

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

A. Conclusions

There are several conclusions that can be made based on the research results and data processing:

1. Remittances have a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate. This outcome aligns with the initial hypothesis, which proposed that remittance inflows contribute to a reduction in poverty rate ASEAN-6. This implies that an increase in remittance inflows contributes to a reduction in poverty, whereas a decline in remittances is likely to lead to a rise in the poverty rate.
2. HDI has a positive but doesn't significantly affecting the poverty rate in ASEAN-6. This outcome stands in contrast to the original hypothesis, which anticipated a negative correlation suggesting that higher HDI values would be associated with lower poverty rates.
3. Economic growth has a negative but doesn't significantly affecting the poverty rate in ASEAN-6. This finding aligns to the initial hypothesis, which posited a negative relationship namely, that rising in economic growth would be expected to contribute to decrease in poverty levels. Although the regression coefficient is negative, the effect is not statistically significant.
4. Unemployment has a positive but doesn't statistically affecting the poverty rate in ASEAN-6. This finding aligns to the initial hypothesis, which posited

a positive relationship namely, that rising unemployment would be expected to contribute to an increase in poverty levels. Although the regression coefficient is positive, the effect is not statistically significant

B. Implication

Based on the findings and conclusions outlined in this study, several implications can be drawn as follows:

1. Remittances have a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate ASEAN-6 suggests that remittance flows can serve as an effective instrument for poverty alleviation. Accordingly, policymakers should strengthen the protection of migrant workers and promote the use of formal, secure, and cost-efficient remittance channels. In addition, enhancing the financial literacy of remittance receiving households is essential to ensure that these funds are not solely used for short-term consumption needs but are also allocated toward productive purposes. Investments in areas such as education, healthcare, and small-scale entrepreneurship can contribute to long-term improvements in household welfare and support the broader objective of reducing poverty sustainably.

C. Research Limitation

This study has several limitations that need to be acknowledged, particularly regarding data availability and consistency. The data used in this research were obtained from various credible and official sources such as the World Bank, UNDP, and ILO. However, not all data were consistently available for every country and

year within the study period (2013–2023). As a result, there may be differences in measurement methods or indicator definitions across sources. For instance, the measurement of variables such as remittances, GDP per capita, and unemployment may vary depending on the reporting methods and the frequency of updates from each organization. In addition, some of the most recent data that are expected to be available through primary sources like the World Bank had not yet been officially published at the time of this research. Therefore, the researcher relied on alternative sources or the latest accessible estimates.

These limitations may affect the accuracy and comparability of the data, which in turn could influence the findings of the analysis. Consequently, the results of this study should be interpreted with caution, taking into account the potential bias arising from differences in definitions, measurement techniques, and data sources.

