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### The Role of Immigrants in the City of Samarinda in Regional Development

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#### Abstract:

This descriptive-qualitative research aims to elucidate the role of immigrants in Samarinda (one of the supporting cities for the New Capital of the Republic of Indonesia) in regional development. The survey was conducted with 224 purposively selected immigrants. Primary data were collected through interviews with them using an interview guide. In accordance with this approach, the primary data were predominantly analyzed descriptively and qualitatively, including the utilization of descriptive statistics, presentation of data in absolute and relative frequency distribution tables, and calculation of proportions. Immigrants' role in the development of the destination area is more significant than that in the area of origin. They engaged in 27 types of occupations and are entrepreneurs in 14 business fields. Their labor force participation rate and employment levels are exceptionally high, their total fertility rate is low, and most have savings in banks and remit funds to their home areas. This research's results enhance the understanding of migration and development theories. Its practical application is in providing information and alternative solutions to the Samarinda City Government to manage the influx of immigrants, thereby minimizing negative impacts and maximizing benefits. This study's novelty lies in identifying a comprehensive set of indicators for assessing immigrants' role in regional development.

#### Keywords:

Immigrants,  
Regional development,  
Samarinda,  
Indonesia,  
Destination area

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# 三馬林達市移民在區域發展中的作用

## 摘要:

这项描述性-定性研究旨在阐明三马林达（印度尼西亚共和国新首都的支持城市之一）的移民在区域发展中的作用。调查对象为 224 名特意选择的移民。原始数据是通过使用访谈指南对他们进行访谈而收集的。根据这种方法，主要对原始数据进行描述性和定性分析，包括使用描述性统计数据、以绝对和相对频率分布表呈现数据以及计算比例。移民在目的地地区发展中的作用比在原籍地发展中的作用更大。他们从事 27 种职业，是 14 个商业领域的企业家。他们的劳动力参与率和就业水平异常高，总生育率低，大多数人在银行有存款并将资金汇回家乡。这项研究的结果增强了对移民和发展理论的理解。其实际应用是为三马林达市政府提供信息和替代解决方案，以管理移民的涌入，从而最大限度地减少负面影响并最大限度地提高效益。本研究的创新之处在于确定了一套全面的指标来评估移民在区域发展中的作用。

**关键词:** 移民, 区域发展, 三马林达, 印度尼西亚, 目的地地区

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Research Background

To plan migration policies to support national, regional, and rural development, it is essential to know the role of migrants in their destination and origin areas. It is important to conduct studies on this matter in Samarinda City, one of the primary destinations for migrants in Indonesia. This city is the capital of East Kalimantan Province and one of the buffer areas for the new capital of the Republic of Indonesia, which moves to East Kalimantan. This activity can attract many people to this area, including Samarinda City. They have various goals: looking for work and opening businesses in different fields. In previous eras, migrants moved to this region for job vacancies created by using forests and mining resources. In the last era, when forest exploitation ended, coal mining attracted migrants.

According to the 2020 Population Census, the population of Samarinda City is 827,994 people (BPS Kota Samarinda, 2021). Almost a quarter of the people (192,891), or 23.30%, is inter-provincial migrants. Increasing migration to cities (urbanization) concentrates poverty in cities, but this happens because of the view of rural communities that cities represent them because of a view of the village community that the city is a real hope in deciding the poverty chain of poverty (Hidayat, 2023). Another consequence is the emergence of slum areas and unhealthy environments.

Theoretically, these migrants play a significant role in regional development in the destination and origin areas. However, studies on migration in Indonesia, especially in Samarinda, have not been widely linked to regional development. So far, studies on migration have focused more on the negative impacts that arise as a result of migration. This type of study will be more

helpful if it is linked to regional development efforts. We hope that the results of studies on the role of migrants in development, both in their destination areas and in their areas of origin, can be used to develop policy plans to increase their role and reduce the negative impacts of migration.

### 1.2. Research Objectives, Expected Results, and Significance of the Solution

This study aims to describe the role of immigrants in the development of the destination area (Samarinda City) and the area of origin. Immigrants in Samarinda City were used as research objects, considering that there have only been three studies on immigrants in this city to date. Samarinda City was chosen as the research location because it is one of the supporting cities for the new capital of the Republic of Indonesia (IKN), which began construction several years ago, so immigrants to this city have the potential to increase.

The results of this research can enrich the understanding of theories in the field of migration and development, as information for the Samarinda City Government as a basis for handling migrants, and provide recommendations for alternative solutions for the Samarinda City Government in dealing with immigrants.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1. Migration and Development Theory

The relationship between migration and development was reciprocal. The relationship between the two can be explained using a neoclassical approach that mass migration will have a positive impact on economic development in the country or region of origin of migrants. In addition, the relationship between the two can also be explained using a historical

structuralist approach, namely that migration has a negative impact on the country or region of origin due to large population movements, and migration is seen as a development strategy but will reduce the availability of the workforce for development at home (Wahyuni, 2013).

The relationship between migration and economic development provides various ways to review population mobility (including migration) and development processes. In the early stages of industrialization, for example, rural-urban migration can stimulate economic development in cities. In this event, migration can be viewed analytically as an influential variable and economic growth as an affected variable. In other circumstances, such as migration between metropolitan areas in the final stages of industrialization, migration is a response to economic growth and labor demand. In such a situation, migration is a result of economic growth.

Migration is a voluntary activity considered beneficial to migrants and their families. The overall influence can be positive or negative. In rural development or regional and national development, population movement (including migration) can be seen as an influencing variable and can then become an influencing variable for various development activities, at least as an "intervening variable" that facilitates rural development.

However, the recent situation of immigrants has caused many countries to face the dilemma of how to handle it. For example, in the United States, Australia, and Indonesia, although immigrants sometimes make a large contribution to the host country or destination area, especially in the economic sector, they sometimes also provide the opposite condition. They can also cause major problems, such as an oversupply of labor or sometimes crime (Alamari, 2020).

According to the UN Migration Agency (IMO, 2024) the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda recognizes migration as a strong driver of sustainable development. For migrants and their communities, it can bring significant benefits in the form of skills and cultural diversity, and contribute to improving the lives of people in their home countries through the transfer of skills and financial resources. Wafirotn (2013) found that overseas migrant workers (TKI) from the Ponorogo Regency had increased income, education, and family ownership of valuables. Likewise (Purnomo, 2009) found that the income of migrant workers from Wonogiri increased compared to the income in their area of origin.

IOM (2024) further states that the relationship between migration and development is complex. If migration is not regulated, it can have a negative impact on development. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration states that "migration is a multidimensional reality that cannot be handled by one

sector... alone."

Based on the literature review above, it can be concluded that (1) migration is related to development; (2) the relationship between migration and development is complex; (3) the relationship between migration and development can be reciprocal; (4) migration can occur as a result of development; (5) conversely, migration can influence development; (6) the influence of migration on development can be positive or negative; (7) migration is relevant and can support sustainable development; (8) migration is a reality that cannot be avoided; and (9) migration must be regulated so that its positive impacts can be increased and its negative impacts can be avoided or minimized.

The theoretical review of the positive relationship between migration and development views migration variable that influences development activities, both in destination and origin areas. The role of migrants in development in the destination area can be seen from the status of migrant activities, proportion of migrants working, type of work of migrants, field of work/business of migrants, Labor Force Participation Rate, Employment Rate, amount of working time, proportion of migrants who have savings in the bank, frequency of savings in the bank, amount of savings in the bank, level of fertility, and integration between migrants and local people.

Meanwhile, the role of migrants in development in their area of origin can, among other things, be seen from the proportion of migrants who send money to their area of origin (remittances), the frequency of sending money to their area of origin, the number of remittances to their area of origin, recipients of remittances in their area of origin, and the use of remittances in the area of origin.

On the positive side, it is proven that rural outmigrants are generally more resourceful and are a select group. Their relocation to a more dynamic urban environment would develop a national economic resource base. Because opportunity costs in their areas of origin are lower than wages in cities, the transfer of migrant workers to cities will increase overall labor productivity and bring national output to a higher level. It is also believed that migrants have a greater tendency to save money. Thus, migration is expected to increase capital formation in the economy.

Regarding other positive effects of migration, especially for developing countries such as Indonesia, rural-urban migration can reduce fertility, resulting in low population growth rates. This effect occurs because, in the destination areas, the activities of migrant women increase compared to their areas of origin, so that the frequency of sexual intercourse decreases, although the frequency of sexual intercourse is not an important factor determining fertility. Meanwhile, for the area of origin, this influence occurs because of semi-permanent and circular migrations. In this migration, there is

separation between husband and wife because this migration is generally carried out by the husband as head of the household by leaving their family (wife) in the area of origin, at least temporarily. As a result, they did not have sexual relationships.

Separation between husband and wife usually occurs in the early stages of migration. This is another factor that causes low fertility among relatively new migrants in Thailand.

In accordance with this theory, the migration pattern that has the greatest influence on the development of villages (migrants' areas of origin) is circulation, because this migration produces a constant return flow from city to village, carrying money, household goods, and experience. However, if we look at its influence on development in the destination area, especially as a provider of labor, there is no difference between circulation and permanent migration.

Moniruzzaman (2022) shows that remittances from migrants to their regions of origin reduce food-related uncertainty and provide migrant households with strategies to deal with food-related shocks as well as improve food quality and food security. Raman et al. (2022) found that migration out of India has a significant impact on development and welfare.

However, it is recognized that theoretically, as per the results of the analysis by Rijanta (2003), there are two opposing views on the relationship between migration and development: the neoclassical economic view (held by Indonesia) and the historical-structural view. The neoclassical economic view states that migration has a positive value for development, as described above. Meanwhile, at an empirical level, migration in Indonesia tends to be Jakarta centric because Jakarta, as the country's capital, is considered to provide everything for immigrants. As a result, disparities between regions in Indonesia, especially between Jakarta and other regions are increasing. This was the result of Rijanta's (2003) analysis. However, with the move of national capital (IKN) to East Kalimantan, things will change because internal migration will also shift this region.

## 2.2. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies related to this research, but specifically in Samarinda Batu City, there are three, namely research by Izzah (2011), Febriadi (2018), and Giyarti & Warsilan (2020).

The research by Febriadi (2018) was conducted in only one sub-district, Samarinda Ulu District, Samarinda City. This study aims to determine the association between education, gender, age, and income and permanent migration at the research location. Does not examine the role or participation of immigrants in regional development? The results showed that education, age, and income were significantly associated with permanent migration.

The research by Giyarti & Warsilan (2020) was carried out only in one sub-district, namely, the Bugis Sub-district. The aim was to determine the characteristics of immigrants in Samarinda City. The results of this study show that immigrants in the research location have different characteristics, including age, education, employment, income, housing, number of dependents, and ethnicity. The main goal of immigrants is to find work and income that is greater than that in the area of origin. Thus, looking at the role of immigrants in the development of their areas of origin, there are only two indicators covered by this research.

The research by Izzah (2011) was conducted more than ten years ago. However, because it was conducted in Samarinda City, I also reviewed it. The results of this study show that migration in Samarinda City plays an important role in long-term rather than short-term economic calculations. Migration is an important survival strategy. Migration has become an important factor contributing to economic growth and poverty alleviation in both areas of origin and destination. In Samarinda City, many immigrant farmers tend to maintain social ties with their place of origin in a circular manner, migration as a transition step to explore opportunities in urban areas, and regulate and expand livelihood security during the transition period, that is, the period before the possibility of permanent migration occurs. The city of Samarinda was developed as a representation of the character of a new city in Indonesia.

The study by Yesiana et al. (2015) examines the dynamics of population migration in Central Java. This study used descriptive qualitative statistical analysis and map overlay analysis. Most districts/cities in Central Java (21 districts/cities = 60%) fell into quadrant III: outmigration was low and immigration was also low. When linked to the regional economic structure, this migration typology shows that the primary sector is high and the secondary and tertiary sectors are low.

The study by Monanisa (2017) was conducted in the South Ogan Komerling Ulu (OKU) area. The aim is to determine the following: (1) the pattern of labor immigration to OKU and (2) its impact on the welfare of immigrants and the role of immigrants in the development of OKU. However, as in the study by Rahmi et al. (2013), the aims and results of this study are contradictory. The goal was as stated above. However, the results presented the migrants' intention to migrate and three independent variables that significantly influence this intention, namely income, employment, and knowledge and skills.

Suartha et al. (2017) aimed to know the influence of migration and population growth on the conversion of buildings in Denpasar City, Bali Province. The results show that migration has an influence indirect positive

impact on building conversion: increasing number of immigrants who enter the city of Denpasar, the more there are also many needs for housing and causing an increase in transfers building function.

Prasetyo (2017) aims to determine the influence of lifelong, recent, and commuting migrations on regional (provincial) Indonesian economic growth. Lifelong and recent migration positively influences regional economic growth. The last negatively influences regional economic growth.

Ompusunggu (2018) analyzed the impact of migration on the economic growth of village families. He studied the impact of circular migration carried out by residents of Tanjung Gusti Village, Galang District, Regency Deli Serdang, North Sumatra Province. The results show that migration plays a role in increasing the economic growth of village families.

Dewandaru et al. (2019) studied the use of remittances from Indonesian migrant workers (TKI) abroad. The research results show that remittances are used more to meet consumptive needs than productive needs.

Adiputra (2022) researched the influence of in-migration on Pare-Pare City in South Sulawesi Province. Its influence, among other things, encourages local governments to improve city infrastructure to facilitate immigrants and stimulate economic growth. Unfortunately, he also said that migration to this city had a positive effect on the population growth rate. Hopefully, the population growth rate referred to is only a direct impact of non-natural growth and not a component of natural population growth (births). Globally, the rate of natural population growth must be controlled, because the world's population is currently assessed by experts as having exceeded the carrying capacity of the environment.

Syahrain (2019), among other things, tested the influence of marital status on the migration of communities from South Sulawesi Province to the city of Ternate (Maluku Province). Unfortunately, the description and explanation of the results are not clear; whether the migrant's marital status influences or does not influence their decision to migrate. In testing his hypothesis, Syahrain concluded that the independent variable Marital Status had no effect on the dependent variable of Community Migration of South Sulawesi Residents to Ternate City. However, in his discussion, Syahrain stated that marital status is unable to explain the influence on the migration of the South Sulawesi community. A person's decision to migrate depends on his/her marital status. My comment: The last two sentences clearly contradict each other in meaning. Syahrain further explained the results of his research as follows: If you are already married, then there must be an agreement between the husband and wife whether they are allowed to migrate or not. If a person is unmarried/single, then there is a possibility of migration.

This means that an unmarried person is more likely to decide to migrate because he/she looks for new acquaintances in the destination region. My comment: Syahrain's last three sentences imply that marital status can influence a person's decision to migrate. As the conclusions of Syahrain's research results are confusing, the results of this research cannot be used as a reference.

Suryana (2020) researched the influence of migration on the development of Pekanbaru. The results show that immigration to Pekanbaru does not have a significant effect on city development. This is especially evident from the changes in the built-up land area.

Abshor et al. (2020) aimed to analyze the welfare of migrants through housing and asset ownership variables. The results show that immigrants in West Kalimantan Province tend to have better welfare than non-migrants.

Sophianingrum et al. (2022) analyzed the strategic role of domestic and international migrants in migrant households' livelihoods. Unfortunately, similar to the results of Monanisa (2017), there are inconsistencies between the objectives and results of this research. The researcher states that the aim of his research is to analyze the strategic role of migrants in their livelihoods, but what is shown in the results of his research is the migration strategy carried out by migrants.

Munadi (2022) analyses the relationship between in-migration patterns and the economy. The results show that the economic conditions and welfare of migrants in DKI Jakarta are better than those when they are still in origin. The carrying capacity of DKI Jakarta's settlements is still able accommodates additional settlements and residents.

Ilhami et al. (2022) aimed to determine and analyze the extent of the impact of in-migration on educated unemployment. The research results showed that in-migration and provincial minimum wage simultaneously have a significant impact on educated unemployment. In part, in-migration had a negative and insignificant effect on educated unemployment.

The aim of Rahmi Septiani et al. (2022) is to analyze the influence of circular migration carried out by residents of Keroncong Village, Pamijahan Village, Pamijahan District, Bogor Regency, West Java Province on the socio-economic conditions of their households. The research results show that there are differences in the participation and income levels of migrant households compared to non-migrant households. Meanwhile, there are no significant differences in housing conditions and asset ownership between migrant households and non-migrant households.

Qadafi (2022) aims to describe population migration events in Bandung City, West Java Province. The results show that the migration of population to Bandung city is influenced by economic and

educational factors. This migration has had a negative impact on population density and job vacancies. Meanwhile, the positive impact is that the quality of human resources working in Bandung City improves and the economy of Bandung City improves.

### 3. Research Methods

#### 3.1. Time, Location and Data Collection

The research began by preparing a plan that included preparing data collection instruments and a schedule for conducting the research in April 2024. This research was conducted in Samarinda City, the capital of East Kalimantan Province, which is also the first buffer area for the new capital of the Republic of Indonesia (IKN). In IKN's official website, Samarinda is called the "heart," the historical center of East Kalimantan (Rumah123, 2024).

As stated in the research background, as an IKN buffer area, this city is predicted to receive an abundance of immigrants seeking work and business opportunities, and the flow of migration to this city will increase. In the previous decade, immigrants came to this city due to job vacancies created by the exploitation of natural resources (oil and gas, forests, and coal); since the launch of IKN development, it is predicted that they will be attracted by the development and operation of IKN.

It is hoped that the results of this research can be used by the government to manage immigrants in Samarinda City, overcome the negative impacts, and increase the positive impacts. As stated in the background section, migration is a social phenomenon that cannot be avoided; therefore, it must be managed together. Apart from having negative impacts, migration can also be beneficial for migrants and their families, the region, and the destination area.

The data used were primarily primary data sourced from immigrants and collected through interviews using Interview Guidelines/Question Lists. Other primary data, mainly in the form of photographs of immigrants' economic activities, were collected through field observations. Data collection was conducted with two students from the Social Development Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Mulawarman University.

The steps of this study are as shown in Figure 1.

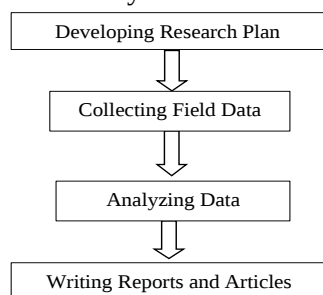


Figure 1. Main steps this research processes (Developed by the authors)

#### 3.2. Data Analysis Method

Data analysis was performed descriptively and qualitatively. The descriptive analysis referred to also includes descriptive statistical analysis, presenting data in tables, calculating arithmetic averages, calculating proportions, and looking at modes. Qualitative analysis primarily involves interpreting the meaning of qualitative data.

### 4. Results and Discussion

#### 4.1. Characteristics of Immigrants in Samarinda City

Men dominate immigrants in Samarinda City, considering that men as heads of families have the responsibility to earn a living for their families, so they tend to migrate to earn a living. This finding agrees with the migration theory, which states that migration is mostly carried out by men.

Judging from the age group, immigrants in Samarinda City are dominated by the productive age group (15 – 64 years). This finding is in accordance with Todaro's statement that migrants in developing countries (Indonesia is a developing country) mostly consist of young people of productive age. The only difference is that Todaro mentioned a productive age of 15–24 years. Meanwhile, no immigrants were classified as elderly (aged 65 years) when they arrived. If it is related to the status of their economic activities, the majority of immigrants of productive age are unemployed, meaning they have not worked in their area of origin; this finding is also consistent with other findings, namely, that their goal in migrating to Samarinda City was to look for work. Findings show that the productive age group dominates immigrants in Samarinda City, indicating that migration to this city is selective, just like migration to other areas in general. The findings that show no older immigrants are in accordance with the opinion that there is a universal tendency for migration levels to decrease with increasing age. In essence, this finding is in accordance with the general theory, which states that migration is selective, including age.

Meanwhile, the findings that show that the goal of most immigrants in Samarinda City is to look for work (economically motivated) are in accordance with other studies.

Most immigrants (more than half) had secondary school education (high school and middle school). The second-largest proportion had undergraduate and postgraduate degrees. This is in accordance with the theory that other groups who are more likely to move or migrate (apart from the younger generation) have a higher level of education than people who do not have skills. In essence, these findings are also in accordance with the general theory that migration is selective, including in terms of education level. The results of

this research are somewhat different from those of previous research, which found that the majority of immigrants in the city had minimal education.

Until 2010, the majority of Indonesia's population (61%) was still concentrated on the islands of Java, Madura, Bali, and Lombok, according to Central Statistics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (Hariyanto, 2020), so this area became the main area of origin for immigrants. This region covers only 6.6% of Indonesia's total area. Meanwhile, geographically, Samarinda City is relatively far from this area, having to cross the sea, so immigrants from this area who come to Samarinda City are dominated by those with higher education. The results of this research may also indicate that the education level of the Indonesian population is improving, including that of immigrants in Samarinda City.

Most immigrants (almost 70%) were unmarried when they arrived to Samarinda. This finding is also in line with the three previous findings, namely, that the most migrants have secondary school education, do not have a job in their area of origin, and aim to look for work. In addition, this finding is also in accordance with the general theory of migration, which states that migration is mostly carried out by single people with the aim of seeking experience and continuing education. Those who already have families generally migrate for economic reasons.

Most of the migrants who arrived were not yet married, and both male and female migrants married local residents after arriving in Samarinda City. Thus, amalgamation (mixed marriages) occurred. With the occurrence of amalgamation, it is clear that cultural acculturation occurs between migrants and local residents, at least for the husband-and-wife couple. Armansyah et al. (2022) found through a literature study that the second cause of cultural acculturation in the migration process is "marriage" after the "duration of migration."

The average number of members in a migrant household is four, meaning that each migrant household has an average of only two children. This situation is considered good because it leads to a replacement level desired by the global community. The world population currently stands at 8.2 billion (Worldometer, 2024), which, according to experts, exceeds the allowable load on the planet and leads to environmental degradation (see Fedoroff in Hariyanti, 2021). Population growth must be reduced to zero (zero population growth) – a situation that can occur if each married couple has only two children to replace their parents (replacement level).

#### **4.2. The role of Migrants in Development in Destination Areas (Samarinda City)**

The goal of most migrants to Samarinda City is to look for work (for those who do not have a job) and a

better income (for immigrants who already have a job in their area of origin). The results of this study are in accordance with other studies that the main goal of migrants is to find work and business opportunities. With this aim, if later in the destination area, they succeed in getting a job and opening a business, this will not only benefit migrants but also show the role of migrants in development in the destination area. By working and opening a business, it means that they are absorbed in the employment and business opportunities that exist in their destination area, and even absorb workers.

All immigrants who in their origin still unemployed, which constitutes a large proportion of immigrants), after working in Samarinda City at least in 23 jobs and working in 10 business fields (based on the Standard Classification of Types of Work and the Standard Classification of Business fields made by the Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Statistics Agency) (2024 and 2020). Thus, these immigrants directly contributed to the development of Samarinda City. They do not burden the destination areas. This also shows that job vacancies and business opportunities in Samarinda City are still available. Combined with immigrants who already have jobs in their areas of origin, all immigrants in Samarinda City are currently working in at least 27 jobs and businesses in 14 business fields.

Some of the work done by immigrants is not usually done by local people. For example, a rubbish collector and scavenger of used goods can be used or sold. This activity has directly helped to keep the city clean. Some migrants also work as builders in the construction sector. Therefore, workers in this field are urgently required. The reason for this is that the city of Samarinda and its population, which continues to increase (as seen in the background), is actively developing, including housing buildings.

Another job that immigrants do and are not usually done by local people is vegetable farming. They planted empty land owned by the local people with suitable vegetables (spinach, kale, long beans, etc.). This work was usually carried out by immigrants from Java and Buton. In the 1970s and earlier, vegetables had to be imported from East Java and South Sulawesi as the closest vegetable-producing areas. Therefore, the price is high, and the types are limited - carrots, potatoes, and cabbage.

Similarly, immigrants work in the business sector. Most were entrepreneurs in the informal sector. This is especially true for food and vegetable traders using motorbikes or cars. This business is usually carried out by immigrants from Java and is very helpful for city residents, who do not have to go to the market. Another business for immigrants is to become street vendors at night on a moving basis. Occupying a side street is known as *Pasar Malam* ("Night Market"). Immigrants from Java, Buton, Sulawesi, and Sumatra

usually carry out this activity. This activity is not usually carried out by local people. This activity survives and sells because goods are usually cheaper.

This activity disrupts road users because it takes up part of the road to sell their goods. This is the single most prominent negative effect of immigrants.

In essence, immigrants are not picky about their jobs; they are willing to do any job. Their willingness is helpful to the government and residents of Samarinda City. However, those from certain areas often receive negative labels because they are generally marginalized groups. These parameters have not been revealed in previous studies.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) among migrant groups in Samarinda City was classified as "very high" (86.37%). This is because the minimum value of LFPR = 0% (occurs when  $\sum AK = 0$ , all peoples are classified as *not labor force*, a situation that is only theoretical) and the maximum value of LFPR = 100% (occurs when all residents are classified as Labor Force, a situation that is also only theoretical), then the following criteria are used: (1) "very low", if LFPR = 0 – 20%, (2) "low" if LFPR = 20 – 40%, (3) "medium" if LFPR = 40 – 60%, (4) "high" if LFPR = 60 – 80%, and (5) "very high" if LFPR = 80 – 100.00%. Likewise, the rate of employment among migrants is also classified as "very high" (84.02%). This is because the minimum employment rate price = 0 (when all the labor force is unemployed, something that is impossible to happen) and a maximum of 100%, the following criteria are used: (1) "very low" if the employment rate = 0 – 20%, (2) "low" if employment rate = 20 – 40%, (3). "medium" if employment rate = 40 – 60%, (4) "high" if TKKB = 60 – 80%, and (5) "very high" if employment rate = 80 – 100%.

Apart from having a "main job" a small portion of migrants (6.93%) also participate in development in the destination area through "part-time work." There are 11 types of part-time jobs: farming, selling nine basic commodities, renting out houses, being a construction worker, driving a motorbike taxi, being a priest, being a cigarette marketer, being a taxi driver, keeping fish, being an auditor, and opening clothes washing services. Thus, migrants are familiar with the concept of "dual livelihood," which they may not have known in their origin, let alone immigrants from rural areas. This finding also confirms the opinion that, in the city (because Samarinda is a city), there are opportunities to open a wider business.

The average income of immigrants is classified as "high," namely IDR 4,661,135/KK/month, above the Minimum Wage in Samarinda City in 2024 which is only IDR. 3,497,015/KK/month. Because the average number of members in migrant households is only 3.7 people, this income is equivalent to IDR 1,259,766/capita/month or Rp. 15,117,192/capita/year. This income is equivalent to 994.82 kg of rice because

the price of rice in Samarinda City is currently Rp. 16,000/kg. This income level is far above that of Garis Kemiskinan Sayogyo, which is equivalent to 360 kg of rice per capita in urban areas.

As the average income level is high, most immigrants claim that money is saved in the bank. Most admit to saving money in the bank every month. The average monthly deposit to the bank per person was approximately Rp. 2,000,000; Meanwhile, the average amount of savings remaining in the bank is approximately Rp. 21,000,000; per person.

Thus, immigrants also play a role in the development of their destination areas by saving money in the banks. Banks can lend these savings to entrepreneurs for business capital.

Apart from playing a role through economic activities, immigrants in Samarinda City also play an indirect role in the development of this area through other fields. The TFR among migrant women, for example, is relatively low at only 2.34. However, this figure is still greater than the global target of 2.0 (replacement level). In fact, it is still higher than the national target of 2.1 (BKKB, 2024).

Judging from the amount of working time, most migrants have a working time of more than seven hours per day. Meanwhile, the Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja (Job Creation Law) No. 6 of 2023 stipulates the number of working hours as seven hours a day or 40 hours per week for six working days, with one day of rest in one week. Those who have an amount of working time that exceeds the expected requirements are among immigrant entrepreneurs (Kemenko Perekonomian, 2020).

### 4.3. The Role of Immigrants in Development in Their Regions of Origin

Most immigrants (around 84%) in Samarinda City admitted that they still have relatives in their areas. Because of this, most admitted that they had sent money to their home areas. Most remittances were directed to their parents. Most send money once a month, with an average nominal value of one million rupiah. Most of the money sent is used as additional spending money for parents. Thus, immigrants have indirectly played a role in the development of their place of origin by sending shopping money to their parents. This money will be spent by parents in their place of origin, thereby increasing the circulation of money and driving the economy of their area of origin.

Only a small number of immigrants (less than 10%) in Samarinda City claim that there is an organization that brings together migrants from their areas of origin. Therefore, only a small number of migrants admitted that they had sent money to their areas of origin to help with development through such organizations. They are immigrants from Minangkabau who have a culture such as the Gebu Minang organization (but in Samarinda

City, it is known as the Ikatan Keluarga Minang (Minang Family Association).

## 5. Conclusion

Immigrants in Samarinda City have characteristics similar to those of immigrants in other places and are generally by migration theory. These immigrants are dominated by men from the productive age group who are unmarried, with the main aim of seeking work and business opportunities. Most of them do not have jobs in their place of origin. Most of them have found work, become entrepreneurs, and married local people. This also indicates that in Samarinda City, there are what they want, namely jobs and business opportunities, and there has been acculturation between migrants and residents.

Immigrants to Samarinda City have jobs and businesses in various fields. Apart from their primary jobs, some also have part-time jobs and businesses. This includes work or businesses not usually performed by local people because they are both routine and menial jobs. Immigrants do not choose jobs; they are willing to do any job as long as they are not unemployed. These parameters have not been reported in previous studies. High labor force participation and employment rates among migrants indirectly contribute to developing destination areas. There is low TFR among immigrant women and the ownership of cash savings in banks by migrants.

Even though they have left their place of origin, immigrants generally still have relatives in their places of origin. They often send money to their relatives, especially their parents, both routinely and incidentally. Generally, this money is intended as additional money.

Indirectly, sending money to the migrant's place of origin is their role in its development. In addition to spending money, relatives will spend money in their place of origin, increasing the amount of money in circulation and driving the economy.

Considering the large role of immigrants in development in Samarinda City, the Samarinda City Government should provide opportunities, develop, direct, and provide space for immigrants so that their role increases and does not disturb public order. Following the results of this research, the Samarinda City Government is advised to provide a special space for Pasar Malam traders to avoid disturbing public road users. The space in question is as close as possible to the street where the immigrant traders open Pasar Malam so that it does not affect their turnover. Other researchers are advised to identify other negative impacts of these immigrants so that they do not cause serious problems.

It is recommended that migrant organizations from various places of origin in Samarinda City should increase outreach to immigrants from the same place regarding the existence and role of these organizations

towards immigrants. The results of this study show that only a few migrants are aware of the existence of this organization.

## Author Contributions

Conceptualization, H. and I.L.; methodology, H.; validation, H., I.L. and Z.A.; formal analysis, I.L.; investigation, H.; resources, I.L.; data curation, Z.A.; writing—original draft preparation, all authors contributed equally; writing—review and editing, H.; visualization, Z.A.; supervision, H.; project administration, H. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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## Informed Consent Statement

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## Data Availability Statement

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors on request.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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