Financial Management Analysis of Indonesian Migrant Workers: Case Study of Indonesian Female Migrant Workers in Singapore

Siti Robiyatin[1], Ali Muktiyanto[2], Fatia Fatimah[3], Pardamean Daulay[4]
[1,2,3,4]Open University, Indonesia
Email: robiyatinsiti87@gmail.com

Abstract

This study analyzes the financial management of female Indonesian migrant workers in Singapore. This type of research uses a quantitative descriptive approach where data is obtained by conducting interviews, questionnaires, and observations with purposive sampling of as many as 40 respondents who work in Singapore. The financial management of female PMIs is different because every female PMI is not the same in managing finances from the income or monthly salary she receives. How to manage female PMIs' finances is to record all basic needs and try to make needs not exceed income or have been as previously targeted. The rest of these basic needs are saved in the bank by opening several savings books, and if the savings are saved in the bank with the first objective of investing, then if the savings money is sufficient, female PMIs will allocate the money to invest. Property investment, including land investment, is considered one of the leading investments by Singaporean female PMIs because land prices continue to rise and are accompanied by price increases, high resale value, more affordable investment price, multifunction, easy maintenance, and direct ownership. By becoming female PMIs, their economic life has changed, and the income earned is much more than before with proper financial management.

Keywords: *Financial management; Income; Investment; Savings.*

– – – – – – – – – – ◆ – – – – – – – – – –

A. INTRODUCTION

One method of managing finance is how individuals control expenditure finance personnel. When spending, it keeps going continuously and in quantity. No limit, make individuals control their finances (Yushita, 2017). According to Silvy and Yulianti (2013), attitude management of decent finances also starts with applying the attitude of decent. Without decent finances, it is challenging to have savings funds in the future, let alone capital for investment. In management finance, there must be planning finance. An acceptable objective period is neither short nor long to reach the goal. The objective of principles in management finance is to understand how somebody obtains and allocates the funds they have. The most crucial financial management decision is election investment (Wuladari and Iramani, 2014).

Financial intelligence is one of the aspects necessary for life intelligence. This emphasizes the management of individual assets. Every individual must have the knowledge and skills to manage source power finance personnel in a way that is effective for his welfare. In management, finance will decide whether to allocate or use existing funds. Financial decisions are short, like savings and loans. Financial decisions are long, like planning retirement and education for their children. Making

careful and efficient decisions is very important for individuals (Margaretha and Pambudhi, 2015).

Women bear the family burden, opportunities, and demands that cost more lives. Women follow the efforts to solve the family's economic problem as they become Indonesian migrant (PMI) women abroad. Problems affecting families in the economy, like problems with finances, poverty, and inequality in finance between countries, are some of the most common reasons. An imbalanced economy is depicted with high wages or high salaries if working abroad (Hamidah, 2016). Every female PMI owns the reasons for the above choices to work abroad. Factor pushers differ from one individual to another, starting from the element of finances until looking for experience (Yusrini, 2017:129). Hamidah (2013) stated that results toil the losses earned by female PMIs. They are reliable for working in a social position in a social family, but they also improve investment in the region origin, absorb unemployment, and make field possible work done. The size of the salary earned by female PMIs is a source of hope and focus for the family (Hamidah, 2016).

The phenomenon of female PMI work, especially in Singapore, has persisted. According to the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore, in 2019–2021, 120,000 female PMIs generally worked in the non-formal sector, namely as house assistants. The standard PMI salary that the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore has determined for 2019–2021 is $550 (Rp. 5,500,000) per month for new female PMIs who start working and do not yet have experience. The PMI for women in Singapore is the average after some years or after an extension contract. The employer will provide wages in addition. Each is appropriate with agreement between employers and female PMIs (Zalfi, 2019).

Phenomenon problems occur among female PMIs in Singapore. There is no ability to manage finances well. No little results work finished, so just for activity consumption and the necessities of family in his hometown. The environment also influences lifestyle PMI for women and low behavior in saving and investing. Whereas no one can deny those results, women's PMI income has excellent potential for saving and can be utilized for productive activities, i.e., investing. Activity not only increases the family's life level but also can open chances to work for residents, and a prolonged period can build a growing economy in a general way. This article aims to analyze various related issues with the management of women's PMI finances in Singapore, namely 1) analyzing the PMI income of women in Singapore, 2) analyzing the management of women's PMI finances in Singapore, and 3) describing the challenges of women's PMI in Singapore inside management investment and management finance for savings.

The studies previously used as material comparisons and references in the study are Susilo (2015), Hamidah (2013), Hamidah (2016), Saptono, Dewi and Suparno (2016), Susilo (2016), Silvy & Yulianti (2013), Yushita (2017). Position study: This uses four variables: management finance, income, investment, and savings. Framework think study this can be seen in figure 1.

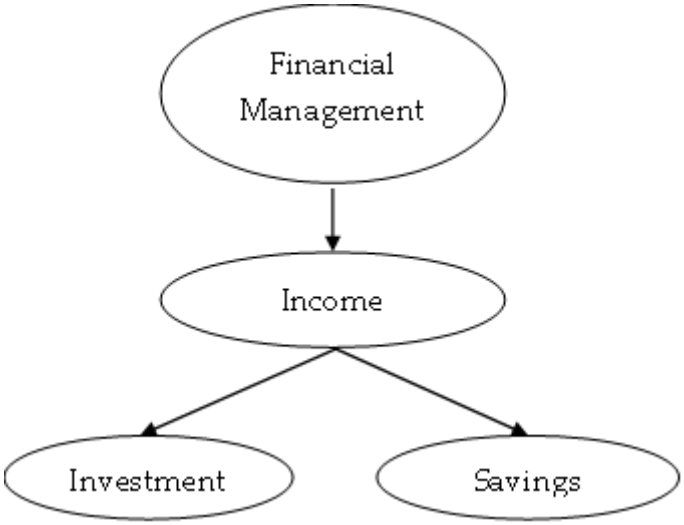


Figure 1. Framework Think

B. METHOD

This study employs descriptive quantitative methods. Quantitative descriptive analysis describes general management finances, income, investment, and savings by female PMIs in Singapore. Population in study there were as many as 120,000 female PMIs in Singapore in 2019. The criteria sample is:

1. Female PMI is 23 years old up to 50 years old.
2. PMI women who work from 1 month up to 27 years.
3. Female PMI with income from IDR 5,000,000 to IDR 10,000,000 per month.

Method determination sample with purposive sampling technique as many as 40 (four twenty) people working in Singapore as sample study. Instrument in study this is a guidelines interview. This matter aims to get valid and reliable data. In a way, the researcher directly interviews the informant and does recording or recording as well as the collection of data or related documents obtained with the management of Singapore women's PMI finances in collecting data for material analysis done with method interviews, questionnaires, and field observations. The data sources used in the study are primary data and secondary data. This study uses method analysis with a descriptive approach. Variables and indicators used in the article are described in Table 1.

Table 1. Variables and Indicators

Variable	Indicator
Management Finance (Husnan, 2014)	a. Planning includes budgeting and determining requirements. b. Procurement includes how to implement it. c. Storage and distribution. d. Control (controlling). e. Maintenance. f. Security (safety). g. Utilization (utilities).

Income (Sueb and Wardini, 2014)	The amount of income individuals or residents receive for their work performance during a specific period (daily, weekly, monthly, or annually) in the form of money or goods originating from other parties. Cash purchases or transactions that cause a reduction in cash.
Investment (Budiarto, 2017)	Present commitment of money or other resources time with the hope of obtaining benefits in the future.
Savings (Ismail, 2014)	One form of savings is that people need to save their money.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The number of female PMIs working in Singapore is spelled out Enough. Motivating reasons for being a female PMI in Singapore are the initial lack of fieldwork in the environment, wanting to help the economy, family difficulties, and economic inequality between countries. This is one of the most dominant reasons that drive emergency migration in Indonesian society, and there is also the desire to look for new experiences. An unequal economy is marked by wages or higher salaries than work in your country. PMI women who decide to work in Singapore originate from villages with low finances. The goal is to become more prosperous in his finances. Income generated from becoming a female PMI is more than work in your own country. Female PMI jobs in Singapore include most women who are not married (single), have a family, and even women who have divorced or are single parents. I work as a stylist, like an assistant housekeeper.

Worker Female Indonesian migrants working in Singapore are, on average, at least 23 years old until 50 and work in Singapore with the employer as an assistant. The minimum length of work is one month, and the maximum length of work is 27 years with one or several employers.

Management Finance Worker Female Indonesian Migrants in Singapore

Management PMI finance for women in Singapore includes activity planning, storage, distribution/management and control, maintenance, and utilization. Management finance is significant for reaching financial well-being. In management finance, planning finance must reach the goal, acceptable objective period short or long. The objective of the principles of management finance is to understand the method by which somebody obtains and allocates the funds it has (Wuladari and Iramani, 2014). In managing finance and allocating PMI income, women in Singapore choose to invest and save in the form of investments like land, gold, education, and founding or developing businesses.

Managing finances becomes a separate challenge for some female PMIs, with steps like saving and investments becoming a handful of ways to prepare for the future. How to manage his finances is to take note of all needs first and try not to

exceed income or already as targeted. The remaining principal is saved in the bank with open-book savings. In this situation, this female PMI needs to tighten up managing money in savings and whatever possible savings are at the bank. Investment property, incl investment land, is one investment seeded by many people, including PMI women, because, for some decades, the price of land kept going up, and this, of course, was accompanied by a promising return on investment, price more investment affordable, multifunctional, easy maintenance, and ownership direct. Planning finance becomes the reference for families or people to emit cost, save, or invest (Barlian, Gomulia, and Manurung, 2012).

Challenges in managing women's PMI finances include, among other things, the fact that no one can come directly to see and take care of you, and you must use or rent a service lawyer or someone you trust to finish. Costs are significant in management investment, especially during this COVID-19 period. The challenge in managing women's PMI savings is like a sudden need: no one wants to still pay, they need to live a more diverse life they can withhold the desire to shop, buy jewelry, and buy lots of gold for use where the place they work can be seen by others, they can also use their savings to buy branded bags. As expressed by Silvy and Yulianti (2013), in attitude management, sound finances start with applying attitude to good finances too. Without an attitude, being good in finance is difficult for one's future savings, let alone capital for investment. In management finance, there must be planning finance. To reach the goal, an acceptable objective period is either short or long.

Income Level Worker Female Indonesian Migrants in Singapore

For now, results analysis level women's PMI income per month in Singapore can seen in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Results and Percentage of Income Level

Income	Frequency	%
IDR 5,000,000	1	2.5%
IDR 5,500,000	1	2.5%
IDR 6,000,000	11	27.5%
IDR 6,500,000	10	25.0%
IDR 7,000,000	6	15.0%
IDR 7,500,000	2	5.0%
IDR 8,000,000	8	20.0%
IDR 10,000,000	1	2.5%
Amount	**40**	**100%**

Source: Data processed

In Table 2, you can see that the study results show that the female PMI accepts income of IDR 5 million, IDR 5.5 million, and IDR 10 million every month, namely 2.5 percent each. PMI received an income of IDR 6 million every month by 27.5 percent. As for those who receive income every month amounting to IDR 6,500,000, namely by 25 percent. PMI received income amounting to IDR 7 million, that is 15 percent, and

income every month amounting to IDR 7,500,000, namely by 5 percent. PMI accepts income amounting to IDR 8 million every month by 20 percent. Therefore, it is said that 92.5% of female PMIs in Singapore received an income between IDR 6 million and IDR 8 million.

Income in study: This is the wage per month received by female PMI. On the house ladder, those who work as assistants are paid monthly wages. Besides wages, the total per month of women's PMI income is also obtained from compensation. Compensation for female PMI in Singapore is obtained from an employer, like no take day holiday, day repeat year, day big celebration (day kingdom Eid Fitr, Eid Adha, day kingdom Chinese New Year, day Christmas, day kingdom Nyepi), work overtime, and bonus. Besides PMI, women also receive it from relatives, family, and employers for those who care for the elderly or children. Most employers will give compensation in the form of money or goods.

Income generally results from something a regular company estimates with a valid and recognized exchange rate when income has been realized or produced (Sueb and Wardini, 2014). Income is an increased benefit, or a developmental process of power work and products made by the company over time. Income shared becomes three, that is:

1. Salaries and wages are rewards obtained after an individual manages or does work for others for one day, one Sunday, or one month.
2. Income from business alone is a total value obtained from the results of production that have reduced costs incurred and efforts. This business is owned by a personal or family member, and energy work originates from relatives who rent their own capital and expenses. This is usually not considered.
3. Income from other businesses is income earned without doing work, which usually is on the on the income side, including income from rent assets owned like the house, livestock, premiums from cash, donations from other parties, and income from retirement (Ham, Karamoy and Alexander, 2018).

Investment Level Worker Female Indonesian Migrants in Singapore

The results of analysis level investment worker migrant Indonesia woman per month in Singapore can seen in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Yield and Percentage of Investment Level

No	Investment	Frequency	Percentage
1	1,000,000	3	7.5%
2	1,500,000	3	7.5%
3	2,000,000	11	27.5%
4	2,500,000	3	7.5%
5	3,000,000	5	12.5%
6	4,000,000	2	5.0%
7	0	13	32.5%

No	Investment	Frequency	Percentage
Amount		40	100%

Source: Data Processed

Table 3 above shows that the monthly PMI investment for women in Singapore is IDR 1 million and IDR 1.5 million each, namely 8%. Investment level IDR 2 million of 27.5%. The investment level amounts to IDR 2.5 million, which is 7.5%. Investment level of as much as IDR 3 million of 12.5%. The level of investment amounts to IDR 4 million or 32.5%.

Investment is the arrangement of some funds to obtain various profits later in the day. One of the necessary factors for an investment is funds or capital. Share PMI with your capital means setting aside part of your income or salary received per month. That matters already. There is no easy way to do it because of temptations and incitements to behavior. So, one must realize that somebody must know about finances to obtain income. It can be an investment in the future. It is not only used for daily needs.

An investment is something from capital investment funds that profit from good returns in the present or future (Herlianto, 2013). Investments, in general, can be differentiated into investment tangible assets (real assets) and investment financial assets (financial assets). Investment in tangible assets, for example, land, gold, machinery, and property, whereas investment in financial assets forms various forms of valuables like shares, bonds, or mutual funds (Tandelilin, 2016).

The necessary thing to notice in investing is making an investment decision. An investment decision is a policy taken on two or more alternative investments with the hope of maintaining profits in the future (Budiarto, 2017). A decision-process investment is a pattern of connection between expected return and risk in an investment. The relationship between return and risk in an investment is direct and linear. This means that the more extensive the risk of an investment, the greater the expected level of return. On the contrary, the smaller the risk of an investment, the smaller the expected level of return (Tandelilin, 2016).

Employee Savings Rate Female Indonesian Migrants in Singapore

For results analysis level savings worker migrant Indonesia woman per month in Singapore can be seen in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Results and Savings Rate Percentages

No	Savings	Frequency	Percentage
1	1,000,000	3	7.5%
2	1,500,000	5	12.5%
3	2,000,000	12	30.0%
4	2,500,000	3	7.5%
5	3,000,000	7	17.5%
6	3,500,000	1	2.5%
7	4,000,000	3	7.5%

8	5,000,000	1	2.5%
9	6,000,000	1	2.5%
10	0	4	10.0%
Amount		40	100%

Source: Data Processed

From Table 4 above, the results show that Singaporean women's PMI savings of IDR 1 million and IDR 2.5 million are 7.5% each. The savings rate amounts to IDR 1.5 million or 12.5%. The savings rate amounts to IDR 2 million, namely 30%. The PMI savings rate is IDR 3 million, which is 17.5%. The savings rate amounts to IDR 3.5 million, IDR 5 million, and IDR 6 million, each at 2.5%. The PMI savings rate is IDR 4 million of 7.5%. The percentage is 2.5% with level PMI savings of IDR 5 million. The PMI savings rate is IDR 6 million by 2.5%, and the PMI savings of IDR 6 million is 10.0%.

The savings section is for income that is not consumed. In the end, this is saved and will be used in the future. Income is the most essential factor for determining consumption and savings. Saving, in a way, is setting aside part of monthly income for savings, okay, kept at home or the bank. Habit Save was introduced long ago, but it is difficult to hold for PMI with discipline. Many people admit it is difficult to save because it is a habit to manage finances badly. Generally, because we are still affected by the need for an everyday and stylish life, it is more critical than saving. With this income earned, every female PMI month can sufficiently meet the daily needs and needs of others, including investing and saving. Circumstances show that Indonesian women working overseas PMI have a positive impact on their families.

Savings are one of the savings needed by society to keep the money. This is because savings are open savings with very few requirements (Ismail, 2014). According to Kay (2015), Keynes's theory puts forward that level flower is a phenomenon, so savings are not determined by level flower but rather by level income. The higher the income, the more savings the sector makes, and it is also high on the house. Savings are part of income that is not consumed. This has been saved and will be used in the future. At the same time, income is essential for determining consumption and savings. Ismail (2014) said that, in general, the public keeps the money in bank savings. There are some objective public savings at the bank, among others, as follows: 1) customers feel safe keeping the money in form savings at the bank, 2) customers can interest their savings Easily, and 3) savings, so all his income is not used for shopping.

D. CONCLUSION

The condition of the female PMI economy in Singapore before working abroad is a struggle, and experience change after becoming a female PMI. PMI income for women in Singapore is higher than income earned within the country, and they can fulfill the need for everyday investing and saving to make life more prosperous. PMI income for women in Singapore is the monthly wages received as assistant

housekeepers and compensation. The income earned by PMI depends on the employer and how long the PMI will last. The average woman's monthly PMI income is as significant as IDR 6,000,000, with a minimum of IDR 5,000,000 and a maximum of IDR 10,000,000. PMI women in Singapore manage their finances by taking note of all monthly income and expenses, allocating their income for sufficient needs every day, and choosing investments and/or savings. The type of investment carried out by female PMIs in Singapore is property, buildings, and land. A small risk and female PMI caused this matter, like lump sum investments that provided source income for female PMI. That itself and rotation made more profits fast. Besides investments like land, PMI women in Singapore also invest in education and founding or developing efforts, forming savings like saving money in the bank by opening several bank account books.

PMI challenges for women in management investment are that they can come directly to see and manage the processes and must use or rent a service lawyer or someone they trust. They require more management investment to complete, especially during the COVID-19 period. Election-type investment between fisheries, agriculture, property, and land becomes a challenge separately. Challenge others, specifically in management finance, for suddenly needed savings. No one who wants to be paid still needs life to be more diverse, and no one can withhold desire and lust for excessive shopping until we forget what a need is and what a desire is. So that the goal management finance is achieved with soundness and risk failure in minimized processes, decisions, and realization is carried out by female PMI, but also with female PMI families. Besides that, PMI women's families should also be thriftier with applying management finance monthly and, if necessary, increase their ability to manage finance in saving, planning to invest, and preparing future funds. Besides, we need to share experiences with PMI women so that the goals they want to achieve can be implemented or not. Again, return to work abroad. For further research expansion, target research on PMI in foreign countries other than Singapore.

REFERENCES

1. Ariani, I., & Darwanto, D. (2013). Peran Dan Faktor Pendorong Menjadi Tenaga Kerja Wanita (Studi Kasus di Kabupaten Demak) *(Doctoral Dissertation, Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis)*.
2. Barlian, I., Gomulia, B., & Manurung, E. M. (2012). Pengelolaan Keuangan oleh Pengusaha Perempuan pada Beberapa Bisnis Kreatif di Bandung (Studi Kasus pada Bisnis Kreatif: Fesyen, Kerajinan, dan Film). *Research Report-Humanities and Social Science*, *1*.
3. Budiarto, A., & Susanti, S. (2017). Pengaruh financial literacy, overconfidence, regret aversion bias, danrisk tolerance terhadap keputusan investasi (studi pada investor PT. Sucorinvest central gani galeri investasi BEI universitas negeri surabaya). *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen (JIM)*, *5*(2), 1-9.

4. Ham, F. C., Karamoy, H., & Alexander, S. (2018). Analisis Pengakuan Pendapatan Dan Beban Pada Pt. Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Prisma Dana Manado. *Going Concern: Jurnal Riset Akuntansi*, *13*(02), 628-638.
5. Hamidah, C. (2013). Dampak Remitansi Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (TKI) Luar Negeri Pada Peningkatan Investasi Daerah Asal. Ekuilibrium: *Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Ilmu Ekonomi*, 8(1), 114.
6. Hamidah, C. (2016). Peran keluarga tenaga kerja indonesia di ponorogo dalam menentukan pengeluaran konsumsi dan investasi. *Ekuilibrium: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Ilmu Ekonomi*, *11*(1), 18-28.
7. Herlianto, D. (2013). *Manajemen investasi plus jurus mendeteksi investasi bodong*. KDT.
8. Husnan, S. (2014). *Manajemen Keuangan*. Tanggerang Selatan: Universitas Terbuka.
9. Ismail. (2014). *Akuntansi bank teori dan aplikasi dalam rupiah*. KDT.
10. Kartika, L. N., & Sugiarto, A. (2014). Pengaruh tingkat kompetensi terhadap kinerja pegawai administrasi perkantoran. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, *17*(1), 73-90.
11. Vera, P. K. (2015). Tabungan Dan Variabel Ekonomi Makro Yang Mempengaruhinya Dikota Ambon. *Jurnal Ekonomi, IX(1)*, 95-100.
12. Margaretha, F., & Pambudhi, R. A. (2015). Tingkat literasi keuangan pada mahasiswa S-1 fakultas ekonomi. *Jurnal manajemen dan kewirausahaan*, *17*(1), 76-85.
13. Ministry of Manpower (2018). *Foreign domestic worker eligibility*. Singapore Goverment.
14. Panggabean, S, M. (2016). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*. Tanggerang Selatan: Universitas Terbuka.
15. Potale, R., & Uhing, Y. (2015). Pengaruh kompensasi dan stres kerja terhadap kepuasan kerja karyawan Pada PT. Bank Sulut Cabang Utama Manado. *Jurnal EMBA: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis dan Akuntansi*, *3*(1), 63-73.
16. Rizqi, M. A. (2018). Analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi masyarakat untuk menjadi tenaga kerja Indonesia di luar negeri. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional: Manajemen, Akuntansi, Dan Perbankan,* 1(1), 1161-1174.
17. Silvy, M., & Yulianti, N. (2013). Sikap pengelola keuangan dan perilaku perencanaan investasi keluarga di Surabaya. *Journal of Business & Banking*, *3*(1), 57-68.
18. Sueb, H, M. dan Wardini, K, A. (2014). *Teori Akuntansi*. Tanggerang Selatan: Universitas Terbuka
19. Sulistiyo, P. A., & Wahyuni, E. S. (2012). Dampak remitan ekonomi terhadap posisi sosial buruh migran perempuan dalam rumah tangga. *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan*, *6*(3), 252-257.
20. Susilo, S. (2015). Tingkat Pendapatan Dan Sebaran Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (TKI) Berdasarkan Negara Tujuan, Studi Di Desa Aryojeding Kabupaten Tulungagung. *Jurnal Pendidikan Geografi*, 20(1), 1-11.
21. Tandelilin, E. (2016). *Manajemen Investasi*. Tanggerang Selatan: Universitas Terbuka.

22. Wulandari, D. A., & Iramani, R. (2014). Studi experienced regret, risk tolerance, overconfidance dan risk perception pada pengambilan keputusan investasi. *Journal of Business & Banking*, *4*(1), 55-66.
23. Yushita, A. N. (2017). Pentingnya literasi keuangan bagi pengelolaan keuangan pribadi. *Nominal Barometer Riset Akuntansi dan Manajemen*, *6*(1), 11-26.
24. Yusrini, B. A. (2017). Tenaga kerja wanita dalam perspektif gender di Nusa Tenggara Barat. *AL-MAIYYAH: Media Transformasi Gender dalam Paradigma Sosial Keagamaan*, *10*(1), 115-131.
25. Zalfi. (2019). *Pelaksana Fungsi Perlindungan Warga Negara Indonesia dan Badan Hukum Indonesia*. Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia di Singapura.