

Empowering Families: Labor Migration to Enhanced Well-Being

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Abstract

This paper investigates the experiences of migrant workers through the lens of their families, which they left in their country of origin. The survey investigates the profiles of respondents, including age, gender, and socioeconomic status, as well as the mechanisms of labor migration and various aspects of economic well-being. The study seeks to discern significant differences in the economic well-being of respondents based on their profiles and ascertain a meaningful correlation between the mechanics of labor migration and the economic well-being of SLSU students.

The study employs a descriptive research design, utilizing Likert-scale questionnaires in surveys to collect quantitative data from a representative sample of 100 SLSU students whose parents work abroad. These students, currently enrolled at SLSU Lucena Campus, facilitate the statistical examination of variables such as labor migration mechanics and economic well-being. Through purposive sampling, 100 students were selected from an estimated population of approximately 563 residing in Lucena City and enrolled at the SLSU Lucena campus. The researcher employed statistical analyses, specifically one-way ANOVA and Pearson correlation coefficients, to evaluate the compiled data. One-way ANOVA was utilized to assess significant differences between respondent profiles and economic well-being, while the Pearson correlation coefficient was applied to evaluate the significant relationship between labor migration mechanics and economic well-being.

The study's results reveal that age and gender lack statistically significant influence on respondents' economic well-being, underscoring their limited impact in this context. On the contrary, socioeconomic status emerges as a crucial determinant, demonstrating its substantial role in shaping the economic well-being of the participants. Additionally, a positive correlation is identified between increased levels of labor migration mechanics and enhanced economic well-being, indicating a noteworthy connection between these aspects. This suggests that as the various facets of labor migration, such as employment opportunities, income disparity, social networks, and personal development, intensify, there is a corresponding increase in diverse dimensions of economic well-being, including education, labor aspirations, healthcare, living standards, and financial stability.

The study concludes that while migration can have positive implications for migrants and their families, the extent of its success is intricately tied to socioeconomic status, exerting a significant influence on overall economic well-being. Importantly, these socioeconomic factors reverberate throughout various aspects such as employment opportunities, income disparities, social networks, and personal development, shaping the broader landscape of the migration experience. This highlights the interconnectedness of socioeconomic status with key dimensions of labor migration, emphasizing the need for nuanced and targeted interventions to address disparities and enhance the overall well-being of migrants and their families.

The research suggests that policymakers must consider socioeconomic status' impact on individuals' economic well-being, especially in labor migration. Strategies to enhance economic well-being should address socioeconomic disparities. Moreover, programs for labor migrants and families should recognize the link between higher migration rates and improved economic well-being. This insight can inform targeted initiatives to enhance economic well-being across different aspects.

Keywords: economic well-being; socioeconomic status; migration

1. Introduction

Early human migration to Asia followed multiple routes. Subsequent movements dispersed humans due to factors like climate, food availability, and environmental conditions influencing these migrations. Later movements were motivated by war and colonialism. Despite diverse reasons, migration is anticipated to persist as long as humans exist, driven by exploration and the availability of new places (Blakemore, 2019).

Over the past few decades, globalization has facilitated the movement of labor across international borders. Migration is the act of crossing a specific political boundary, such as a county, or relocating to a different labor market to establish a new place of residence (Toney & Bailey, 2014). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that in 2015, up to 244 million individuals were international migrants, while the United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs suggests that the number may have reached as high as 257.7 million in 2017 (Castelli, 2018).

Furthermore, IOM categorizes migration into four primary types. Environmental migration pertains to individuals moving because of changes in the environment; human trafficking involves the illicit transportation of individuals for forced labor or sexual exploitation; forced migration arises from conflict, violence, human rights violations, or disasters; labor migration involves individuals moving for employment either within their country or internationally, which represents 17.2, 25, 70.8, and 164 million individuals migrating from countries, respectively (Woldeab, 2019).

Most studies on the impacts of high-skilled migration emphasize the advantages for the destination regions (Faggian, Rajbhandari & Dotzel, 2018) as these migrants are capable of providing services that the country specifically requires. Remittances, including both cash and goods, have experienced significant growth in recent years and currently constitute the primary source of foreign income for numerous developing countries (Ratha, 2024).

Regardless of the overwhelming advantages of migration, it still has inevitable negative effects, which vary from brain drain (Nguyen, 2014), social disintegration (Brozović, 2021), exploitation and vulnerability (King & Dudina, 2019), social tensions and xenophobia (Rushubirwa et al., 2015), dependence on remittances (Hagen-Zanker, 2015), cultural challenges (Virupaksha et al., 2014), economic disparities (Faggian et al., 2018), impact on the source country's economy (Koczan et al., 2021), and trafficking and illegal activities (van der Leun & van Schijndel, 2016).

Numerous studies explore the positive and negative effects of labor migration, but there is a notable gap in understanding the contributing factors influencing both the success and failure of migration.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

This study aims to find the relationship between labor migration and the economic well-being of migrants. It sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of respondents with regards to:
 - 1.1 Age;
 - 1.2 Gender; and
 - 1.3 Socioeconomic status?
2. What is the level of mechanics of labor migration in terms of:
 - 2.1 Employment Opportunity;
 - 2.2 Income Disparity;
 - 2.3 Social Network; and
 - 2.4 Personal development?
3. What is the status of economic well-being in terms of:
 - 3.1 Education;
 - 3.2 Labor Aspiration;

- 3.3 Health Care;
 - 3.4 Living Standards; and
 - 3.5 Financial Stability?
4. Is there a significant difference in the economic well-being of the respondents when grouped according to profile?
 5. Is there a significant relationship between labor migration and the economic well-being of SLSU students?

2. Methodology

The researcher selected the survey as the data gathering method as it aims to produce reliable, practical primary data directly from respondents. This method aligns with the study's objectives, providing a systematic and comprehensive approach to examining and analyzing the collected data. Surveys provide the advantage of accessing a substantial sample, resulting in greater statistical power, enabling the collection of extensive information, and offering the availability of validated models. Nevertheless, surveys come with associated costs, and potential discrepancies in recall accuracy, and their validity depends on the response rate. Ensuring proper design is essential for effective result analysis, with pilot studies playing a crucial role in this process (Jones, 2013).

Descriptive Research design was utilized to assess the significant difference between the respondent's profile and their economic well-being. Moreover, variables must naturally form or pre-exist, and random assignment is not applied (Ghanad, 2023; Egunjobi, 2022).

3. Results and Conclusion

This chapter presents, analyzes, and interprets the data gathered that showed a significant difference in the economic well-being of the respondents when grouped according to profile and a significant relationship between mechanics of labor migration and economic well-being.

Profile of the Respondents

Profiles of the respondents include age, gender socio-economic status and were determined by frequency and percentage.

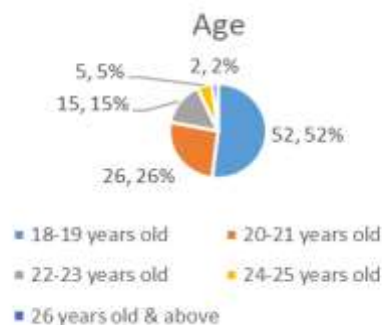


Figure 1. Profile of the Respondents with Regard to Age

Figure 1 presents the distribution of respondents based on their age. The majority of respondents, 52 out of 100 (52%), fall into the age group of 18–19 years old. The second-largest group comprises respondents aged 20–21 years old, accounting for 26 out of 100 respondents (26%).

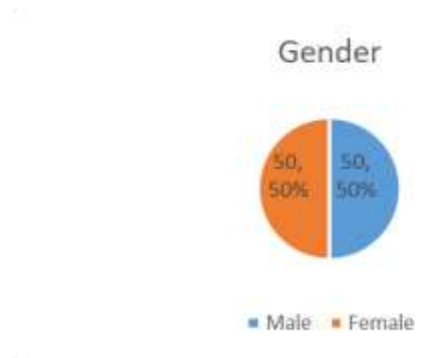


Figure 2. Profile of the Respondents with Regard to Gender

Figure 2 presents a balanced distribution of respondents according to their gender, with an equal representation of 50 females (50%) and 50 males (50%) among the total of 100 participants.

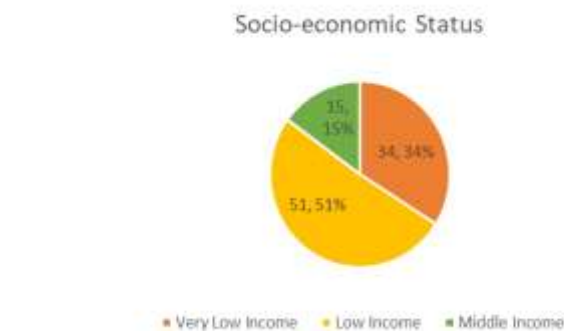
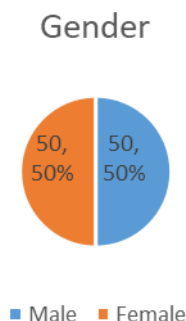


Figure 3. Profile of the Respondents with Regard to Socioeconomic Status

Figure 3 presents the distribution of respondents according to their socioeconomic status. Notably, a significant majority, constituting 51 out of 100 respondents (51%), fall into the low-income category. The second-largest group comprises individuals with very low income, accounting for 34 out of 100 respondents (34%). The remaining respondents fall within the middle-income socio-economic category, comprising 15 out of 100 respondents (15%). This distribution sheds light on the economic diversity within the sample, providing valuable insights into the research context. Additionally, the phenomenon of children left behind by migrant parents is prominent in numerous low- and middle-income countries, notably in China, where substantial rural-to-urban migration has left a significant 61 million children, constituting 38% of rural China's children. Moreover,

Level of Mechanics of Labor Migration

The level of mechanics of labor migration includes employment opportunity, income disparity, social network, and personal development and was determined by mean and standard deviation.

**Table 1.** Level of Mechanics of Labor Migration in Terms of Employment Opportunity

Indicators <i>My Parents/Family...</i>	Mean	SD	Remarks
1. Found job opportunities that matched their skills and qualifications in the destination country.	2.90	0.83	Agree
2. Experienced significant career growth and advancement opportunities in the destination country.	2.85	0.72	Agree
3. Secured stable and fulfilling employment in the destination country.	2.88	0.71	Agree
4. Had access to extensive job training and skill development programs.	3.02	0.72	Agree
5. Encountered minimal discrimination or bias in the job market of the destination country.	2.74	0.85	Agree
6. Had access to abundant job search resources and support.	2.77	0.71	Agree
7. Earned a substantial income in the destination country.	2.84	0.56	Agree
8. Had access to a variety of part-time or temporary work opportunities.	2.86	0.79	Agree
9. Were able to secure employment very quickly upon arrival.	2.76	0.71	Agree
10. Rarely experienced unemployment or underemployment in the destination country.	2.63	0.72	Agree

Overall Mean = 2.83

Standard Deviation = 0.74

Verbal Interpretation = High

Table 1 presents the level of mechanics of labor migration concerning employment opportunities as perceived by the parents or families of migrants. The indicators listed reflect various aspects of the employment experience in the destination country. The mean scores for each indicator range from 2.63 to 3.02, indicating that, on average, respondents generally agree with the statements presented. Respondents agree that they benefited from comprehensive access to job training and skill enhancement initiatives ($M = 3.02$). On the other hand, respondents agree that they seldom encounter underemployment or unemployment in their country of destination ($M = 2.63$).

Overall, the average mean score across all indicators is 2.83, with a standard deviation of 0.74 verbal interpretation means that respondents perceived a relatively favorable level of mechanics of labor migration concerning employment opportunities, showing that their parents or family members generally found suitable job opportunities matching their skills, experienced career growth and stability, had access to job training and resources, earned a substantial income, and encountered minimal discrimination in the destination country.

Table 2. Level of Mechanics of Labor Migration in Terms of Income Disparity

Indicators <i>My Parents/Family...</i>	Mean	SD	Remarks
1. Income increased significantly after migrating.	2.66	0.70	Agree
2. Income was considerably higher than the average income of the origin country.	2.66	0.79	Agree
3. Income greatly improved our family's financial situation.	2.87	0.76	Agree
4. Income was on par with or exceeded the income of local workers.	2.83	0.80	Agree
5. Faced very few financial difficulties or income inequality in the destination country.	2.84	0.63	Agree
6. Income allowed them to save a substantial amount for the future.	2.95	0.78	Agree
7. Income consistently met or exceeded their expectations.	2.90	0.70	Agree
8. Income remained stable and reliable.	2.95	0.69	Agree
9. Income was a source of pride and financial security.	2.95	0.64	Agree
10. Income allowed them to enjoy an excellent standard of living.	2.81	0.79	Agree

Overall Mean = 2.84

Standard Deviation = 0.74

Verbal Interpretation = High

Table 2 presents the level of mechanics of labor migration concerning income disparity as perceived by the parents or families of migrants. The indicators listed reflect various aspects related to income changes after migration. The mean scores for each indicator range from 2.66 to 2.95, indicating that, on average, respondents generally agree with the statements presented. Respondents agree that their migrant family member's income is a source of pride and financial security ($M = 2.95$). On the other hand, the respondents agree that the earnings of their migrant family members experienced a considerable increase following migration ($M = 2.66$).

Overall, the average mean score across all indicators is 2.84, with a standard deviation of 0.74 verbal interpretation means that respondents perceived a relatively favorable level of mechanics of labor migration concerning income disparity, showing that their parents or family members generally increased income, improved financial situations, and a sense of stability and pride.

Table 3. Level of Mechanics of Labor Migration in Terms of Social Network

Indicators <i>My Parents/Family...</i>	Mean	SD	Remarks
1. maintained strong connections with family and friends back home.	3.25	0.73	Agree
2. established a supportive and diverse social network in the destination country.	3.11	0.58	Agree
3. rarely experienced social isolation or loneliness.	3.01	0.66	Agree
4. easily connect with the local community.	3.07	0.66	Agree
5. received extensive social and emotional support from their network.	2.84	0.61	Agree
6. felt fully integrated into the local community.	2.93	0.56	Agree
7. maintained their cultural identity while embracing a new social environment.	3.03	0.70	Agree
8. rarely faced discrimination or exclusion in the destination country.	2.86	0.84	Agree
9. actively engaged in community activities and groups.	2.98	0.67	Agree
10. experienced numerous positive interactions and relationships in the destination country.	3.11	0.69	Agree

Overall Mean = 3.02

Standard Deviation = 0.68

Verbal Interpretation = High

Table 3 presents the level of mechanics of labor migration concerning social networks as perceived by the parents or families of migrants. The indicators listed reflect the positive experiences and connections of migrants in the destination country. The mean scores for each indicator range from 2.84 to 3.25, indicating that, on average, respondents generally agree with the statements presented that their family member who migrated actively maintained close ties with family and friends in their home country ($M = 3.25$). On the other hand, the respondents expressed consensus that their migrant family member garnered substantial social and emotional support from their network ($M = 2.84$).

Overall, the average mean score across all indicators is 3.02, with a standard deviation of 0.68 verbal interpretation means that respondents perceived a relatively favorable level of mechanics of labor migration concerning social networks, showing that their parents or family members generally reported positive experiences in their social network dynamics during labor migration, including receiving extensive support, rarely facing discrimination, feeling integrated into the local community, actively engaging in activities, maintaining cultural identity, easily connecting with the community, and fostering strong connections with family and friends back home.

Table 4. Level of Mechanics of Labor Migration in Terms of Personal Development

My Parents/Family...	Mean	SD	Remarks
1. developed a wide range of new skills and competencies in the destination country.	3.12	0.66	Agree
2. had ample opportunities for educational and career growth.	3.01	0.66	Agree
3. experienced significant personal growth and self-improvement.	3.23	0.65	Agree
4. adapted exceptionally well to the new environment.	3.06	0.60	Agree
5. achieved and often exceeded their personal development goals.	3.02	0.74	Agree
6. rarely encountered barriers to personal development.	2.93	0.66	Agree
7. felt highly confident and empowered in the destination country.	2.89	0.57	Agree
8. were extremely satisfied with their personal development journey.	3.04	0.63	Agree
9. easily found resources and support for personal development.	2.92	0.71	Agree
10. thrived in terms of personal growth and development.	2.85	0.63	Agree

Overall Mean = 3.01

Standard Deviation = 0.66

Verbal Interpretation = High

Table 4 presents the level of mechanics of labor migration concerning personal development as perceived by the parents or families of migrants. The indicators listed reflect the experienced positive outcomes in their personal development during labor migration. The mean scores for each indicator range from 2.85 to 3.23, indicating that, on average, respondents generally agree with the statements presented, that their migrant family member underwent considerable personal development and self-improvement (M 3.23). On the other hand, acknowledge that their migrant family excelled in terms of personal growth and development (M = 2.85).

Overall, the average mean score across all indicators is 3.01, with a standard deviation of 0.66 verbal interpretation means that respondents perceived a relatively favorable level of mechanics of labor migration concerning personal development, showing that their parents or family members generally experienced robust personal growth, confidence, and empowerment in the destination country, encountering few barriers, benefiting from ample educational and career opportunities, achieving personal development goals, and expressing high satisfaction with their journey.

Status of Economic Well-Being

Respondents' status of well-being includes education, labor aspiration, healthcare, living standards, and financial stability and was determined by mean and standard deviation.

Table 5. Status of Economic Well-Being in Terms of Education

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
1. Parents working abroad prioritize the education of their children.	3.37	0.81	Agree
2. Access to quality education has improved due to parental migration.	3.21	0.64	Agree
3. Parents' earnings abroad support educational expenses effectively.	3.30	0.76	Agree
4. There is a positive impact on the academic performance of students.	3.02	0.68	Agree
5. Students have access to educational resources and materials.	3.22	0.58	Agree
6. Parents' sacrifice abroad contributes to better educational opportunities.	3.38	0.65	Strongly Agree
7. Students are motivated to excel academically because of parental migration.	3.14	0.74	Agree
8. Parents have made financial arrangements for their children's education.	3.29	0.66	Strongly Agree
9. Education remains a key priority for	3.25	0.67	Agree

families with parents working abroad.			
10. There are opportunities for career-related education for the children of migrant parents.	3.15	0.76	Agree

Overall Mean = 3.23

Standard Deviation = 0.70

Verbal Interpretation = High

Table 5 shows the status of economic well-being in terms of education, as perceived by respondents. The mean scores for each indicator range from 3.02 to 3.38, indicating that, on average, respondents generally agree or strongly agree with the statements presented. Respondents strongly agree that their parents' sacrifices in working abroad contribute to their experiencing better educational opportunities ($M = 3.38$). On the other hand, students' academic performance has been beneficially affected ($M = 3.02$).

Overall, the average mean score across all indicators is 3.23, with a standard deviation of 0.70. A high verbal interpretation means that respondents perceive a positive effect of parental migration on the economic well-being of their families, particularly in terms of education. In connection with this, ensuring the educational well-being of students left behind by labor migrants is a pressing concern.

Table 6. Status of Economic Well-Being in Terms of Labor Aspiration

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
1. Parents working abroad inspire their children to achieve career goals.	3.40	0.78	Strongly Agree
2. Students aspire to pursue careers that reflect the sacrifices of their parents.	3.34	0.59	Strongly Agree
3. The idea of migration is seen as an aspiration for career advancement.	3.06	0.58	Agree
4. Parents work abroad serve as a role model for career aspirations.	3.04	0.83	Agree
5. There is a belief that labor migration leads to better career opportunities.	3.22	0.66	Agree
6. Students aim for successful and stable careers.	3.33	0.62	Strongly Agree
7. The family's economic well-being is linked to labor aspirations.	3.06	0.68	Agree
8. There is motivation to work hard and achieve success.	3.21	0.71	Agree
9. Career choices are influenced by the experiences of migrant parents.	3.16	0.76	Agree
10. Labor aspiration plays a significant role in family discussions.	3.16	0.69	Agree

Overall Mean = 3.20

Standard Deviation = 0.70

Verbal Interpretation = High

Table 6 shows the status of economic well-being in terms of labor aspiration, as perceived by respondents. The mean scores for each indicator range from 3.04 to 3.40, indicating that, on average, respondents generally agree or strongly agree with the statements presented. Respondents strongly agree that their parents' sacrifices in working abroad inspire them to achieve career goals ($M = 3.40$). On the other hand, parents' work abroad serves as a role model for career aspirations ($M = 3.04$).

Overall, the average mean score across all indicators is 3.20, with a standard deviation of 0.70. A high verbal interpretation means that respondents perceive a positive effect of parental migration on the economic well-being of their families, particularly in terms of labor aspiration.

Table 7. Status of Economic Well-Being in Terms of Healthcare

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
1. The family's access to healthcare has improved due to parental migration.	3.10	0.70	Agree
2. Healthcare expenses are easily covered by parents' earnings abroad.	3.09	0.68	Agree
3. The family's overall health and well-being have been positively affected.	3.04	0.71	Agree
4. Parents' sacrifice abroad ensures better healthcare facilities for the family.	3.16	0.65	Agree
5. Students have access to regular health check-ups and medical care.	3.01	0.78	Agree
6. Parents prioritize health and well-being when working abroad.	3.10	0.63	Agree
7. Medical emergencies can be handled effectively due to financial stability.	2.93	0.71	Agree
8. Parents have made healthcare arrangements for their families.	3.07	0.67	Agree
9. Health and wellness are key family values.	3.35	0.63	Strongly Agree
10. The family's healthcare status remains a primary concern.	3.15	0.61	Agree

Overall Mean = 3.10

Standard Deviation = 0.68

Verbal Interpretation = High

Table 7 shows the status of economic well-being in terms of healthcare, as perceived by respondents. The mean scores for each indicator range from 2.93 to 3.35, indicating that, on average, respondents generally

agree or strongly agree with the statements presented. Respondents strongly agree that health and wellness are key family values ($M = 3.35$). On the other hand, I agree that medical emergencies can be handled effectively due to financial stability ($M = 2.93$).

Overall, the average mean score across all indicators is 3.10, with a standard deviation of 0.68. A high verbal interpretation means that respondents perceive a positive effect of parental migration on the economic well-being of their families, particularly in terms of healthcare.

Table 8. Status of Economic Well-Being in Terms of Living Standards

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
1. The family's living standards have improved due to parental migration.	2.98	0.65	Agree
2. Parents' earnings abroad positively impact the quality of life at home.	3.10	0.69	Agree
3. There is access to better housing and amenities.	2.97	0.72	Agree
4. The family enjoys a higher standard of living.	2.97	0.70	Agree
5. There is an improvement in the overall living environment.	2.94	0.75	Agree
6. Families can afford nutritious food and a comfortable lifestyle.	3.01	0.69	Agree
7. Parents' sacrifice abroad contributes to a secure and pleasant living space.	2.99	0.76	Agree
8. Students feel proud of their family's living standards.	3.07	0.62	Agree
9. There is a sense of economic well-being at home.	3.07	0.61	Agree
10. The family's living standards are discussed and appreciated.	3.14	0.65	Agree

Overall Mean = 3.02

Standard Deviation = 0.69

Verbal Interpretation = High

Table 8 shows the status of economic well-being in terms of living standards, as perceived by respondents. The mean scores for each indicator range from 2.94 to 3.14, indicating that, on average, respondents generally agree or strongly agree with the statements presented. Respondents strongly agree that the family's living standards are discussed and appreciated ($M = 3.14$). On the other hand, respondents agree that there is an improvement in the overall living environment. ($M = 2.94$).

Overall, the average mean score across all indicators is 3.02, with a standard deviation of 0.69. A high verbal interpretation means that respondents perceive a positive effect of parental migration on the

economic well-being of their families, particularly in terms of living standards. Accordingly, in today's globalized world, labor migration has become a prevalent choice for individuals seeking economic improvement and social advancement.

Table 9. Status of Economic Well-Being in Terms of Financial Stability

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
1. Parental migration has enhanced financial stability for the family.	3.19	0.73	Agree
2. Savings and investments have grown due to parental earnings abroad.	3.07	0.61	Agree
3. There is less financial stress and uncertainty at home.	2.92	0.75	Agree
4. The family's financial future is more secure.	2.99	0.78	Agree
5. Parents' earnings abroad provide financial security.	3.07	0.66	Agree
6. Students feel financially stable due to their parents' work abroad.	3.03	0.66	Agree
7. Parents have made financial plans and investments for the family.	3.19	0.66	Agree
8. There is a sense of financial security in the household.	3.07	0.66	Agree
9. Financial stability is valued and discussed within the family.	3.23	0.62	Agree
10. The family's overall financial situation has improved.	3.13	0.58	Agree

Overall Mean = 3.09

Standard Deviation = 0.68

Verbal Interpretation = High

Table 9 shows the status of economic well-being in terms of financial stability, as perceived by respondents. The mean scores for each indicator range from 2.92 to 3.23, indicating that, on average, respondents generally agree or strongly agree with the statements presented. Respondents strongly agree that the family discusses financial stability within the household ($M = 3.23$). On the other hand, respondents agree that there is less financial stress and uncertainty at home ($M = 2.92$).

Overall, the average mean score across all indicators is 3.09, with a standard deviation of 0.68. A high verbal interpretation means that respondents perceive a positive effect of parental migration on the economic well-being of their families, particularly in terms of financial stability.

Table 10. Significant Difference in the Economic Well-being of the Respondents when grouped According to Profile

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p
Age	Education	0.339	4.000	0.085	0.352	0.842
	Labor Aspiration	0.454	4.000	0.114	0.553	0.697
	Healthcare	0.890	4.000	0.223	0.869	0.485
	Living Standard	0.429	4.000	0.107	0.420	0.794
	Financial Stability	1.121	4.000	0.280	1.058	0.382
Gender	Education	0.012	1.000	0.012	0.051	0.822
	Labor Aspiration	0.004	1.000	0.004	0.018	0.894
	Healthcare	0.010	1.000	0.010	0.039	0.844
	Living Standard	0.032	1.000	0.032	0.129	0.720
	Financial Stability	0.168	1.000	0.168	0.630	0.429
Socioeconomic status	Education	1.385	2.000	0.693	3.080	0.050
	Labor Aspiration	2.132	2.000	1.066	5.801	0.004**
	Healthcare	2.782	2.000	1.391	6.013	0.003**
	Living Standard	3.394	2.000	1.697	7.740	0.001**
	Financial Stability	2.281	2.000	1.140	4.606	0.012**

Note: * $p < .05$

Table 10 revealed the significant differences in the economic well-being of respondents when grouped according to different demographic profiles. There are statistically significant differences based on socioeconomic status across all variables, such as labor aspiration ($p = 0.004$), healthcare ($p = 0.003$), living standard ($p = 0.001$), and financial stability ($p = 0.012$). All p values are less than the 0.05 level of significance. In summary, the analysis reveals that while age and gender do not significantly affect economic well-being among respondents, socioeconomic status does. There are significant differences in economic well-being across different socioeconomic statuses, particularly concerning labor aspiration, healthcare, living standards, and financial stability.

Table 11. Significant Relationship between Mechanics of Labor Migration and Economic Well-being

Mechanics of labor migration	Economic well being				
	Education	Labor	Healthcare	Living	Finan

			Aspiration		Standard	cial Stabil ity
Employment Opportunity	Pearson Correlation	.379**	.385**	.523**	.566**	.526**
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
Income disparity	Pearson Correlation	.534**	.498**	.734**	.652**	.600**
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
Social network	Pearson Correlation	.456**	.315**	.591**	.556**	.568**
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
Personal Development	Pearson Correlation	.467**	.493**	.611**	.611**	.638**
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100

Note: * $p < .05$.

Table 11 shows the significant relationship between the mechanics of labor migration and economic well-being across various dimensions. The correlation coefficients range from 0.315 to 0.734, indicating moderate to strong positive correlations. All correlation coefficients are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level, suggesting that a better employment opportunity is associated with higher levels of economic well-being across all dimensions. In summary, this table indicates that various mechanics of labor migration, such as employment opportunity, income disparity, social network, and personal development, are positively correlated with economic well-being across different dimensions.

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

This section encompasses the study's final remarks and the decision regarding the proposed hypotheses.

This study reveals that age and gender lack a statistically significant impact on the economic well-being of the respondents. Contrarily, socioeconomic status emerges as a crucial determinant of participants'

economic well-being. Moreover, the analysis indicates a positive correlation between higher levels of labor migration mechanics and increased economic well-being.

Based on the study analysis, the hypothesis asserting that there is no significant difference between the profile of respondents, specifically in terms of age and gender, and economic well-being is accepted. However, the hypothesis concerning socioeconomic status is rejected, indicating that socioeconomic status has a significant impact on economic well-being among the respondents. The findings suggest that significant differences in economic well-being are associated with socioeconomic status, while age and gender do not exhibit such differences among the respondents.

Furthermore, the hypothesis stating that there is no significant relationship between labor migration and the economic well-being of SLSU students is also rejected. The study findings suggest a notable and significant relationship between labor migration and economic well-being among the student participants.

This section encompasses a comprehensive framework for guiding actions and strategies to address the recommendations of the study. The outlined components serve as crucial pillars for future researchers.

Policymakers must consider socioeconomic status' impact on individuals' economic well-being, especially in labor migration. Strategies to enhance economic well-being should address socioeconomic disparities. Next, Programs for labor migrants and families should recognize the link between higher migration rates and improved economic well-being. This insight can inform targeted initiatives to enhance economic well-being across different aspects. Lastly, Support systems for labor migrants should go beyond employment opportunities to include income disparity, social networks, and personal development. A holistic approach can enhance education, job aspirations, healthcare, living standards, and financial stability.

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