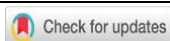


Analysis of Student Circular Migration Patterns towards Student Organization Culture (Ormawa) at Surabaya State University

Agung Stiawan^{*1}, Muhammad Ilyas Marzuqi¹, Hendri Prastiyono¹

¹Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia



DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56707/ijoerar.v2i3.78>

Sections Info

Keywords:

Mobility

Trend

Circular Migration Shuttle

Circular Migration Stay

ABSTRACT

Objective: This research try to identify the condition of circular migration still exist in Surabaya particularly weekly and monthly shuttle migrants and the settled migrants. The research was to examine demographic of the migrant students of State University of Surabaya Campus and their impact on the organizational culture. Furthermore, the study aimed at establishing whether economic characteristics and different demographic factors, to name but employment status of parents, wages, and region of origin of the migrants affected circular migration and joining organizations. **Method:** In this research, a survey was administered in the year 2023, out of which seven factors were selected under the two broad headings of economic and demographic factors. For descriptive analysis, the probit analysis was performed while for estimation of the impact of the above independent variables, the regression analysis with Stata 10 based on Linear Probability Model (LPW) was conducted. **Results:** The findings of the result indicated that employment in service sector and urban origin has a positive and significant effect of the participation in circular migration and joining organisations. On the other hand, employment in the industrial sector and parents' greater distance are factors that inherently reduce this option. Therefore, the last analysis revealed that both parent wages and trade employment have a relatively little impact on organizational membership and migration, but gender does not have such an impact. **Novelty:** The current work is an effort to unfold some aspects of circular migration which has not received much attention in the existing literature with the focus on the city of Surabaya. It alone focuses on how economic and demography variable, thus employment status of parents and wages, and urban/rural background, moreover influences circular migration and organisational participation of the students at the State University of Surabaya. This study uses more sophisticated method of probit analysis and Linear Probability Model (LPW) to identify the nature of these variables affecting migration behaviour with a clear differentiation between the service sector and the industrial sector, and impact of the population density of urban centres.

INTRODUCTION

Cities as the main migration destination do play an important role in the development of society (Gan & Miao, 2024; Reece et al., 2024). It is inevitable that cities change over time in terms of their size, structure and vital role (Buitelaar et al., 2021; N. Guo et al., 2024). Naturally, these changes lead to imbalances in many ways (Song et al., 2024; Tomasiello et al., 2024; Yang et al., 2024). The phenomenon of rural-to-urban migration can easily be found in many big cities (Rana & Qaim, 2024; Yamashita, 2022). More specifically, there is an interesting phenomenon of considerable migration to one of the developed cities in East Java, namely Surabaya, with the title as the capital of East Java Province and at the same time as the centre of various vital economic activities (Aritenang et al., 2024; Crosby et al., 2024; Handayani et al., 2018; Malisan et al., 2023; Shirleyana et al., 2023).

The strategic position and infrastructure that support the advancement of Surabaya City's civilisation have made Surabaya City one of the best cities in Indonesia, sometimes

even called the second city after Jakarta (the capital city of Indonesia) which is visited by many migrants (Astuti et al., 2023; Hennida et al., 2024). The geographical position as a coastal settlement makes Surabaya a potential stopover and settlement place for immigrants (Amornsiripanitch et al., 2023; Rayamajhee & Paudel, 2024; Zimran, 2022). In addition, when reading and understanding the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan of Surabaya City in 2010-2015, it is explained that the largest city in East Java Province has relatively high economic development compared to the average growth of the National (5.74 percent) and East Java (5.90 percent) in 2006 – 2010 (Nisa et al., 2023; Pamungkas et al., 2024; H. Zhang et al., 2023). This economic growth was more driven by tertiary sector growth, especially growth in the trade, services and communications sectors, whose average growth ranged from 6% to 7% per year (Okoro et al., 2023; Rath et al., 2023; Srdelić & Dávila-Fernández, 2024).

This situation provides an attraction for migrants from other regions to then visit Surabaya City and capture existing employment opportunities from various sectors (Hidayat et al., 2023a; Hudalah et al., 2024; Pardede & Venhorst, 2024). Most of them are migrants who are still within the scope of cities in East Java (L. Li et al., 2024; Ullah & Harrigan, 2022). This interesting situation makes the researcher encouraged to then explore the characteristics and reasons or factors that encourage, choose and migrate from their place of origin, through research specifications on migrants who do not settle and do not become residents of Surabaya City called 'Circular Migration'. Circular migration is also of interest to researchers because the phenomenon of migrants returning to their place of origin in the form of daily, several weeks and even several months return (circular migration) has several points of interest criteria, related to considerations for migration intentions which are usually faced with cost, economic motives, and other factors (Kunuroglu & Yüzbaşı, 2024; Setijaningrum et al., 2023).

While, migration is very prominent in several developing countries, including in various regions in Indonesia, especially in the context where a lot of labour from rural areas flows to urban areas (Działek, 2024; Hidayat et al., 2023b; Selod & Shilpi, 2021). The process of migration within a country (internal migration) is considered a natural process that will channel surplus labour in the regions to the modern industrial sector in cities with higher absorption capacity (Pinate et al., 2024; Wu et al., 2024). However, in reality, the flow of labour movement 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 (Wang et al., 2024; J. Zhang & Li, 2024). Todaro in Puspitasari (2010) on 'A Theory of Migration' also assumes that the willingness to change places (migration) is due to economic motives (Muliansyah, 2019a; Raharto & Noveria, 2023). This is natural because there is inequality between regions or different equity between one region and another (Y. Guo & Li, 2024; H. Liu et al., 2024; Muliansyah, 2019b). So the tendency of most people, will choose to go to the city with a variety of attractions and bargaining value that is relatively expected to meet the needs of migrants even though it is still pseudo (Altug Turan et al., 2024; J. Cheng & Chen, 2024). This

sustainably, will have negative impacts on the destination area (city) (Almulhim et al., 2024; H. Chang & Zhang, 2024; Zhou et al., 2024).

Migration, especially that from rural areas to urban centers has been researched with emphasis on its effects on both the origin and the receiving zones with regard to the economical, socio-demographic changes and characteristics (Bhan & Patel, 2023; Z. Li et al., 2024). However, most literature available in the field is inclined more towards the fixed migration and the settlement of immigrants in urban areas (Ali et al., 2024). While there are numerous publications on more regular migration, such as wherein people stay permanently in a new location for employment purposes, there is still lack of research carried out on circular migration, which comprises migration for temporary reasons and return to the country of origin, at least with respect to the cities of Indonesia such as Surabaya (Akpuokwe et al., 2024; Hunter & Simon, 2023; Nabong et al., 2023). More importantly, this research seeks to address this gap by focusing on the operationalization of circular migrants and the identification of their characteristics, as well as the factors that may be driving them in Surabaya, so that a better understanding of the effects of temporary migration to the city's economy and society can be achieved.

Thus, to achieve the objectives of this study, it becomes crucial to establish comprehension on the circular migration in Surabaya as the city highlights its rapidly growing economy and being recognized as a commercial and service core in the East Java province (Wikurendra et al., 2024; Y. Zhang & Chen, n.d.). The observation of the ageing of the city's population implies that migration is always a question whether it creates or poses further challenges regarding the management of cities, their economy, and social and organizational bonds (Triandafyllidou, 2024; Van Praag, 2023). Thus, the policymakers have to understand the factors that lead to the circular migration so that they can formulate the most appropriate policies in regulating the movement of migrants and adjusting the stock output as a flow in the various regions where this particular city is surrounded by rural regions that put various social and economic pressures in influencing this city and vice versa (Khalid et al., 2023; Tezcan, 2018). Hence, it is essential in formulating policies that are crucial in defining the future prospects of Surabaya comprehensively and consecutively (Hawken & Sunindijo, 2018).

This research thus offers a new concept by centering on circular migratory movement in Surabaya more so from the permanent shift that has been widely examined in literature. Thus, the findings of the present study, which reveal the economic incentives for temporary migration and costs related to it from both the migrant's and the receiving country's perspective, make a contribution to the discussion of the topic that has hitherto remained largely unexplored (Bossavie et al., 2024; Chau & Schwiter, 2021). Moreover, it develops the knowledge regarding the Circulation migration how it influences the entire Organizational Culture of the Institutions especially in the Concerned Area of State University of Surabaya Campus and relates the Migration Patterns with the Educational and Institutional Results. The study outputs are expected to offer fresh insights to the

way that such cities as Surabaya can benefit from circulation migration while at the same time doing away with the limitations.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Population and Data Collection Methods

The population includes all the traits or elements that one aims at studying or measuring within a given research study. The population can also mean objects or subjects that are in a specific area and that fulfill certain characteristics that are important to the research question and its answers (Fromentin, 2023; Maier et al., 2023; Zanardi & Brusa, 2023). The target population of this current study is all circular migrants within the city of Surabaya that was captured by the cross-sectional survey conducted by the researchers. Thus, the sample criteria that applied in this study consisted of circular migrants who were concerning fully recorded and those respondents with regard to factors who completed or offered detail information on the factors affecting them to engage in circular migration. The information obtained includes the factors that are in the economic characteristic and the demographic characteristic as analyzed before. Thus, there will be no problem for the respondents or the circular migrants who will be used for the study because they can give total and sufficient information involving the 11 variables of factors that have been set including the wages (Sargent, 2023), type of employment in the destination whether as trader or in the service or industrial sectors (Delgado-Prieto, 2024), distance (Ramos, 2024), if they are head of the family or not, marital status (J. Zhang et al., 2023), educational attainment (Khaef & Haandrikman, 2024; Schwank, 2024), gender (Gao et al., 2023), age (Tang & Xie, 2023) and if they are urban or rural origin The dependent variable used in this research study is the choice of organizational culture (Janke et al., 2024). By considering the total migrant population who migrate to Surabaya for work, 1,738 numbers of migrants have been observed, and among that 563 numbers of migrants are a circular migrant.

Therefore, the variables measured in this study are presented in Table 1 related to the indicator variables as follows:

Table 1. Variables and Indicators Measurements

Kind of Variables	Indicators Used	Measurement Scale
Dependent Variable	Organisational Culture Decision	1 = Join an Organization 0 = Did not Join any Organization
Independent Variable	Student's Parents' Wage	In Rupiah(s) ≤ Rp. 1000,000 >1,000,000 until ≤ Rp. 2000,000 >2,000,000 until ≤ Rp. 3000,000 >3,000,000 until ≤ Rp. 4000,000 >4,000,000 until ≤ Rp. 9000,000

Kind of Variables	Indicators Used	Measurement Scale
	Type of Parent's Employment in Service Sector	1 = Work in the Service Sector 0 = Not Working in the Service Sector
	Type of Parental Employment in the Trade Sector	1 = Work in the Trade Sector 0 = Not Working in the Trading Sector
	Type of Parent's Work in the Industrial Sector	1 = Work in the Industrial Sector 0 = Not Working in the Industrial Sector
	Distance	Unit of Distance (kilometers) / absolute value
	Gender	1 = Male 0 = Female
	Region of Origin of Circular Migrants	1 = Urban 0 = Rural

Meanwhile, the conceptual model in this study is presented in Figure 1 as follows:

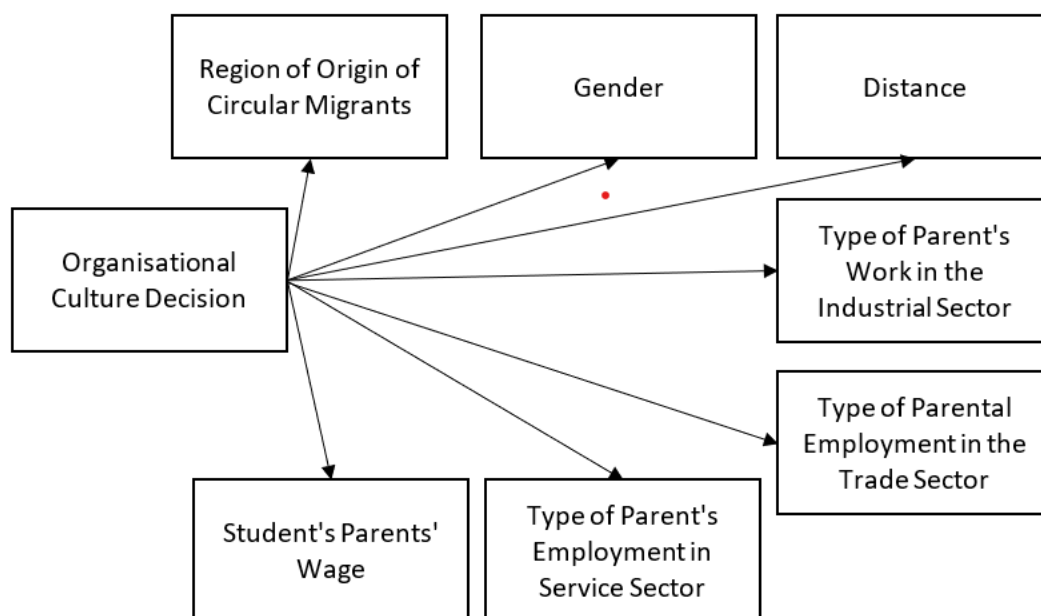


Figure 1. Conceptual Model

Sample Selection and Data Collection

The data used in this study is secondary data, with the main source of aggregate data used in this study being the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas). This is a regular labor force survey in Indonesia conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) since the beginning or quarter of 1986, except in 1995 when BPS conducted the Inter-

Demographic Survey (SUPAS) (Al Khusaeri et al., 2023; Rahmawati et al., 2023; Sabrina, 2023). The main objective of Sakernas is to estimate and monitor labor force statistics and characteristics in Indonesia (Imam et al., 2023). The survey provides a rich source of *cross-sectional* labor data, covering approximately 160,000 circular migrants (about 0.1% of the population) each year. So that the data has a suitable feasibility in this study as the main source.

Data Analysis

The type of analysis applied in this research is the analytical type that has moved up to the quantitative type. In this method, data collected is in the form of numbers and or calculation formulas, which are processed based on the kind of research problem under study. In data analysis in this study due to the fact that the dependent variable: circular migrants, is qualitative/ dichotomous/ dummy or binary logistics, the tool/ model used is PROBIT. In the worldly setting, measures of qualitative decisions exist in plenty. For example, in this study it can assess the likelihood of an individual or group participating in circular migration to Surabaya which could be affected by 11 generalised socio-economic factors that has been postulated; these are, wages, type of employment at the destination meaning working as a trader, in the service or the industrial sector, extent or distance, family status the participant is the head of the family or not, marital status of the participant There are also numerous other examples that can similarly be used in the kinds of applications seen with the probit model.

Then, in the classification of characteristics, especially on the variable of the distance in the absolute value, for the sharper analysis, two models of data processing results using Stata 10 will be estimated both through Probit and the Linear Probability Model as an attempt to examine the tendency of the independent variables against the dependent variable. This LPM estimation model presupposes that probability is linear with respect to all the explanatory variables, and in this case the dependent variable that is qualitative is presumed to be a dummy variable. At its most basic, it can at a later time be quantified in a model with the specification of the model stated in terms of the mathematical formulation of the model in equation form.

The usage of the classification criterion as a dummy during analysis is only for comparative purposes involving the LPM model as explained prior but during probit analysis, the actual numbers, that is, the absolute numbers of each of the 563 migrants in Surabaya are used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In providing answers to the first problem formulation, which is related to how students of circular migrant students at Surabaya State University. After processing a sample of 563 circular migrant student students obtained from survey research in 2023, the following characteristics as follows:

Table 2. Student Summary Circular migrant students at Surabaya State University

No	Characteristics	Number of Students Migrant	Percentage (Percent)
1	Income Student's Parents		
	≤ Rp 1,000,000	99	17.584
	>1,000,000 until ≤ Rp 2,000,000	274	48.668
	>2,000,000 until ≤ Rp 3,000,000	92	16.341
	>3,000,000 until ≤ Rp 4,000,000	56	9.947
2	>4,000,000 until ≤ Rp 9,000,000	42	7.460
	Parents' are working in Sector Service	128	22.735
3	Parents' are working in Merchandizing Sector	84	14.920
4	Parents' are working in Industry Sector	118	20.959
5	Etc	233	41.385
	Distance		Distance (km)
	≤ 100 kilometers	471	≤ 100 kilometers
	101- 200 kilometers	57	101- 200 kilometers
6	>201 kilometers	35	>201 kilometers
	Gender		Percentage (Percent)
	Male	463	82.24
7	Female	100	17.76
	Area Origin		Area Origin
	Urban	455	From City
	Rural	108	From Village

Source : Data Process (2023)

From the overall conclusion of the above table, summing up the characteristics across the eight variables, it can be concluded that the circular migrant students at the State University of Surabaya mainly comes from families where the income of the parents falls within the >Rp 1,000,000 to ≤ Rp 2,000,000, which is 274 sums (48. 668 percent). Additionally, 128 students (22. 735 percent) have parents working in the service sector 118 students (20. 959 percent) in the industrial sector while 84 students have parents working in the trade sector (14. 920 percent).

The rest of the percentage, which is slightly above 41 percent, originated from other sources. 385 percent (233 individuals) identified from the other sectors. These migrant school going students are mostly within a close proximity to USS; 471 out of all the students surveyed (83. 659%) of the migrant students live within a radius of ≤ 100kms of USS and 369 out of the total respondents (65. With regard to place of origin, the majority of students come from urban centers numbered 455 students (80.82%).

When further delving into the concept of circular migration therein, therefore, the emphasis within this study is on migrant students who undergo circular migration in

State University of Surabaya as shuttle migrants, that is those who are daily return/non establecido, or as circular settlers of the weekly /monthly. This segregation provides rationale and recollection of its relevance in the operation of organisational culture amongst students of the State University of Surabaya, as captured by the 2023 sample paper. In the context of this study, circular migrant students are differentiated based to their return and time spent in the home country (Akay et al., 2021; Chen & Fan, 2018; Fatimah & Kofol, 2023; Hedberg, 2021a; Xia et al., 2023).

Specifically, the original dependent variable of circular migration patterns is divided into two subcategories based on the nature of the dummy variable in this specific research (Hedberg, 2021b; Tufiş & Sandu, 2023). To recall, a value of 1 for the migrant student variable implies that the said student migrates circularly and does not domicile or has only a daily return type migration. On the other hand, the value '0' is given to the migrant students who stay temporarily in the host community, having a weekly or monthly return type (< 6 months). However, based on the survey on the State University of Surabaya circular migrant students are mainly those are merely going to work and returning within the day. Then the data are following in the figure 2.

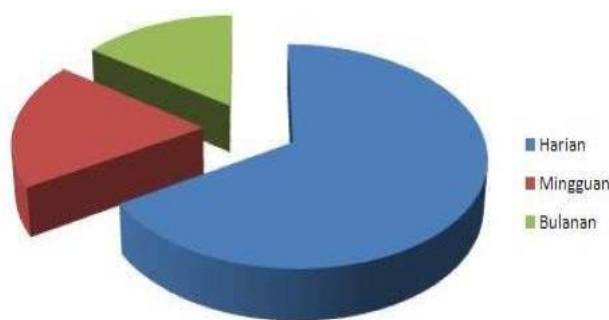


Figure 2. Circular Migrants' Students

In Figure 2 above about circular migrants' students shown above, it can be noted that among the circular migrant students identified in the survey recorded that about 373 (66.252 percent) of the total 563 circular migrant students were recorded as having return (return to blood origin) with method shuttle/ travel / not stay. In A day usually involves leaving in the morning and then returning home in the afternoon or evening the day. Then the rest went home at a weekly rate of 106 people (18,828 percent) also 84 person other in time monthly (14,920 percent), furthermore, that in a month or every few months (< 6 months), which can be said to be a process of settling in the Surabaya.

Results of Data Processing Using Probit and LPM (Linear Probability Model) in Stata.10

Table 3. Results Processing Variables Through LPM on Stata 10

Organization Culture	Coef.	Std. Err.	T	P > t	95% Conf.	Intervals
Parent(s) Wage	-.0471893	.0400557	<u>-1.18</u>	<u>0.239</u>	<u>-.125697</u>	.0313185

Service Sector	.46766	.2242214	<u>2.09</u>	<u>0.037</u>	.028194	
Merchandizing Sector	<u>-.0899677</u>	.2419426	<u>-0.37</u>	<u>0.710</u>	<u>-.5641665</u>	.3842311
Industry Sector	.1321608	.210345	<u>0.63</u>	<u>0.530</u>	<u>-.2801079</u>	.5444295
Distance	-3.025625	.0027683	-79,2	0.000	-.0310781	-.0202265
Gender	.060871	.2808261	<u>0.22</u>	<u>0.828</u>	<u>-.489538</u>	.61128
Urban	<u>1.123377</u>	.2049796	5.40	<u>0,000</u>	.7216243	1.52513
Cons	.7355129	.7403359	0,99	<u>0.320</u>	-.7155189	2.186545

Based on the results in table 3, it can be concluded that the column ($p > |t|$) indicates several variables that can be considered significant because their probability levels are < 0.05 (highlighted in yellow). These variables include: parental occupation in the services sector (services), distance (distance), and place of origin (urban). Meanwhile, other variables such as: wages (wages), parental occupation in the trade sector (trade), parental occupation in the industrial sector (industry), and gender (gender) are not significant. The data presented through the LPM method is as follows:

Table 4. Results Processing Variable Through Probit on Stata 10

Organization Culture	Coef.	Std. Err.	Q	P> t	95% Conf.	Intervals
Forgot	<u>-.0106617</u>	.0063855	<u>-1.67</u>	<u>0.096</u>	-.0232046	.0018811
Service	.1019713	.04324	<u>2.36</u>	<u>0.019</u>	.0170359	1869068
Merchandizing Sector	.0283091	.0486261	<u>0.58</u>	<u>0.561</u>	-.0672062	.1238243
Industry Sector	<u>.0878384</u>	.0425102	<u>2.07</u>	<u>0.039</u>	.0043366	.1713402
Distance	<u>-.0005679</u>	.0000749	<u>-7.58</u>	<u>0,000</u>	<u>-.000715</u>	-.0004207
Gender	<u>-.0098331</u>	.052531	<u>-0.19</u>	<u>0.852</u>	<u>-.1130187</u>	.0933525
Urban	.3696378	.0443728	<u>8.33</u>	<u>0,000</u>	.2824774	.4567983
Cons	.3696378	.1361427	<u>2.21</u>	<u>0.028</u>	<u>0.028</u>	.5677007

By evaluating the data processed in Probit and LPM, we can assert that such factors as parents' occupation in the service sector and area of residence in the origin place increase the probability of circular migration on a non-settling basis. Meanwhile, the settlement tendency with migrating process (weekly/monthly return) depends on the distances, parental occupation in industrial fields and so on. The other variables, the wage demands, parental occupation in the trade sector, and gender are found to have little impact on the organisational culture of students at State University of Surabaya. The interpretation of these findings from both tables is as follows: The interpretation of these findings from both tables is as follows:

1. The variable of parental wages or income has a coefficient of -0.0471893 with a significance value of 0.239, which of course this significance value can be said to be $>$ of 0.05. Therefore, the wage variable does not have a significant tendency in determining the organizational culture of students at State University of Surabaya, or it can be interpreted as either migrating with daily/commute/non-sedentary

- returns and migrating with the return of migguan/monthly parental wage variables do not have a tendency to influence them to do so.
2. In the variable of the type of parental work in the service sector, it can be seen that the coefficient value in the table shows a figure of 0.46766 with a p value (significance) of 0.037, meaning that the variable of the type of parental work in the service sector has a positive and significant tendency towards the organizational culture at State University of Surabaya.
 3. If you look at the variable of the type of parental work in the trade sector with a coefficient value of - 0.0899677 and a significance of 0.710 (> out of 0.05). Therefore, the variable of the type of parental work in the trade sector does not have a significant tendency towards the organizational culture of students at State University of Surabaya.
 4. Observing the variable of the type of parental work in the industrial sector with a coefficient value of 0.1321608 and a significance of 0.530 (> from 0.05). Therefore, the variable of the type of parental work in the industrial sector also does not have a significant tendency to the organizational culture of students at State University of Surabaya. So it can be interpreted that the variable of parental employment in the industrial sector does not tend to be a real driving factor.
 5. The distance variable has a coefficient value of -0.0256523, with a significance of 0.000. It can be said that there is a negative and significant tendency between the distance variable and the student organizational culture at State University of Surabaya. This gives an idea of the tendency to settle for migrant students due to the considerable distance between the origin and destination areas.
 6. In the gender variable, it is known that the coefficient value is -0.060871 with a significance value of 0.828. This situation also shows that the significance value is above 0.05 (>0.05). This means that the gender variable does not have a significant tendency to the student organizational culture at State University of Surabaya, or it can be interpreted that either the gender variable does not have a tendency to influence doing so.
 7. The origin variable has a coefficient of 0.1632941 with a significance value of 0.000. So that H1 is accepted, that the variables of the region of origin (village/city) have a positive and significant effect on the culture of student organizations at State University of Surabaya.

As stated earlier, to strengthen the arising interpretation about the impact of independent variables on the dependent variable, this study also applied data processing using LPM, which is Linear Probability Model (F. L. Huang, 2023; Williams & Jorgensen, 2023). The LPM results presented in the table are almost the same as the results of the Probit model, which means that from the table could found out that there are no difference and distinctions with positive and negative coefficients of variables, while the numbers are different (Jr Tabe-Ojong & Dureti, 2023; Kemper & Renold, 2024). However, when employing LPM, other variables received contrasting attention and were found significant which include parental occupation operating in the industrial sector and age

(Khan et al., 2023; Väisänen et al., 2023). Particularly, the variable for the employers' occupation in the industrial sector is positively equal to 0.0878384 with the probability level of 0.039, while the coefficient of the age variable was negative -0. with access number 0039494 and the probability level 0.050.

Thus, based on results from the Probit and LPM analyses, it can be suggested that the two principal predictors of organisational culture among students at State University of Surabaya are parental occupation in the service sector and place of origin, which is urban (Suriadi et al., 2023; Uthede et al., 2023). Smaller tendencies appear for other variables, one of which is the parent's occupation in the industrial sector and distance. Variables like parental wages, parental occupation in the trade sector, gender does not imply any effect on organisational culture of the students at State University of Surabaya (Adsera & Querin, 2023; Bari, 2023).

Discussion

The Influence of the High Propensity Rates of Parental Employment in the Service Sector on Students' Organisational Culture at State University of Surabaya

In the variable of the type of parental work in the service sector, it can be seen that the coefficient value shows a figure of 0.46766 with a significance value of 0.037. This is certainly in accordance with and relevant to the second hypothesis in chapter 2 that the variable of the type of parental work in the service sector tends to determine positively and significantly the student organizational culture at State University of Surabaya.

This condition seems to answer that the service sector is a hunt and field to meet the living needs of circular migrant students with promising opportunities in which many circular migrant students with a commute/daily/non-sedentary model compared to those who migrate with a weekly/monthly return model (L. Huang et al., 2023; Z. Liu & Liu, 2024). The dominance of parents' work is dominated by parents' work in the education service sector, government administration and compulsory social security, as well as health services and social activities (L. Liu et al., 2022; Zhu et al., 2023).

So it can be assumed that the work cycle is not so fragmented by the demands of industrial production as well as labor, then the calm nuances that are not so strict in the process of competition while working such as the world of trade that can be engaged in by migrant students, especially commute/daily/non-sedentary migrant students, directly provides a tendency in the form of convenience to carry out circular migration activities with a daily/commute model (Basu et al., 2022). On the other hand, the dominance of the parental work sector in the service sector, which is indeed implicitly dominated by the work of parents whose premises are such offices (educational services, government administration and compulsory social security, and health services and social activities), may provide an environment with a tendency to precede the desire of migrant students to own their own vehicles (Islam & Bhuiyan, 2024; Kawasaki & Naito, 2024; Lu et al., 2024). So it is not impossible that the existence of private vehicles also provides a positive tendency and correlation as a support for activities such as commuting to and from home, especially if the distance is close enough such as less than 60 kilometers, for example (Baro et al., 2024; Le Boennec & Salladarré, 2023). For this

reason, this is a phenomenon that may be used as further research related to the positive and significant tendency why the service sector is dominated by students of circular migrant students who commute/daily/do not settle.

Influence of a Home Country's Cultural Orientation towards the Organizational Culture of State University of Surabaya Students

The variable of origin (village/city) has a practical value of 1.123377 with a significance value of 0.000. So that the last hypothesis in this study is relevant and in accordance with what is written in chapter 2 that as a hypothesis, namely, the factors of the region of origin (village/city) tend positively and significantly towards the organizational culture of students at State University of Surabaya. This means that this provides information that they are circulate migrant students who come to Surabaya have an impact on the student organizational culture at State University of Surabaya.

The main highlight in this study is the dominance of circular migrant students at the State University of Surabaya dominated by those from urban areas. The ricias were 455 people from the city (80.82 percent), and the remaining 108 (19.18 percent) from villages. This fact shows that indeed, from the theoretical point of view, the migration flow that occurs in the city is due to the presence of people in the village making movements with economic motives to meet their needs (urbanization) (Z. Cheng & Chen, 2024; Ding et al., 2024). But even in the State University of Surabaya, this seems to be inappropriate. Because the reality is that in the case study of circular migrant students at the State University of Surabaya, many actually come from the city. Cities in this term are not interpreted as areas that include urban areas such as Mojokerto City, Malang City, Pasuruan City, etc (Palupi et al., 2023). However, it is more about the specifications of urban areas that are given meaning according to the Central Statistics Agency, namely developed areas whose infrastructure and community services are adequate like in cities (C. Guo et al., 2024). So that the place can be in the districts even if it happens that at the State University of Surabaya the circular migrant students dominate coming from urban areas by 80.82 percent (Ayala et al., 2024; Pantić et al., 2024a).

So, it is correlate with significant factors that affect the interest in circular migration to the State University of Surabaya. Thus, the area that dominates the number of circular migrant students who come from the city according to data from the 2023 Survey, comes from the areas of Sidoarjo Regency, Gresik Regency, Jombang Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Mojokerto City, and Bangkalan Regency (Chau et al., 2018; Meehan et al., 2021). This corroborates several significant and positive factors such as the distance factor. That with access to a distance that is not so far, access to supporting roads is quite adequate, and the ownership of existing private vehicles (Law et al., 2023; Luo et al., 2024).

Propensity Level of the Distance Variable Determines Organisational Culture among State University of Surabaya Students

The distance variable has a coefficient value of -0.0256523, with a significance of 0.000. This can be interpreted that there is a negative and significant tendency between the

distance variable to the student organizational culture at State University of Surabaya, so that in accordance with what is written in the hypothesis, namely it is suspected that the distance factor tends negatively and significantly to the interest of the population to carry out circular migration, it can be interpreted that numerous circular migrant students come from distant areas and have an impact on the student organizational culture at State University of Surabaya (Binhas, 2024; Bozorgmehr et al., 2023a). Meanwhile, in close proximity, there may be fewer people who tend to follow the culture of student organizations at State University of Surabaya, because actually a valid and measurable weight related to the ideal distance to follow the organization still needs to be further researched (Pantić et al., 2024b; Sánchez-Gelabert et al., 2024).

As expressed by E.G. Ravenstein, distance is the dominant and main consideration for determining the interest in migrating, especially those that are commuted/daily/non-sedentary in nature because it considers cost efficiency and the effectiveness of available time. As expressed in the characteristics of circular migrant students who follow the culture of student organizations at State University of Surabaya, it is related to distance (Aguirre-Nuñez et al., 2024). So that, the distance is like a magnet, if it is closer, it will make the interest in migration stronger.

While the phenomenon in accordance with data processing is more likely to provide information that the existing distance gives a tendency for a person to do circular migration with *the type* of weekly/monthly return, it may be that many migrant students are indeed constrained by the (long) distance from the area of origin to the destination. So that the distance variable tends to determine a person to carry out circular migration activities with a weekly/monthly model (Caster et al., 2024; Halás & Klapka, 2021). So, the point is that it can be said that the closer you are, the higher the intensity to migrate circularly/daily, while the further away the intensity to settle (weekly/monthly) home is also higher (Kienast-von Einem et al., 2024; Stockhausen et al., 2019). Seeing that the distance variable gives a tendency to determine someone to settle down, it may indeed be dominated by migrant students who are far away from the State University of Surabaya, and this makes sense (Finnigan et al., 2023; Ye et al., 2024; Zhuang & Lok, 2023). We can take a simple example, for example, the potential to carry out circular migration which is commuted/daily/non-sedentary from Lamongan is greater than those who will carry out circular migration to Surabaya but come from Sumatra, Kalimantan, and even Papua. Because the circular is imprinted by the concept of returning to work or returning to the area of origin with a short time limit (Ge et al., 2011; Lubberhuizen, 2024; Mezger Kveder & Flahaux, 2013). Of course, this is very difficult to do if the distance between the origin and destination areas of circular migration is too far (Kalichetty et al., 2023).

Thus, when connected to a survey in table 2, which has been explained in the previous sub-chapter on the characteristics of circular migrant students, namely that circular migrant student students at the State University of Surabaya tend to be dominated by migrant students who come from areas close to the State University of Surabaya. These areas include: Sidoarjo Regency with 168 circular migrant students, Gresik Regency 155 people, Jombang Regency 39 people, Pasuruan Regency 29 people, Mojokerto City 22

people, Mojokerto Regency 15 people, Lamongan Regency 13, and Bangkalan Regency also 13 people, but the fact is that the data shows negative coefficient which gives meaning that there is a tendency to stare (weekly/monthly home). So it could be that the close distance factor also has a tendency to determine whether someone chooses to settle down (weekly/monthly home) due to the condition of transportation infrastructure or the absence of a private vehicle that is less supportive (Bozorgmehr et al., 2023b; Turam, 2024).

For example, there are students who come from Gresik or Sidoarjo, these 2 (two) areas certainly have a close relationship with the State University of Surabaya but because it is very possible to return to the area of origin, so migrant students tend not to like to linger on campus because they want to go home immediately (Klein, 2016; Tan & Nguyen, 2024). Because the absolute distance used is from the city point of the origin area to the city point of the State University of Surabaya. It could be that the area of origin of migrant students is from the outermost point of the area of origin, which is certainly farther and relevantly determines migrant students to be more likely to settle (leave/monthly) back home from the State University of Surabaya (Y.-H. Chang & Huang, 2023; Duan et al., 2024; Han et al., 2024). Hopefully this can be further research in the future.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding: This research shows that the parent's income of circular migrant students at State University of Surabaya is moderate to high most of them earn between Rp. \geq Rp. 1,000,000 to \leq Rp. 2,000,000, especially are working in the service industry. These students are mostly from neighboring urban regions to the university and more are male students than female ones. Daily commuting is the most common type of circular migration, followed by weekly and monthly migration. **Implication:** As for the characteristics of daily migration of students, the study emphasizes the importance of parental employment in the service sector and students' origins in cities. While the case with the tendencies of weekly and monthly migration is that those two are more sensitive to the employment of parents in the industrial sphere and to the distance. **Limitation:** The familiar variables of wages of parents, working in the trade category, and gender were not significant at State University of Surabaya to take part in organizations. **Future Research:** Other studies can also be conducted on other related issues concerning the understanding of the effects of the observation on reactions of other migrant students in organization participations and the effects as well as the role of additional socioeconomic factors in shaping migration patterns.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Researchers would like to thank everyone who has supported this research journey. I would like to thank my friends and family who have provided continuous support and positive encouragement, which has made me enthusiastic to face every challenge. I would also like to thank my supervisors who, with their patience and knowledge, helped me learn and develop. Thanks to my colleagues who have shared their knowledge and experience, so this collaboration has been very valuable for my development. I would

like to thank everyone who took part in this trip, which has left unforgettable memories and meaning.

REFERENCES

- Adsera, A., & Querin, F. (2023). The gender wage gap and parenthood: Occupational characteristics across European countries. *European Journal of Population*, 39(1), 34.
- Aguirre-Nuñez, C., Ulloa-Leon, F., Correa-Parra, J., & Vergara-Perucich, F. (2024). Socio-spatial analysis of migrant school students according to Bourdieu's capitals in Santiago de Chile (2017–2020). *Heliyon*, 10(9), e29884. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e29884>
- Akay, A., Brausmann, A., Djajić, S., & Kırdar, M. G. (2021). Purchasing-power-parity and the saving behavior of temporary migrants. *European Economic Review*, 134, 103682. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2021.103682>
- Akpuokwe, C. U., Eneh, N. E., Adeniyi, A. O., & Bakare, S. S. (2024). Migration trends and policies: a review of African and USA perspectives. *International Journal of Applied Research in Social Sciences*, 6(3), 212–224.
- Al Khusaeri, U. F., Ulya, R. U., & Hafidhah, R. A. (2023). Strategi komunikasi Karang Taruna Kota Surabaya dalam Program Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Ilmu Ilmu Sosial (SNIIS)*, 2, 1557–1570.
- Ali, A., Sahito, B. U., Irfan, S. A., Kumar, J., & Soomro, H. (2024). Migration of posterior spinal rod to the medial aspect of the thigh: An unusual case report and literature review. *Journal of Orthopaedic Reports*, 3(4), 100328. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jorep.2024.100328>
- Almulhim, A. I., Kafy, A. Al, Ferdous, M. N., Fattah, Md. A., & Morshed, S. R. (2024). Harnessing urban analytics and machine learning for sustainable urban development: A multidimensional framework for modeling environmental impacts of urbanization in Saudi Arabia. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 357, 120705. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.120705>
- Altug Turan, İ., Sönmez Türel, H., Malkoç True, E., Aktaş, E., & Özeren Alkan, M. (2024). Determination of the most preferred daily recreational spaces in a metropolitan city. *Ain Shams Engineering Journal*, 15(8), 102862. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asej.2024.102862>
- Amornsiripanitch, N., Gompers, P. A., Hu, G., & Vasudevan, K. (2023). Getting schooled: Universities and VC-backed immigrant entrepreneurs. *Research Policy*, 52(7), 104782. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2023.104782>
- Aritenang, A. F., Ginting, S. R. S., & Sakti, A. D. (2024). Metropolitan spatial structure based on commuting pattern: a comparison between Jakarta and Surabaya metropolitans. *International Journal of Urban Sciences*, 1–19.
- Astuti, E. Y., Martokusumo, W., Allam, A. Z., Ayushitarum, L., Paramitasari, A. U., & Kurniawan, H. (2023). Urban Infrastructure Changes and Their Influences on Inhabitants' Well-Being: A Case Study of Transcultural Heritage Conservation in Lasem, Indonesia. *Heritage & Society*, 1–24.
- Ayala, M. C., Webb, A., Maldonado, L., Canales, A., & Cascallar, E. (2024). Teacher's social desirability bias and Migrant students: A study on explicit and implicit prejudices with a list experiment. *Social Science Research*, 119, 102990. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2024.102990>
- Bari, L. (2023). Gendered Divergence in the Impact of Parenthood on Wages: The Role of Family Size, Human Capital and Working Time. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, 1–16. <https://ijoerar.net/index.php/ijoerar>

- Baro, R., Rao, K. V. K., & Velaga, N. R. (2024). Role of private vehicle commuters' travel wellbeing perception in mode shift behavior towards an upcoming metro in Mumbai Metropolitan region. *Case Studies on Transport Policy*, 16, 101210. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cstp.2024.101210>
- Basu, A. K., Chau, N. H., & Park, B. (2022). Rethinking border enforcement, permanent and circular migration. *Economic Modelling*, 108, 105733. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2021.105733>
- Bhan, T., & Patel, A. (2023). Migration and health: Exploring the effect of destinations on the health outcomes among rural-urban migrants in India. *Social Science & Medicine*, 331, 116079. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2023.116079>
- Binhas, A. (2024). Teachers as street-level bureaucrats: Work with immigrant children in Israel. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 101, 102003. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2024.102003>
- Bossavie, L., Goerlach, J.-S., Özden, Ç., & Wang, H. (2024). Capital Markets, Temporary Migration and Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Bangladesh. *World Development*, 176, 106505.
- Bozorgmehr, K., McKee, M., Azzopardi-Muscat, N., Bartovic, J., Campos-Matos, I., Gerganova, T.-I., Hannigan, A., Janković, J., Kállayová, D., Kaplan, J., Kayi, I., Kondilis, E., Lundberg, L., Mata, I. de la, Medarević, A., Suvada, J., Wickramage, K., & Puthoopparambil, S. J. (2023a). Integration of migrant and refugee data in health information systems in Europe: advancing evidence, policy and practice. *The Lancet Regional Health - Europe*, 34, 100744. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanep.2023.100744>
- Bozorgmehr, K., McKee, M., Azzopardi-Muscat, N., Bartovic, J., Campos-Matos, I., Gerganova, T.-I., Hannigan, A., Janković, J., Kállayová, D., Kaplan, J., Kayi, I., Kondilis, E., Lundberg, L., Mata, I. de la, Medarević, A., Suvada, J., Wickramage, K., & Puthoopparambil, S. J. (2023b). Integration of migrant and refugee data in health information systems in Europe: advancing evidence, policy and practice. *The Lancet Regional Health - Europe*, 34, 100744. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanep.2023.100744>
- Buitelaar, E., Moroni, S., & De Franco, A. (2021). Building obsolescence in the evolving city. Reframing property vacancy and abandonment in the light of urban dynamics and complexity. *Cities*, 108, 102964. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2020.102964>
- Caster, J., Sankey, J. B., Sankey, T. Ts., Kasprak, A., Bowker, M. A., & Joyal, T. (2024). Do topographic changes tell us about variability in aeolian sediment transport and dune mobility? Analysis of monthly to decadal surface changes in a partially vegetated and biocrust covered dunefield. *Geomorphology*, 447, 109021. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geomorph.2023.109021>
- Chang, H., & Zhang, J. (2024). Income growth versus labor loss: The joint impacts of rural-urban migration and off-farm employment on household energy use in rural China. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 203, 114746. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2024.114746>
- Chang, Y.-H., & Huang, M.-H. (2023). Analysis of factors affecting scientific migration move and distance by academic age, migrant type, and country: Migrant researchers in the field of business and management. *Journal of Informetrics*, 17(1), 101371. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2022.101371>
- Chau, H. S., Pelzelmayer, K., & Schwiter, K. (2018). Short-term circular migration and gendered negotiation of the right to the city: The case of migrant live-in care workers in Basel, Switzerland. *Cities*, 76, 4–11. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2017.04.004>

- Chau, H. S., & Schwiter, K. (2021). Who shapes migration in open labour markets? Analysing migration infrastructures and brokers of circularly migrating home care workers in Switzerland. *Mobilities*, 16(5), 724–738. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/17450101.2021.1971052>
- Chen, C., & Fan, C. C. (2018). Rural-urban circularity in China: Analysis of longitudinal surveys in Anhui, 1980–2009. *Geoforum*, 93, 97–104. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2018.05.013>
- Cheng, J., & Chen, Z. (2024). Impact of high-speed rail on city attractiveness. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 95, 102024. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seps.2024.102024>
- Cheng, Z., & Chen, X. (2024). Cognitive ability, the Big Five, and rural-to-urban migration in China. *China Economic Review*, 84, 102126. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2024.102126>
- Crosby, A., Silvia, A., Tifani, C., & Imantaka, M. E. (2024). Counter-mapping Surabaya: Designing 'cities within the city'. *Cities*, 145, 104675. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2023.104675>
- Delgado-Prieto, L. (2024). Immigration, wages, and employment under informal labor markets. *Journal of Population Economics*, 37(2), 55.
- Ding, C., Wang, M., Guo, Z., & Chen, N. (2024). City size, administrative rank, and Rural–Urban migration in China. *Journal of Urban Management*, 13(1), 3–15. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jum.2023.12.001>
- Duan, G., Xu, Y., Wang, K., & Li, F. (2024). Assessment of Seismic Spatiotemporal Characteristics and Migration Distance in the Badong Section of the Three Gorges Reservoir Area. *Earthquake Research Advances*, 100316. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eqrea.2024.100316>
- Dzialek, J. (2024). Geobiographies of prominent Polish painters: Changing hierarchies of art cities and patterns of artistic migrations from 1760 to 1939. *Journal of Historical Geography*, 83, 110–127. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhg.2024.01.004>
- Fatimah, A. M., & Kofol, C. (2023). Migrating for children's better future: Intergenerational mobility of internal migrants' children in Indonesia. *Journal of Asian Economics*, 86, 101618. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asieco.2023.101618>
- Finnigan, C., Brown, J., Al-Adeimi, M., & Al-Abed, R. (2023). Self-reported stressors experienced by migrant youth in Canada. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 155, 107296. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2023.107296>
- Fromentin, J. (2023). A spatio-temporal approach to population diversity: Immigration and rural areas in France. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 103, 103099. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2023.103099>
- Gan, H., & Miao, L. (2024). Politics and governance in the era of urban energy transition: Shaping public policies and empowering sustainable urban futures. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 106, 105373. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2024.105373>
- Gao, X., Liang, W., Mobarak, A. M., & Song, R. (2023). *Migration Restrictions Can Create Gender Inequality: The Story of China's Left-Behind Children*. National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Ge, J., Resurreccion, B. P., & Elmhirst, R. (2011). Return migration and the reiteration of gender norms in water management politics: Insights from a Chinese village. *Geoforum*, 42(2), 133–142. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2010.12.001>
- Guo, C., Zhou, W., Jing, C., & Zhaxi, D. (2024). Mapping and measuring urban-rural inequalities in accessibility to social infrastructures. *Geography and Sustainability*, 5(1), 41–51.

- Guo, N., Wu, F., Sun, D., Shi, C., & Gao, X. (2024). Mechanisms of resilience in cities at different development phases: A system dynamics approach. *Urban Climate*, 53, 101793. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.uclim.2023.101793>
- Guo, Y., & Li, X. (2024). Regional inequality in China's educational development: An urban-rural comparison. *Heliyon*, 10(4), e26249. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e26249>
- Halás, M., & Klapka, P. (2021). Revealing the structures of internal migration: A distance and a time-space behaviour perspectives. *Applied Geography*, 137, 102603. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2021.102603>
- Han, Q., Kumar, R., & Kumar, A. (2024). Climate change and human migration: Perspectives for environmentally sustainable societies. *Journal of Geochemical Exploration*, 256, 107352. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gexplo.2023.107352>
- Handayani, H. H., Estoque, R. C., & Murayama, Y. (2018). Estimation of built-up and green volume using geospatial techniques: A case study of Surabaya, Indonesia. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 37, 581–593. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2017.10.017>
- Hawken, S., & Sunindijo, R. Y. (2018). City of Kampung: risk and resilience in the urban communities of Surabaya, Indonesia. *International Journal of Building Pathology and Adaptation*, 36(5), 543–568.
- Hedberg, C. (2021a). Entwined ruralities: Seasonality, simultaneity and precarity among transnational migrant workers in the wild berry industry. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 88, 510–517. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2021.04.008>
- Hedberg, C. (2021b). Entwined ruralities: Seasonality, simultaneity and precarity among transnational migrant workers in the wild berry industry. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 88, 510–517. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2021.04.008>
- Hennida, C., Nauvarian, D., Saptari, N. O., & Sugianto Putri, R. (2024). The role of belief systems and misperceptions in halal tourism policy: evidences from Indonesia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10(1), 2352915.
- Hidayat, A. R. T., Onitsuka, K., Sianipar, C. P. M., Basu, M., & Hoshino, S. (2023a). To migrate or not to migrate: Internet use and migration intention among rural youth in developing countries (case of Malang, Indonesia). *Digital Geography and Society*, 4, 100052.
- Hidayat, Ar. R. T., Onitsuka, K., Sianipar, C. P. M., Basu, M., & Hoshino, S. (2023b). To migrate or not to migrate: Internet use and migration intention among rural youth in developing countries (case of Malang, Indonesia). *Digital Geography and Society*, 4, 100052. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diggeo.2023.100052>
- Huang, F. L. (2023). Alternatives to logistic regression models when analyzing cluster randomized trials with binary outcomes. *Prevention Science*, 24(3), 398–407.
- Huang, L., Zhang, Y., & Zuo, C. (2023). City size and the employment of female migrant workers in the service sector: Evidence from urban China. *China Economic Review*, 82, 102074. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2023.102074>
- Hudalah, D., Octifanny, Y., Talitha, T., Firman, T., & Phelps, N. A. (2024). From metropolitanization to megaregionalization: Intentionality in the urban restructuring of Java's North Coast, Indonesia. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 44(1), 292–306.
- Hunter, L. M., & Simon, D. H. (2023). Time to mainstream the environment into migration theory? *International Migration Review*, 57(1), 5–35.
- Imam, M. K., Al Ayyubi, M. S., & Januari, A. T. (2023). Does Working From Home Affects Income? Microdata Analysis Using Sakernas 2020. *International Journal of Economics Development Research (IJEDR)*, 4(2), 866–875.

- Islam, M. A., & Bhuiyan, M. A.-F. (2024). Factors affecting citizen safety of urban transportation service in Bangladesh: The case of Pabna municipality. *Heliyon*, 10(2), e24697. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e24697>
- Janke, S., Messerer, L. A. S., Merkle, B., & Rudert, S. C. (2024). Why do minority students feel they don't fit in? Migration background and parental education differentially predict social ostracism and belongingness. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 27(2), 278–299.
- Jr Tabe-Ojong, M. P., & Dureti, G. G. (2023). Are agro-clusters pro-poor? Evidence from Ethiopia. *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 74(1), 100–115.
- Kalichetty, S. S., Sundararajan, T., & Pattamatta, A. (2023). Numerical study of thermocapillary migration of a droplet on an oleophilic track. *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, 214, 124448. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2023.124448>
- Kawasaki, A., & Naito, T. (2024). The influence of transportation costs and environmental damage on social welfare under asymmetric multi-market mixed oligopoly. *Innovation and Green Development*, 3(3), 100137. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100137>
- Kemper, J., & Renold, U. (2024). Evaluating the impact of general versus vocational education on labor market outcomes in Egypt by means of a regression discontinuity design. *Journal of Development Economics*, 166, 103172.
- Khaef, S., & Haandrikman, K. (2024). The initial residential patterns of immigrants across the urban hierarchy in Sweden: the role of educational attainment. *Tijdschrift Voor Economische En Sociale Geografie*, 115(3), 366–383.
- Khalid, A., Babry, J. A., Vearey, J., & Zenner, D. (2023). Turning up the heat: A conceptual model for understanding the migration and health in the context of global climate change. *Journal of Migration and Health*, 7, 100172. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmh.2023.100172>
- Khan, S. R., Khan, M. I., & Khan, S. J. I. (2023). An Investigation into the Statistical Significance of Labor Force Longevity in Brick Kilns and Marble Industry: A Case Study of Peshawar. *Journal of Policy Research (JPR)*, 9(2), 679–688.
- Kienast-von Einem, C., Panter, J., Ogilvie, D., & Reid, A. (2024). Exploring residential relocation-differences between newcomers and settled residents in health, travel behaviour and neighbourhood perceptions. *Health & Place*, 87, 103254. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2024.103254>
- Klein, U. (2016). Gender equality and diversity politics in higher education: Conflicts, challenges and requirements for collaboration. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 54, 147–156. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2015.06.017>
- Kunuroglu, F., & Yüzbaşı, D. V. (2024). Family return migration from Europe to Turkey in the time of crises. In *Return migration and crises in non-Western countries* (pp. 121–140). Springer.
- Law, T. H., Ng, C. P., Poi, A. W. H., Guo, B., & Hu, Q. (2023). Motorcycle-to-car ownership at different urbanization levels: Road mobility, accessibility, and income inequality. *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment*, 122, 103879. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trd.2023.103879>
- Le Boennec, R., & Salladarré, F. (2023). Investigating the use of privately-owned micromobility modes for commuting in four European countries. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 431, 139760. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.139760>
- Li, L., Wu, Y., Zhu, X., Chu, R., & Hung, I. W. (2024). Job changing frequency and experimental decisions: A field study of migrant workers in the manufacturing industry. *China Economic Review*, 85, 102162. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2024.102162>
- Li, Z., Zhang, H., Xu, Y., Fang, T., Wang, H., & Tang, G. (2024). How does cultural distance affect tourism destination choice? Evidence from the correlation between regional culture and

- tourism flow. *Applied Geography*, 166, 103261.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2024.103261>
- Liu, H., Wang, X., Wang, Z., & Cheng, Y. (2024). Does digitalization mitigate regional inequalities? Evidence from China. *Geography and Sustainability*, 5(1), 52–63.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geosus.2023.09.007>
- Liu, L., Wang, Y., Zhao, J., & Wang, M. (2022). Parental reports of stress and anxiety in their migrant children in China: The mediating role of parental psychological aggression and corporal punishment. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 131, 105695.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2022.105695>
- Liu, Z., & Liu, S. (2024). Are migrants leaving manufacturing jobs? Exploring manufacturing employment change among migrants and the factors in Chinese cities. *Cities*, 153, 105304.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2024.105304>
- Lu, J., Gulzar, F., & Lai, Y. (2024). Exploring the intersection between sustainable finance and achieving carbon neutrality in the transportation sector. *Heliyon*, 10(15), e34467.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e34467>
- Lubberhuizen, C. (2024). Follow the commutes: the viapolitics of commuting within infrastructures of agricultural labour migration in The Netherlands and Belgium. *Mobilities*.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/17450101.2024.2336100>
- Luo, L., Portugal-Pereira, J., Takami, K., & Parady, G. (2024). Unintended environmental impacts of private automated vehicles: Insights from Gunma Prefecture, Japan. *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment*, 134, 104298.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trd.2024.104298>
- Maier, C., Thatcher, J. B., Grover, V., & Dwivedi, Y. K. (2023). Cross-sectional research: A critical perspective, use cases, and recommendations for IS research. In *International Journal of Information Management* (Vol. 70, p. 102625). Elsevier.
- Malisan, J., Marpaung, E., Hutapea, G., Puriningsih, F. S., & Arianto, D. (2023). Development of short sea shipping in the north coast of Java Island, Indonesia as a potential market. *Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives*, 18, 100760.
- Meehan, A., de Almeida, S., Bäckström, B., Borg-Axisa, G., Friant, N., Johannessen, Ø. L., & Roman, M. (2021). Context rules! Top-level education policies for newly arrived migrant students across six European countries. *International Journal of Educational Research Open*, 2, 100046. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedro.2021.100046>
- Mezger Kveder, C. L., & Flahaux, M.-L. (2013). Returning to Dakar: A Mixed Methods Analysis of the Role of Migration Experience for Occupational Status. *World Development*, 45, 223–238.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2012.11.009>
- Muliansyah, N. (2019a). Level of Well-Being among Migrants in Indonesia. *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities*, 27(2).
- Muliansyah, N. (2019b). Level of Well-Being among Migrants in Indonesia. *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities*, 27(2).
- Nabong, E. C., Hocking, L., Opdyke, A., & Walters, J. P. (2023). Decision-making factor interactions influencing climate migration: A systems-based systematic review. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change*, 14(4), e828.
- Nisa, R. Q., Umilia, E., Rahmawati, D., & Samsura, D. A. A. (2023). How do Public Policies impact Housing Provision? An empirical study of housing in Surabaya, Indonesia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1186(1), 012012.
- Okoro, Y. O., Oladeinde, M., Akindote, O. J., Adegbite, A. O., & Abrahams, T. O. (2023). Digital communication and us economic growth: a comprehensive exploration of technology's impact on economic advancement. *Computer Science & IT Research Journal*, 4(3), 351–367.

- Palupi, S., Chongsuvivatwong, V., Surya, A., Suyanto, S., & Kumwichar, P. (2023). Cross-Risk Between Tuberculosis and COVID-19 in East Java Province, Indonesia: An Analysis of Tuberculosis and COVID-19 Surveillance Registry Period 2020–2022. *Cureus*, 15(9).
- Pamungkas, A., Larasati, K. D., Zakina, N., & Iranata, D. (2024). Risk reduction through spatial plan: A case study from Surabaya, Indonesia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1353(1), 012001.
- Pantić, N., Sarazin, M., Coppe, T., Oral, D., Manninen, E., Silvennoinen, K., Lund, A., Päivi, H., Vähäsantanen, K., & Li, S. (2024a). How do teachers exercise relational agency for supporting migrant students within social networks in schools from Scotland, Finland, and Sweden? *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 139, 104442. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2023.104442>
- Pantić, N., Sarazin, M., Coppe, T., Oral, D., Manninen, E., Silvennoinen, K., Lund, A., Päivi, H., Vähäsantanen, K., & Li, S. (2024b). How do teachers exercise relational agency for supporting migrant students within social networks in schools from Scotland, Finland, and Sweden? *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 139, 104442. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2023.104442>
- Pardede, E. L., & Venhorst, V. A. (2024). Does Ethnicity Affect Ever Migrating and the Number of Migrations? The Case of Indonesia. *European Journal of Population*, 40(1), 6.
- Pinate, A., Cattani, L., Dal Molin, M., & Faggian, A. (2024). ‘Get back to where you once belonged’? Effects of skilled internal migration on Italian regional green growth. *Papers in Regional Science*, 103(4), 100036. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pirs.2024.100036>
- Raharto, A., & Noveria, M. (2023). Indonesian International Nurse Migration: Assessing Migration as Investment for Future Work. *ERIA Research Project Report FY 2023, No. 07*, 107.
- Rahmawati, F., Saputri, M. A., Wahyuni, L., & Masqurriah, M. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Kependudukan dan Pendidikan Terhadap Pengangguran di Kabupaten Blitar Data Sakernas BPS 2022. *ETNIK: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Teknik*, 2(1), 90–100.
- Ramos, R. (2024). Modelling migration. In *The econometrics of multi-dimensional panels: theory and applications* (pp. 455–478). Springer.
- Rana, Md. S., & Qaim, M. (2024). Patterns of temporary rural migration: A study in northern Bangladesh. *World Development*, 182, 106718. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106718>
- Rath, B. N., Panda, B., & Akram, V. (2023). Convergence and determinants of ICT development in case of emerging market economies. *Telecommunications Policy*, 47(2), 102464.
- Rayamajhee, V., & Paudel, J. (2024). The social behavior of immigrants during natural disasters: Lessons from the United States. *Journal of Comparative Economics*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2024.06.005>
- Reece, R., Elliott, L., Bray, I., & Bornioli, A. (2024). How properties of urban greenspaces shape well-being across age groups: A qualitative study. *Wellbeing, Space and Society*, 7, 100206. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wss.2024.100206>
- Sabrina, D. (2023). Apakah Merantau Solusi Terbaik Bagi Pengangguran Muda?(Analisis Pengaruh Migrasi Seumur Hidup Dan Migrasi Risen Terhadap Status Not in Employment, Education or Training Di Indonesia). *Jurnal Litbang Sukowati: Media Penelitian Dan Pengembangan*, 7(1), 104–117.
- Sánchez-Gelabert, A., Elias Andreu, M., & Bouvier, N. (2024). Transition to post-compulsory education according to migrant background and gender in Catalonia: Exploring the effect of non-native student concentration. *International Journal of Educational Research*, 124, 102321. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijer.2024.102321>

- Sargent, K. (2023). The labor market impacts of Brexit: Migration and the European union. *Economic Modelling*, 121, 106196.
- Schwank, H. (2024). Childhood migration and educational attainment: Evidence from Indonesia. *Journal of Development Economics*, 103338.
- Selod, H., & Shilpi, F. (2021). Rural-urban migration in developing countries: Lessons from the literature. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 91, 103713. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2021.103713>
- Setijaningrum, E., Kassim, A., Triana, R., & Dzulfikri, R. (2023). Going Back with Glee: A Case Study of Indonesian Migrant Workers Engaging in Circular Migration. *JAS (Journal of ASEAN Studies)*, 11(1), 219–243.
- Shirleyana, Hawken, S., Sunindijo, R. Y., & Sanderson, D. (2023). The critical role of community networks in building everyday resilience – Insights from the urban villages of Surabaya. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 98, 104090. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2023.104090>
- Song, F., Bao, J., Li, T., Yu, T., Yuan, Y., Huang, X., Bao, A., & De Maeyer, P. (2024). Contrasting inequality of green spaces and buildings between cities in China. *Building and Environment*, 254, 111384. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2024.111384>
- Srdelić, L., & Dávila-Fernández, M. J. (2024). International trade and economic growth in Croatia. *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*, 68, 240–258.
- Stockhausen, W. T., Coyle, K. O., Hermann, A. J., Doyle, M., Gibson, G. A., Hinckley, S., Ladd, C., & Parada, C. (2019). Running the gauntlet: Connectivity between natal and nursery areas for Pacific ocean perch (*Sebastes alutus*) in the Gulf of Alaska, as inferred from a biophysical individual-based model. *Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*, 165, 74–88. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr2.2018.05.016>
- Suriadi, S., Rafid, M., Zulkifli, Z., Abdurohim, A., & Damirah, D. (2023). The Influence of Organizational Culture, Work Environment and Work Discipline on Job Satisfaction of Teachers at Boarding School. *Journal on Education*, 5(4), 14777–14781.
- Tan, D., & Nguyen, M. Q. (2024). Beyond the palimpsest: Traditions and modernity in urban villages of Shenzhen, China. *Cities*, 151, 105093. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2024.105093>
- Tang, D., & Xie, L. (2023). Whose migration matters? The role of migration in social networks and mental health among rural older adults in China. *Ageing & Society*, 43(6), 1389–1408.
- Tezcan, T. (2018). On the move in search of health and care: Circular migration and family conflict amongst older Turkish immigrants in Germany. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 46, 82–92. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaging.2018.07.001>
- Tomasiello, D. B., Vieira, J. P. B., Parga, J. P. F. A., Servo, L. M. S., & Pereira, R. H. M. (2024). Racial and income inequalities in access to healthcare in Brazilian cities. *Journal of Transport & Health*, 34, 101722. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2023.101722>
- Triandafyllidou, A. (2024). Migration and globalization: dynamics and contradictions. In *Handbook of Migration and Globalisation* (pp. 1–23). Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Tufiş, P. A., & Sandu, D. (2023). Motivation in the dynamics of European youth migration. *European Societies*, 25(5), 829–858.
- Turam, B. (2024). The geopolitics of fear: Pro-refugee resistance to Europe’s racial security. *Political Geography*, 109, 103047. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2023.103047>
- Ullah, F., & Harrigan, N. M. (2022). A natural experiment in social security as public health measure: Experiences of international students as temporary migrant workers during two

- Covid-19 lockdowns. *Social Science & Medicine*, 313, 115196. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2022.115196>
- Uthede, S., Nilsson, I., Wagman, P., Håkansson, C., & Farias, L. (2023). Occupational balance in parents of pre-school children: Potential differences between mothers and fathers. *Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 30(8), 1199–1208.
- Väisänen, D., Kallings, L., Andersson, G., Wallin, P., Hemmingsson, E., Stenling, A., & Ekblom-Bak, E. (2023). Mediation of lifestyle-associated variables on the association between occupation and incident cardiovascular disease. *Preventive Medicine*, 167, 107411.
- Van Praag, L. (2023). A capital theory approach to migrants' views and engagement with climate adaptation in the region of origin: A qualitative study in Belgium. *International Migration*, 61(6), 15–32.
- Wang, H., Chen, B., & Shen, X. (2024). Extreme rainfall, farmer vulnerability, and labor mobility – Evidence from rural China. *Science of The Total Environment*, 918, 170866. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2024.170866>
- Wikurendra, E. A., Csonka, A., Nagy, I., & Nurika, G. (2024). Urbanization and Benefit of Integration Circular Economy into Waste Management in Indonesia: A Review. *Circular Economy and Sustainability*, 1–30.
- Williams, R., & Jorgensen, A. (2023). Comparing logit & probit coefficients between nested models. *Social Science Research*, 109, 102802.
- Wu, J., Bernard, A., & Gruber, E. (2024). Lifetime internal migration trajectories and social networks: Do repeat migrants fare worst? *Social Networks*, 79, 133–152. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2024.06.006>
- Xia, F., Zhang, Z., & Wang, X. (2023). Hometown attachment or urban dependence? The reciprocal effects between multi-dimensional relative poverty of migrant workers and urban-rural land dependence. *Habitat International*, 137, 102850. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2023.102850>
- Yamashita, R. (2022). Disaster risk and migration in the west bank of the Malay Peninsula: Will the urban-rural divide improve or widen? *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 78, 103150. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2022.103150>
- Yang, Z., Gao, W., Han, Q., & Qi, L. (2024). Aggravating or alleviating? Smart city construction and urban inequality in China. *Technology in Society*, 77, 102562. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2024.102562>
- Ye, J., Cai, L., Shi, X., & Cheng, M. (2024). Pursuing a brighter future: Impact of the Hukou reform on human capital investment in migrant children in China. *China Economic Review*, 85, 102160. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2024.102160>
- Zanardi, M., & Brusa, J. O. (2023). The Effect of Work Environment and Individual Characteristics on Medical Medical Employee Performance At Pt Sari Tani Sumatra. *MEDALION JOURNAL: Medical Research, Nursing, Health and Midwife Participation*, 4(1), 15–21.
- Zhang, H., Tang, Y., & Yi, T. (2023). Southeast Asia Region. In *Comparative Studies on Regional and National Economic Development* (pp. 185–277). Springer.
- Zhang, J., & Li, M. (2024). Digital technology access, labor market behavior, and income inequality in rural China. *Heliyon*, 10(14), e33528. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e33528>
- Zhang, J., Nazroo, J., & Zhang, N. (2023). Do migration outcomes relate to gender? Lessons from a study of internal migration, marriage and later-life health in China. *Population, Space and Place*, 29(5), e2659.
- Zhang, Y., & Chen, C. (n.d.). Education-Driven Urbanization? Investigating the Impact of Children's Education as Household Strategy on the Choice of Migration Destination for

China's Migrants. *Investigating the Impact of Children's Education as Household Strategy on the Choice of Migration Destination for China's Migrants*.

Zhou, J., Zhang, X., Korkmaz, A. G., Ding, X., & Yue, P. (2024). Mirroring the urban exodus: The impact of return migration on rural entrepreneurship. *Finance Research Letters*, 66, 105619. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2024.105619>

Zhu, C., Lee, C.-C., Hong, J., & Shi, X. (2023). Multidimensional cultural distance and self-employment of internal migrants in China. *International Review of Economics & Finance*, 86, 58-81. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2023.03.005>

Zhuang, Dr. Z. C., & Lok, R. T. (2023). Exploring the wellbeing of migrants in third places: An empirical study of smaller Canadian cities. *Wellbeing, Space and Society*, 4, 100146. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wss.2023.100146>

Zimran, A. (2022). US immigrants' secondary migration and geographic assimilation during the Age of Mass Migration. *Explorations in Economic History*, 85, 101457. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eeh.2022.101457>

***Agung Stiawan (Corresponding Author)**

Department of Social Studies Education, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Negeri Surabaya,
Jl. Ketintang, Kota Surabaya, Jawa Timur 60213
Email: agungstiawan@unesa.ac.id

Muhammad Ilyas Marzuqi

Department of Social Studies Education, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Negeri Surabaya,
Jl. Ketintang, Kota Surabaya, Jawa Timur 60213
Email: muhammadmarzuqi@unesa.ac.id

Hendri Prastiyono

Department of Social Studies Education, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Negeri Surabaya,
Jl. Ketintang, Kota Surabaya, Jawa Timur 60213
Email: hendriprastiyono@unesa.ac.id
