubud District. This means that a higher level of education does not substantially affect or increase the amount of remittances sent. The negative insignificant effect indicates that other factors may play a greater role in determining the amount of remittances, and changes in the level of education do not contribute significantly to differences in the amount of remittances sent by migrants.

The results of this study were also strengthened by one of the migrant workers who was a respondent in this study, named Gusti Ayu Widiani, who said that:

“Education level does not appear to have an effect on the amount of remittances sent by migrants. In other words, differences in education level do not significantly affect how much remittances they send to their families. This suggests that education level is not a major factor in determining the amount of remittances, and that other factors, such as type of employment, income, or family economic conditions, may play a more significant role in influencing how much remittances are sent.”

Based on an in-depth interview with Gusti Ayu Widiani, a migrant worker, it was stated that differences in education, such as whether someone has a higher or lower education, do not have a significant effect on how much money they send to their families. This shows that education is not the main factor in determining the amount of remittances sent. Instead, other factors such as type of job, income level, and family economic conditions tend to be more influential. For example, someone with a stable job or high income is more likely to send larger

amounts of remittances, regardless of their education level. Therefore, factors such as economic conditions and migrant employment become stronger determinants in influencing the amount of remittances sent.

Based on the research results of Handayani (2018) and Irawaty & Wahyuni (2011), it was stated that the level of education has a negative and insignificant effect on the amount of remittances. This means that although there is a tendency where the higher a person's level of education, the amount of remittances they send tends to decrease slightly, this effect is not strong enough to be considered determining. In other words, increasing education does not have a significant impact on migrants' decisions to send money home. The decrease in remittances along with increasing education could be caused by various factors, such as changes in financial priorities or the need to invest more in careers or personal needs. However, because the effect is not significant, this means that education is not the main factor influencing the decision to send remittances. On the contrary, other factors such as the type of job held, income stability, or family economic conditions in the hometown may have a greater impact on the amount of remittances. Migrants who have jobs with stable or higher incomes may be more capable and tend to send larger amounts of remittances, regardless of their level of education. Therefore, although education has some influence, other factors appear to play a greater role in determining how much financial support migrants provide to their families.

### **The Direct Influence of Skills on the Welfare of Circular Migrant Families in Ubud District**

Based on the test results, it was found that skills have a negative and insignificant effect on the welfare of circular migrant families in Ubud District. This means that although there is a slight tendency that increasing skills may be related to decreasing family welfare, this effect is not strong enough to be considered significant. In other words, individual skills do not significantly affect the level of family welfare, and other factors may be more dominant in determining overall family welfare.

The results of this study were also strengthened by one of the migrant workers who was a respondent in this study, Luh Ayu Suandewi, who said that:

“Skills do not have a significant influence on family welfare. Even though someone has high skills, it does not automatically increase family welfare. Other factors such as type of work, stable income, and economic conditions play a greater role in determining the level of family welfare.”

Based on an in-depth interview with Luh Ayu Suandewi, a migrant worker, it was stated that a person's skills, although important, do not directly affect family welfare. This means that having high skills alone is not enough to improve family welfare if it is not supported by other factors. For example, a person with good skills may still face challenges in finding suitable work, or may work in a low-paying environment. Factors such as the type of job held, income stability, and overall economic conditions play a greater role in improving family welfare. A family may be more prosperous if its family members have jobs with stable incomes, regardless of their skill level. In other words, skills may not have a significant impact without being supported by better employment and economic conditions.

Based on the research results Widyastuti(2012) and Saputriet al. (2023) stated that skills have a negative and insignificant effect on family welfare. This means that although there is a tendency that increased skills may be followed by a slight decrease in family welfare, this effect is not strong enough to be considered significant. In other words, individual skills do not have a significant impact on overall family welfare. This factor can be caused by various things, such as the skills possessed are not necessarily directly applied in work or generate higher income. A person may have certain skills, but if the job obtained does not allow for optimal use of these skills, family welfare will not be encouraged to increase. In addition, family welfare may be more influenced by other factors such as job stability, economic environment, or social conditions. Things like steady income, access to resources, and social support may play a more important role in ensuring family welfare, while skills, although important, only make a limited contribution if not supported by appropriate conditions.

### **The Direct Influence of Employment Status on the Welfare of Circular Migrant Families in Ubud District**

Based on the test results, it was found that employment status has a positive and insignificant effect on the welfare of circular migrant families in Ubud District. This means that although there is a tendency that lower employment status may be associated with decreased family welfare, the effect is not strong enough to be considered significant. In other words, a person's employment status, whether formal or informal, does not have a real impact on increasing or decreasing family welfare directly. Other factors such as income, economic stability, and family needs have a more dominant role in determining the level of family welfare.

The results of this study were also strengthened by one of the migrant workers who was a respondent in this study, Putu Monika Puspita Sari, who said that:

“The type of work a person does, whether it is formal, informal, or other sectors, does not directly determine how good or bad his or her family’s welfare is. Other factors may play a greater role in influencing family welfare, such as the amount of income earned, economic stability, and overall socio-economic conditions.”

Based on an in-depth interview with Putu Monika Puspita Sari, a migrant worker, stated that a person's employment status does not directly affect their family's welfare. In other words, whether a person works in the formal or informal sector does not have a significant impact on the quality of life and welfare of their family. This shows that the type of work, although it may provide some advantages or challenges, is not the main factor that determines how good or bad the condition of family welfare is. Instead, other factors such as income earned from work, economic stability, and the family's socio-economic conditions play a greater role in influencing family welfare.

Based on the research results Astrini(2021) and Nurwati & Listari(2021) stated that employment status has a positive and insignificant effect on family welfare. This means that employment status, whether formal or informal, does not have a substantial direct impact on overall family welfare. Although employment may affect some aspects of life, such as job security or income, its impact on family welfare is not significant. Other factors such as income size, economic stability, and family socio-economic conditions tend to play a bigger role in determining the level of family welfare. For example, even though someone may have a poor employment status, if they have adequate income and stable economic conditions, their family welfare may be maintained. Conversely, someone with a better employment status but with a low income or poor economic conditions may experience less than optimal family welfare. Therefore, although employment status can affect some aspects of life, its effect on family welfare is not significant enough. Other factors related to income and economic stability play a bigger role in determining the level of family welfare.

### **The Direct Influence of Education Level on the Welfare of Circular Migrant Families in Ubud District**

Based on the test results, it was found that the level of education has a positive and insignificant effect on the welfare of circular migrant families in Ubud District. This means that although there is a tendency that increasing levels of education may be associated with decreasing family welfare, the effect is not significant enough to be considered a major determinant. In other words, differences in education levels do not directly affect the level of family welfare significantly. Other factors such as income, economic stability, and family socio-economic conditions may play a greater role in determining family welfare.



The results of this study were also strengthened by one of the migrant workers who was a respondent in this study, Luh Putu Cempaka, who said that:

“While there are differences in education levels, these differences do not directly affect how well or poorly families do. While education levels may open up opportunities for better jobs or higher incomes, their impact on family well-being may not be as large as expected.”

Based on an in-depth interview with Luh Putu Cempaka, a migrant worker, stated that the level of education does not have a significant influence on family welfare. This means that differences in education levels do not directly determine how good or bad family welfare is. Although higher education can open up opportunities for better jobs or income, if someone does not have access to suitable jobs or sufficient income, education does not significantly affect family welfare. Factors such as income, economic stability, and access to services and resources have a greater impact on determining family welfare.

Based on the research results Syafitri(2019) and Susanti(2021) stated that education level has a positive and insignificant effect on family welfare. This means that although there may be a tendency that higher education levels may be associated with decreased family welfare, the effect is not significant enough to be used as a major factor in determining family welfare. In this context, education level, although important in individual development and career potential, does not have a substantial direct impact on overall family welfare. The observed effects may be due to various factors, such as a mismatch between education level and available job opportunities, or lack of access to jobs that match the skills and education possessed. In addition, other factors such as income level, economic stability, and access to important services and resources play a greater role in determining the level of family welfare. Adequate income, economic security, and the ability to meet basic family needs contribute more to family welfare than education level alone.

### **The Direct Impact of Remittances on the Welfare of Circular Migrant Families in Ubud District**

Based on the test results, it was found that remittances have a negative and insignificant effect on the welfare of circular migrant families in Ubud District. This means that although there is a tendency that remittances sent can have a negative impact on family welfare, the effect is not strong enough to be considered significant. This shows that the amount of remittances received by families does not directly affect the increase or decrease in family welfare substantially. Remittances are inadequate to offset family needs or are used for short-term needs without providing a sustainable positive impact on welfare.

The results of this study were also strengthened by one of the migrant workers who was a respondent in this study, namely Putu Tatik Asgiantari, who said that:

“Remittances do not have a significant impact on family welfare. Although they receive remittances from family members working outside the area, the amount is not enough to bring about a real change in the quality of life or overall family welfare. There are other factors that have a greater impact on family welfare, such as steady income from local employment, economic stability, and access to social and health services that play a greater role in determining family welfare.”

Based on an in-depth interview with Putu Tatik Asgiantari, a migrant worker, it was stated that the level of education did not have a significant influence on family welfare. This means that even though families receive remittances, the impact is not large enough to directly improve the quality of life or overall family welfare. This indicates that the remittances received may not be sufficient to meet daily needs or long-term needs, so they are unable to provide real changes in family welfare. In addition, it is possible that remittances are only used for urgent needs or short-term consumption, which means that their long-term contribution to family economic welfare is limited. There are other factors that play a greater role in determining family welfare, such as steady income from local jobs, economic stability, and access to social services, health, and education. These factors are considered more important in influencing family welfare than remittances. Therefore, although remittances can provide financial assistance, their impact is not always sufficient to improve family welfare in the long term.

Based on the research results Primate (2011) and Ardiyanti (2019) stated that remittances have a negative and insignificant effect on family welfare. This means that although remittances sent by family members working outside the region can provide additional income, their effect on improving family welfare is not significant enough to be considered decisive. This small negative impact may arise for several reasons, namely, the amount of remittances received may not be enough to meet family needs on an ongoing basis, so that their impact on welfare is temporary or limited. Remittances are often used for urgent needs or daily consumption, without any management directed at long-term investment. Remittance receipts can also be accompanied by high dependence on senders, who work outside the region. This can reduce the family's efforts to find alternative sources of income in the local area, which in the long term can hinder their welfare improvement. In addition, dependence on remittances can also cause family economic instability, especially if remittances are irregular or interrupted.

Remittances, although useful, are not always enough to significantly improve the quality of life of families without being supported by more stable and planned economic resources.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the research results, the following conclusions were obtained:

- 1) Employment status directly has a positive and significant effect on circular migrant remittances in Ubud District. Skill and education level directly have a negative and insignificant effect on circular migrant remittances in Ubud District.
- 2) Skill, employment status and education level directly have a positive and insignificant effect on circular migrant remittances in Ubud District. Remittances do not have a positive and insignificant effect on circular migrant remittances in Ubud District.

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