



Resilience Level of Non-Migrant and Migrant Families in Serang Village, Banten Province

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Abstract

Serang City is the area with the highest Risen Migration (Migration in the last 5 years) with a Net Migrant Risen of 2.56, far above South Tangerang City, which is 0.95 and several other areas in Banten Province which even recorded negative data (2020 Population Census). The problem of family resilience that is more or less influenced by migration events in this region is low economic resilience with high unemployment rates, low human development index (HDI) and high poverty rates. Low social resilience with high divorce cases, the second highest female family head after Tangerang City. Physical endurance is also vulnerable with 48.97 percent of smokers in the 15-24 year age range (child category and very productive age) and low ownership of birth certificates and health insurance. This study used a quantitative approach (Creswell, J.W, 2014) with a sample of 381 families from a population of 7,766 families. The sampling technique used in this research is Cluster Random Sampling. Most of the respondents from this study, Non Migrant (96.86 percent) and Migrant (86.36 percent) view their families as having resilience. The Non-Economic Dimension represented by Family Belief Systems and Communication and Problem-Solving Processes was a dimension that scored high for Non Migrant, while the Economic Dimension represented by Family Organizational Processes dominated and scored high for Migrant. The existence of migrants to the Serang Subdistrict, Serang City, has so far not had a significant effect on the emergence of new problems. On the other hand, not a few migrants have had a positive impact on economic growth and supported regional development.

Keywords: *Family Resilience; Migration; Non Migrant; Migrant*

1. Introduction

The increase in population migration between provinces and between districts/cities in the last 5 years has become one of the strategic issues related to population development in Banten Province. Based on data released by BPS for 2022, Banten Province, which was relatively recently formed compared to

other provinces, is also the third province in Indonesia which is the most populous region after DKI Jakarta (15,907 people/km²), West Java (1,365 people/km²), and Banten (1,232 people/km²). This data is also supported by the high number of lifetime migrants and research in Banten Province. Still based on data from BPS for 2022 Banten Province is the third highest region receiving incoming migrants for life in Indonesia after West Java Province (4,961,541 people), followed by DKI Jakarta Province with 3,647,328 new people followed by Banten Province, namely 2,491,589 people. Fifth place is Riau Province with 1,881,079 people and Lampung Province in fifth place, namely 1,362,387 people.

The urgency of this research is based on several facts, firstly the research area which is in Serang City as the Capital of the Province in recent years has been recorded as having the highest LPP in Banten Province, this is influenced by the recorded Fertility Rate which is still high and the large number of migrants entering this area along with their status as the Capital of Banten Province. The second is related to the problem of Family Resilience and the problems to watch out for, the unemployment rate in Serang City is the highest recorded in the City area in Banten Province, namely 9.26 percent after Cilegon City which is recorded as much as 12.69 percent higher than other city areas, namely Tangerang City 8, 63 percent and South Tangerang City, namely 8.48 percent as of August 2020. The number of female family heads in Serang City is the second highest after Tangerang City, there are 48.97 percent of smokers in the age range 15-24 years which are still in the category of children and very productive age far above the provincial average of 38.84 percent. In 2020 it was recorded that Serang City had the highest Divorce rate in Banten Province, namely 566 cases. As a comparison, Cilegon City, which has relatively the same population as Serang City, was only recorded as having a Divorce rate of 105 cases. Another fact is that the Human Development Index (IPM) for Serang City is the city with the lowest HDI status in Banten Province, even though its status is the capital city of Banten Province. The low HDI is negatively correlated with the high recorded poverty rate in the research area and also the risk of stunting in children, which is 12.86 percent, the percentage of stunting is the highest among areas with city status in Banten Province. If eKTP ownership for all urban areas in Banten Province already shows a figure close to 100 percent, this is different from the ownership of birth certificates and ownership of health insurance. Serang City is the lowest region in terms of ownership of Birth Certificates and Health Insurance for urban areas in Banten Province. This shows that the aspect of legality is still weak, which is an important element in family resilience in the city of Serang.

Based on the data previously described, this research is deemed necessary as an instrument to provide a basis for determining policies in the midst of the development of Banten Province by providing the right strategic solutions in addressing the increasingly unstoppable process of population migration by paying more attention to improving the quality of Human Resources in Serang City, Banten Province by providing strengthening of Family Resilience.

The research gap between this research and previous research is that most of the studies relatively still discuss Migration and Family Resilience separately, not as an integration (integration) between Migration and Family Resilience or vice versa. This research will examine Family Resilience from other dimensions that are rarely explored such as legal, socio-cultural and psychosocial aspects which are still rarely discussed related to Family Resilience not only from health and economic aspects. This study tries to describe problems related to family resilience as a result of population movement (migration) into the following problem formulations which will be explained as follows:

- 1.How are the characteristics of family resources related to family resilience of non migrants and migrants in Serang Village, Serang District, Serang City, Banten Province?
- 2.How does the situation of migration contribute to the conditions of family resilience of non migrants and migrants in Serang Village, Serang District, Serang City, Banten Province?
- 3.What is the level of Family Resilience for non migrants and migrants in Serang Village, Serang District, Serang City, Banten Province?

2. Literature Review

In this study, two grand theories will be used related to family resilience and population migration. The use of this theory is due to several theories used in this study which can assist in finding solutions to any problems that arise in research.

2.1. Family Resilience

The history of family resilience began with a shift to a more systemic focus in the 1980s with the landmark work Froma Walsh (1996, 2003) and her focus on patterns of adaptation within the family. Other researchers, such as Hamilton McCubbin and his group, studying the Resilience of Military Families and racial minority families (McCubbin et al., 2001) around the same time, noticed that it takes a well-functioning family system, not just individuals, to cope with Environmental stress.

Models of family coping (and resilience), along with a shift in discourse in psychology toward a more contextualized study of human development, began to influence the forerunners of resilience theory, including Sir Michael Rutter (1985), Dr. Norman Garmezy and his students Ann Masten (Garmezy, 1983; Garmezy, Masten, & Tellegen, 1984), Emmy Werner and Ruth Smith (1982). They and many others began to notice the positive impact of attachment and opportunity on proximal (family) and distal (community) systems. The results have broadened our understanding of the mechanisms that create resilience, with family process resilience now known to increase individual resilience biologically (Sternthal et al., 2009), psychologically (Cicchetti, 2013), and socially (Ungar, 2018).

The following is a theoretical framework for research on patterns of family resilience as a result of population migration used in this study:

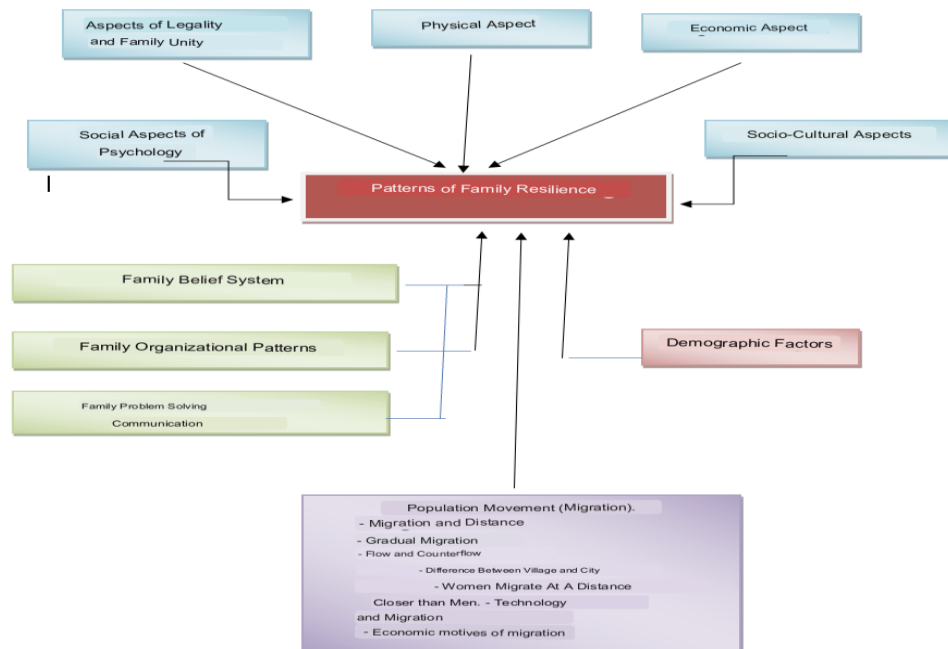


Figure 1. Theoretical Framework for the Research on Non Migrants and Migrants Family Resilience Patterns

Source: Modification of Walsh's concept (2003), Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPA, 2018), Sixbey (2005), E.G Ravenstein in Mantra (2018)

Family resilience can be defined as the capacity of the family, as a functional system, to endure and recover from life's stressful challenges – which appear increasingly powerful and of many kinds (F. Walsh 1996; 2002; 2003). The key processes used in this Family Resilience research are divided into Belief Systems, Organizational processes and Communication/Problem-Solving Processes (Froma Walsh, 2016: 7).

Another Family Resilience Theory that is widely used as a reference in Indonesia is put forward by Prof. Euis Sunarti (2003), he defines Family Resilience regarding the family's ability to manage the problems it faces based on the resources it has to meet the needs of its family; The measures used include input components (physical and non-physical resources), process (family management, family fault, coping mechanisms) and output (fulfillment of physical and psychosocial needs).

2.2. Migration Population

As for Migration, it is the movement of people with the aim of settling from one place to another beyond political or state boundaries or administrative boundaries/part boundaries within a country (Munir, 2000). Migration is also often interpreted as a relatively permanent movement from one area to another (Wirosuhardjo, 2011: 116). Because this research will focus on permanent population movements and those who wish to settle down (migration), the following will explain the migration theory used in this research, according to A.G Ravenstein.

E.G Ravenstein 1885 which is also supported by Stephen Bourne based on the behavior of people migrating massively in rural areas to urban areas during the industrial revolution in England (Yeremias, 1994). The laws regarding migration (The Law of Migration) theory put forward by E.G. Ravenstein is the generation of migration. He developed the "law" of migration which can be briefly described as follows:

- Migration and Distance, meaning that many migrants are at short distances, and long-distance migrants are more attracted to important trade and industrial centers
- Gradual Migration, meaning that there is a directed migration flow, and there is migration from villages-small towns-big cities
- Flow and Counterflow, meaning that each major migration flow creates a counterflow of replacement
- Differences between villages and cities regarding the tendency to migrate. Rural people are more nomadic than urban people.
- Women Migrate at shorter distances compared to Men.
- Technology and Migration, changes in technology and communication tend to increase migration
- Economic motives are the main impetus for people to migrate

3. Methodology

This study uses the Quantitative Method, Creswell (2014) states that quantitative research is an approach to test objective theory by examining the relationship between variables. These variables, in turn, can be measured using instruments, so data counts can be analyzed using statistical procedures. The research location is Serang Village, Serang District, Serang City, Banten Province. The choice of location was motivated by the increasing incidence of population migration accompanied by low family resilience. The quantitative data collection technique used was a survey method with a structured questionnaire (more closed questions and additional open questions).

The population in this study were families in the Serang Village, Serang District, Serang City, Banten Province, which had both non migrant and migrant status. The sampling technique used in this

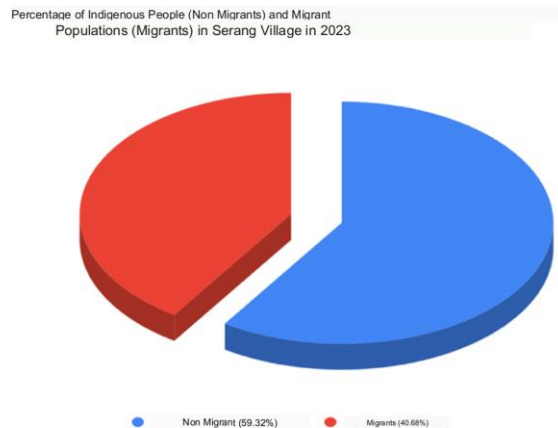
research is Cluster Random Sampling. The number of families in Serang Village is 7,766 families (Source: Serang Village Population Data for 2022). The population in this study was divided into groups (clusters) called clusters, into non migrants and migrants. The sample size was obtained through calculations using the Slovin formula with an error rate of 5 percent so that the number of respondents was 381 people.

This quantitative method uses the Walsh Family Resilience-Questionnaire (WFRQ) tool which was previously distributed to 50 residents in the Serang Village, both those with non migrants and migrants status. The purpose of this trial is to determine the reliability and validity of the measuring instrument, so that improvements can be made to the items before the research data is collected. The measurement scale used the Gutman Scale and then the results of data processing, the distribution of family resilience scores was divided into three categories, namely low, medium and high. The making of this category is based on the mean value and the standard deviation obtained or also called the norm based on the zscore.

4.Results

Based on the data obtained in the research area which was carried out by surveying the sample of respondents, there was a slight difference in numbers between non migrants and migrants population in the Serang Village. Indigenous People (non-migrants) recorded as many as 59.32 percent or 226 respondents while Migrants (40.68 percent) or 155 respondents. This is illustrated in the graph below :

Figure 2. Percentage of Non Migrants and Migrants in Serang Village in 2023



Source: Data Processing, 2023

The following are the results obtained related to Family Resilience among non migrants and migrants in the study area:

4.1. Characteristics of Resilience of Non-Migrants and Migrants Families in Serang Village

The heads of households, both non migrants and migrants, were dominated by the male sex, namely 95.6 percent and 96.20 percent with marital status as married and as a whole family. As for the age of the non migrant population, they are dominated by the age group in the range of 40-49 years and all age groups are relatively even for both the productive and non-productive age categories. Meanwhile, the migrant population is also recorded to be dominated by those aged 49 and under. At the age of

approaching 50 years and over, usually those who become migrants will stop migrating due to physical factors that do not support them and prefer to work and retire in their place of origin.

For the level of education, the non migrant population is dominated by high school graduates and there are still quite a lot of only junior high school and even elementary school graduates. For the equivalent of masters/doctoral graduates, only 1.7 percent are recorded. For the migrant population, almost 90 percent of the respondents had a relatively high level of education (at least high school and quite a number had masters/doctoral education levels) and only about 10 percent had a low level of education (junior high school and elementary school).

The domination of the income level of the non migrant ranges from IDR 2,001,000 to IDR. 5,000,000, - that is as much as 45.90 percent of the respondents, this means that their income level is still in the range of the Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK) for Serang City, which is IDR 4,090,799.01. Even if you look at the distribution map above, there are still very many non migrants whose income levels are far below the District/City Minimum Wage (UMK) of Serang City (below Rp. 2,000,000, it is recorded that 23.20 percent, in fact, there are as many as 2.80 percent of respondents whose income under IDR 500.000,-). For migrants who show a relatively high category, they are recorded to be dominated by an income level of Rp. 2,001,000 to Rp. 5,000,000, - (41.50 percent) even as many as 32.30 percent have an income level of up to Rp. 10,000,000, - far above the UMK City of Serang.

4.2. Resilience Level of Non-Migrants and Migrants Families

There is a similar pattern between non migrants and migrants in Serang Village, most of the respondents in this study have a moderate level of family resilience, namely 130 respondents (57.69 percent) are non migrants and 106 respondents or (68.70) percent to migrants. Furthermore, 79 respondents (35.16 percent) of the non migrant population had a relatively high level of family resilience, as did 33 respondents (21.37 percent) of the migrant population. The remaining few have a relatively low level of family resilience, namely 7.14 percent for non migrant respondents and 13.74 percent for migrants. Therefore, it can be concluded that most of the respondents from this study, namely non migrants and migrants, view their families as having resilience. In full can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Distribution of Family Resilience Levels in Serang Village in 2023

Category	Score Range	Percentage of Non Migrants	Percentage of Migrant
Low	70-80	7,14	13,74
Currently	81-91	57,69	64,89
Tall	≥ 92	35,16	21,37
Total		100	100

Source: Data Processing, 2023

If it is related to the Family Resilience Dimension used in this study, it can be mapped that the Non-Economic Dimensions such as Family Belief Systems and Communication and Problem-solving Processes are dimensions that have positive indications and score high on non migrant while the Economic Dimensions which in this case are represented by Family Organizational Processes dominates positively and scores high in migrant populations.

As discussed above, the majority of residents in Kelurahan Serang view their families as quite resilient despite facing various difficulties, both as non migrants and migrants. Families in the research area are strongly influenced by religious values which serve as a basis for viewing life, including when

dealing with difficulties or problems. These values related to religious belief are part of the component of the family belief system which is the core element or component and key to building family resilience.

However, there are differences in the contribution of resources that form Family Resilience in each family influenced by the cultural background of the family (Oh & Chang, 2014). It is important to know which resources contribute the most so that they can strengthen family resilience. By looking at the magnitude of the influence of Islamic values in general life in Serang City, it is assumed that the values of belief or those described in the transcendence and spirituality sub-dimensions are the resources that contribute the most to the family. As is well known, in the practice of parenting in families residing in Serang City in general, parents always try to insert Islamic values such as emphasizing the formation of monotheism, reminding the importance of carrying out prayers and reading and understanding the Qur'an, one of which is by sending their children to a boarding school. - Islamic boarding schools that are commonly found in this region.

Interestingly, there are also resources whose contribution is the most dominant, namely collaborative problem-solving which is included in the dimensions of communication and problem-solving processes. This shows that the source that strengthens resilience in the family is the pattern of communication within the family, especially in terms of collaborating in solving problems. In indigenous families, problems are seen as common problems and are solved together so that there is mutual support. In fact, it has become a habit that in an extended family, each member can ask for help and share resources from other family members. This is also the strength of the matrilineal system which applies especially to indigenous people where this system can protect women and children from poverty and hardship because of the big role of the extended family, especially from the mother's side. This system allows collaborative problem solving to occur when families face difficulties which are resources that contribute greatly to increasing family resilience. The following is the result of a positive indicator recapitulation of the 2023 Family Resilience score for non migrants and migrants populations in Serang Village :

Table 2. Results of Recapitulation of Non Migrants and Migrants Family Resilience Indicator Scores in Serang Village in 2023

Indicators	High Score		Low Score	
	Non Migrant	Migrant	Non Migrant	Migrant
Family Readiness (other than the nuclear family) helps if there are difficulties	Non Migrant	2,98	Migrant	2,80
Domestic Violence (KDRT) between husband and wife	Non Migrant	2,94	Migrant	2,94
Domestic violence between parents and children	Non Migrant	2,93	Migrant	2,72
Involvement of family members in breaking the law	Migrant	2,94	Non Migrant	2,93
Mutual openness and trust between family members	Non Migrant	3,07	Migrant	2,94
Father's intensity of carrying out worship	Non Migrant	3,51	Migrant	2,51
The ability of all family members to read the Koran?	Non Migrant	3,11	Migrant	2,91
The optimism of all family members in facing further economic problems	Non Migrant	2,99	Migrant	2,94
Dad works	Non Migrant	3,27	Migrant	3,23
Mother works	Migrant	2,68	Non Migrant	2,55
Own home ownership	Non Migrant	3,12	Migrant	3,09
Separate bedrooms for parents and children	Non Migrant	3,20	Migrant	3,03
Savings ownership	Migrant	2,70	Non Migrant	2,48
Possession of health insurance	Migrant	3,00	Non Migrant	2,97
Difficulty with tuition fees	Migrant	2,87	Non Migrant	2,82
Ability to eat 2x a day	Migrant	2,77	Non Migrant	2,87

Ownership of Marriage Certificate	Migrant	3,97	Non Migrant	3,95
Ownership of Birth Certificates	Migrant	3,88	Non Migrant	3,81
father's communication intensity	Non Migrant	2,74	Migrant	2,65
mother's communication intensity	Non Migrant	295	Migrant	2,93
Proximity between family members	Non Migrant	2,73	Migrant	2,64
Deliberation in the family	Migrant	2,92	Non Migrant	2,85
Planning the number of children between husband and wife	Migrant	2,65	Non Migrant	2,45
Family financial planning between husband and wife	Migrant	2,96	Non Migrant	2,67
The intensity of activities with neighbors	Non Migrant	2,71	Migrant	2,41
Religious or belief conflicts with neighbours	Non Migrant	3,04	Migrant	2,94
Regular religious activities with family	Non Migrant	2,58	Migrant	2,51
Active involvement in organizations in the community	Migrant	2,83	Non Migrant	2,66
Possession of internet access	Migrant	3,17	Non Migrant	3,14
Harmony with neighbors	Migrant	2,91	Non Migrant	2,89

Source: Field data results, 2023 data processing

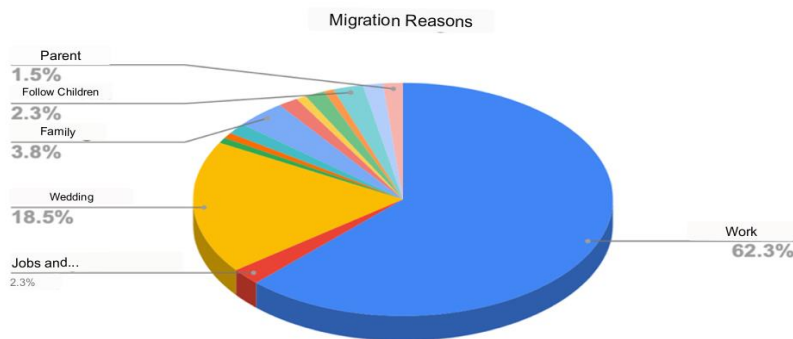
5. Discussion

Meanwhile, based on the results obtained in the field related to the pattern of family resilience in non-migrant and migrant families, they are as follows :

5.1. Migration and the Economy

The higher a person's income, the higher the frequency of mobility. (Mantra, 2018). The emergence of the desire to get a better income and job than what is obtained in the place of origin makes a person migrate. This reason was found to be dominant in the migrant population when asked about the reasons for migrating to Serang Village.

Figure 3. Reasons for Migrants to Migrate



Source: Data Processing, 2023

According to Adi (2012), society experiences social changes which make it increasingly difficult to build or maintain social relationships. The community in this case experiences economic isolation caused by high family mobility. These social changes led to the intensity of modern life as opposed to the formation and maintenance of local social networks for families and their children.

5.2. Migration and Distance

Migration Patterns and Distance: Most of the migrants come from areas that are not too far away, or it can be said that migrants move from nearby areas. This was recorded from the results in the field, they came from districts/cities adjacent to the Serang Village which is located in Serang District as the capital city of Serang which is also the provincial capital.

If you look at the pattern, the concentration of areas as migrant destinations is in the West Serang Sub-District which is characterized by the emergence of complexes or housing, namely in the Beringin Residence, Mahar Regency, Taman Puri Indah, Bukit Ciracas Permai, Graha Asri, Puspa Regency, Widya Asri, Gedong Kaloran .

In general, migrants live spread across the Serang Village area, but there is a tendency for them to live close to fellow migrants who come from the same area. This is for example found in the Gedong Kaloran and Puspa Regency Housing Neighborhoods around Ciracas which are dominated by immigrant residents from around South Banten, namely Pandeglang and Lebak Regencies.

The native area of the highest migrant’s population (13.80 percent) came from Pandeglang Regency, followed by DKI Jakarta (12.30 percent) and Tangerang (12.50 percent). From the above data it can be concluded that the domination of migrants comes from areas not so far from the Serang Village area. This is relevant to the Ravenstein Theory which states that the nearest place tends to be chosen by migrants as a destination. Most of the migrant population in Serang Village originate from the same province, namely Banten Province, followed by migrants from the neighboring province of Banten, namely DKI Jakarta. Other relatively close provinces also contributed to the arrival of residents, namely West Java, Lampung and Madura. The following are the areas of origin of migrants recorded in the Serang Village:

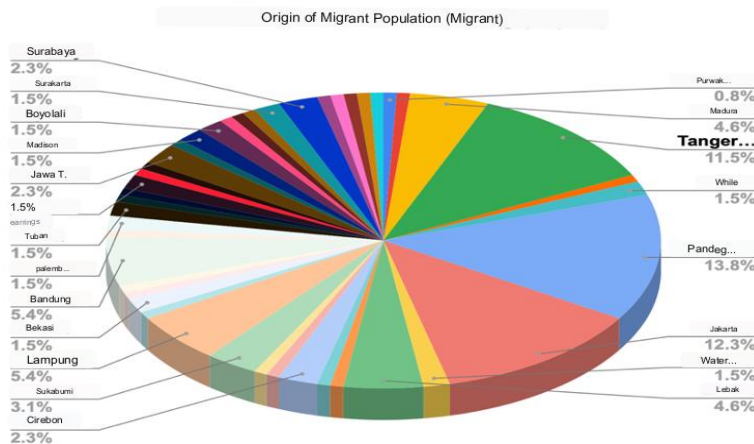


Figure 4. Areas of Origin of Migrants in Serang Village
Source: Data Processing, 2023

5.3. Migration and Gender

E.G.Revenstein (1885) in his theory stated that women migrate at a short distance compared to men. In a family, the head of the household is a man who has the obligation to earn a living. When there are barriers in terms of employment or economic factors in the original area, the family or individual makes a decision to migrate to a destination area because there is a push for suitable employment

opportunities and better income (pull factors). This causes men to migrate to work and women to stay in the area to take care of the household. The data that was successfully collected in the study area showed different things, most of the male migrant population had wives who were born and also came from outside the city of Serang meaning that the women also migrated leaving their home area. It was recorded that 59.20 percent of them were immigrants and 40.80 percent were natives.

Another thing obtained related to the migration incident in Serang Village is that migration affects the level of objective and subjective well-being of individuals, namely migrants tend to be more prosperous (greater income) and tend to be more prosperous (increase in material adequacy, level of education and health status) than non migrants.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the general description of the Family Resilience Pattern of Non Migrant and Migrant Populations in Serang Village, Serang City, Banten Province, is as follows:

- Most of the Non Migrant and Migrant in this study were in a state of Family Resilience in the Moderate Category (57.69 percent for non migrants and 64.89 percent for migrants) and High Category (35.16 percent for non migrants and 21.37 percent in the immigrants population). This can be interpreted that both Non Migrant and Migrant see their families as having resilience.
- The dimensions used to measure Family Resilience among Non Migrant and Migrant are the Family Belief System (making meaning of adversity, positive outlook, transcendence and spirituality), Family Organizational Processes (flexibility, connectedness, social and economic resources) and Communication and Problems Solving Processes (clarity, open emotional expression, collaborative problem-solving).
- Non-economic dimensions such as Family Belief Systems and Communication and Problem-Solving Processes are dimensions that are indicated as positive and score high on Non Migrants. A strong belief system encourages indigenous families to have the ability to interpret difficulties as something normal, view difficulties positively, and rely on their religion and beliefs in overcoming the difficulties they face. Meanwhile, the Economic Dimension, which in this case is represented by Family Organizational Processes, dominates positively and scores high for Migrants.
- The movement of the flow of people or migrants to Serang Village, Serang City, so far has not had a significant effect on the emergence of new problems, namely social problems. On the other hand, the presence of many migrants has had a positive impact on economic growth and has supported sustainable regional development.

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