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## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY AROUND THE RESIDENTAL COMPLEX IN CAMPUS AREA OF WEST ACEH DISTRICT, ACEH PROVINCE**

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### **Abstract**

The shift in the status of certain investments, such as the transition from private institutions to public ones, has a significant impact on enhancing the socio-economic landscape of a region. This transformation is evident in the southwest coast of Aceh, particularly in West Aceh District, where two private universities (Teuku Umar University and STAIN Meulaboh) were converted into state institutions, accompanied by the establishment of AKN Aceh Barat, a new state campus. This study aims to assess the social and economic characteristics of residents in housing complexes near West Aceh District's campus cluster in Aceh Province. The primary data for this study were collected from five points within these housing complexes, including Perumnas Alps, ADB Complex I and II, Griya Mahoni Housing, and Sanggamara Housing. A total of 100 households were surveyed using a simple random sampling method, and supplementary data were obtained from secondary sources. The findings indicate that, socially, a significant portion (22%) of residents in these housing complexes are civil servants, mainly working as lecturers or staff at the three campuses or nearby

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elementary and secondary schools. From a cultural perspective, 89% of the residents' hail from Aceh, while 3% come from North Sumatra. Economically, the majority (38%) have a monthly income ranging from IDR 2,000,000 to 4,000,000, while 36% earn below IDR 2,000,000 per month. In conclusion, this research suggests the necessity for collaboration between the West Aceh District government, REI, and the three campuses to strategically plan new residential areas, fostering socio-economic advancement, and promoting environmental preservation through enhanced green initiatives.

**Keywords:** Socio-Economic, Housing Complex, Campus Area

### A. Introduction

Nowadays, most countries in the world make economic growth a standard for measuring the success of a country's economic development [erepo.unud.ac.id](http://erepo.unud.ac.id) and one of the achievements of good economic growth is the number of populations, especially people who are productive age (BPS, Badan Pusat Statistik, 2014).

Futhermore, the population always affects the number of workers, where the workforce is a part that offers services and has an important role in the production process, so because of this sacrifice they get compensation in the form of wages. The wages they receive are used to meet primary needs in the form of clothing, food and shelter as well as other secondary needs. On the other hand, workers/employees who feel that their primary needs have been fulfilled try to fulfill other primary needs. One of them is by having their own residence. Therefore, the government should regulate housing issues, especially for the lower middle class.

Aceh Province is one of the provinces on the western tip of Sumatra Island, which is one of the provinces with the level of ownership of plantation areas (especially oil palm companies), several small industries, and several private companies also. The large number of companies is always related to the number of employees in particular, so that it has implications for setting the minimum wage for its workers/employees. The following is the development of the Aceh Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP) which can be seen in table 1 as follow:

**Table 1.1**  
Minimum Wage of Aceh Province  
Years 2004-2021 (IDR)

No	Year	UMP (IDR)	No	Year	UMP (IDR)
1	2004	550.000	11	2014	1.750.000
2	2005	620.000	12	2015	1.900.000
3	2006	820.000	13	2016	2.118.500

No	Year	UMP (IDR)	No	Year	UMP (IDR)
4	2007	850.000	14	2017	2.500.000
5	2008	1.000.000	15	2018	2.717.500
6	2009	1.200.000	16	2019	2.916.810
7	2010	1.300.000	17	2020	3.165.031
8	2011	1.350.000	18	2021	3.220.358
9	2012	1.400.000	19	2022	3.166.460
10	2013	1.550.000			

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Aceh Province (November 2022)

Based on table 1.1 above, the Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP) in this province continues to experience a significant increase every year. Besides being caused by the earthquake and tsunami at the end of 2004, also the global crisis of 2008-2009 and the rate of inflation from year to year. Then its increased dramatically in 2013-2014 and 2015-2019, until it finally reached above IDR 3,000,000 per month in 2020 and 2021 and in the last year 2022. The district minimum wage follows the provincial or regional minimum wage, including West Aceh District and/or there are several regencies/cities that have standards in determining their district minimum wages.

The province which consists of 23 regencies/cities is divided into 3 (three) regions, namely the North-East region which consists of 11 regencies/cities, the Central-Southeast region of 4 (four) regencies/cities and the West-South region of Aceh (Barsela). consisting of 8 (eight) districts/cities. The UMP standards in the above provinces are also reflected in wage conditions in the South West Region of Aceh Province which consists of 8 (eight) districts/cities and is getting better from year to year. Improved wage conditions in general also resulted in meeting the basic needs of people's lives, especially basic needs. Furthermore, the condition of the Regional Minimum Wage (UMP) which continues to increase, it is also accompanied by the fulfillment of basic needs which include food, clothing and shelter. For two the main basic human needs must be fulfilled, but for the third, most of them still live with their parents, whether married or not before they were independent, either by renting or buying a house.

West Aceh District is one of the regencies in the Barsela Region with a population of 193,791 persons in 2015 and the demand for housing is increasing from year to year, while the occupancy rate is not in balance with the number of heads of households spread across its 12 sub-districts. Next, the housing development is always actively carried out by both the government and the private sector and for now (until the end of 2022) the construction of increasingly large housing complexes

continues to lead to rural areas, especially around the Teuku Umar University Campus. STAIN Tgk Dirundeng and the State Community Academy of West Aceh Regency, considering that the housing market continues to improve in this area.

## B. Method

Due to the board aspect of the population, the number of samples is limited. According to Sugiyono (2014) samples from a population can be drawn with a percentage of 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 50% and 100%. Furthermore, the authors took 15% of the 339 population/heads of households living in housing around the campus complex, Meureobo District, West Aceh Regency using a simple random sampling technique.

Table 2.1 Population and Sample

No	Name of residence	Population (households)	Sample (households)
1	Perumnas Alpen	107	10
2	Perumahan Griya Mahoni	48	10
3	Perumahan ADB I	87	10
4	Perumahan ADB II	41	10
5	Perumahan Sanggamara	76	10
Total		359	50

Source: Primary data (Assessment 2021).

### 1. Source of Data

The data that used in this study was primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from interviews with the heads of families who were selected as respondents using a list of questions that had been prepared in advance. While the necessary secondary data was obtained by reviewing various publications/reports available at various government agencies such as the Central Bureau of Statistics for Aceh Province and West Aceh district and the Office of National Housing Branch of West Aceh district.

### 2. Model Analysis

The method used in research is descriptive qualitative using data from questionnaires and secondary data.

## C. Results and Discussion

### 1. Overview of the research area

Meulaboh is the capital of West Aceh District, where the city that earned the nickname "*Bumi Teuku Umar*" is an old city on the south west coast of Aceh besides

Tapaktuan City. Until 2013 it was one of the districts with the poor category in Aceh Province. However, with the nationalization of three campuses at once, namely the University of Teuku Umar. STAIN Tgk In Rundeng and AKN (State Community Academy) in West Aceh, this district is also improving.

One of these changes is the gradual transfer of the three campuses from their original location in Johan Pahlawan District where this sub-district is the location of the capital of West Aceh Regency to Meureubo District. Meureubo District, which is part of West Aceh District, consists of 26 villages or "*gampong*" and has an area of 112.87 km<sup>2</sup> consisting of 2 mukim, namely Mukim Meureubo and Mukim Ranto Panjang. The sub-district capital is named Meureubo with a population of 30,830 people or 15% of the total population of West Aceh District. Sedangkan kawasan ketiga kampus tersebut terletak di Desa Alue Peunyareng (Alpen).

## 2. Characteristics of Respondents

The socio-economic characteristics of the community around the campus area can be described as in the following graphs:

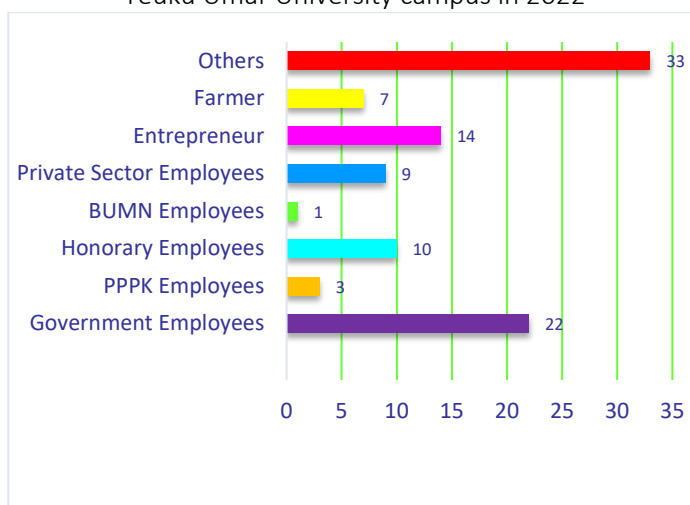
### a. Social Characteristics

#### 1) Work

Viewed from the social side, work is an item that can improve a person's social status. This variable is always heterogeneous of its various types. The jobs and their percentages can be seen in the following graph:

**Graph 4.1**

Distribution of types occupation of respondents that residing in the neighborhood Teuku Umar University campus in 2022



Source: Result of research (November 2022)

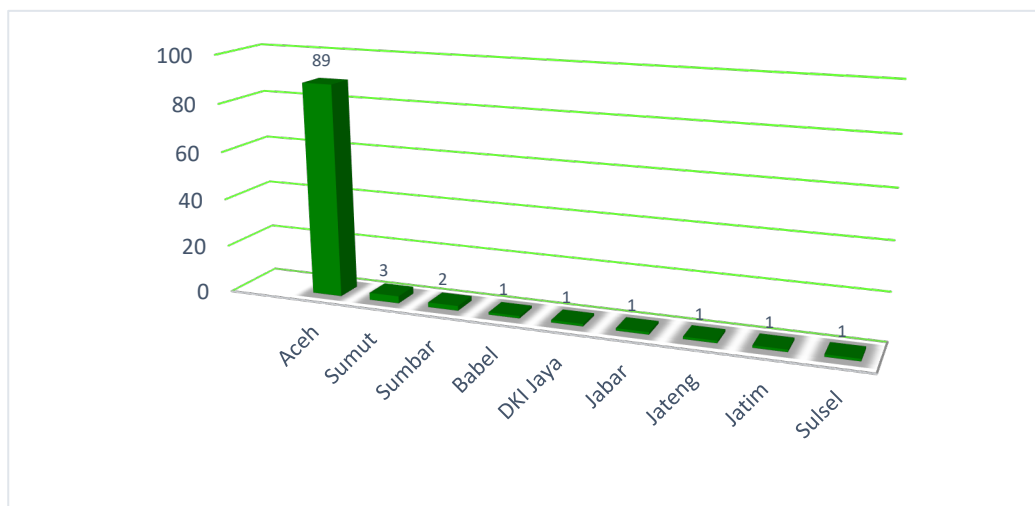
Graph 4.1 describes the types of work of respondents who live in the campus area dominated by other jobs as much as 33 percent. These jobs include boarding houses, children's recitals, laundry business, driver, pedicab engine business, car rental business and so on. Then as many as 22 percent as lecturers or civil servant education staff on the Teuku Umar University campus and STAIN Tgk in Rundeng as well as at the Indonesian College of Management (STIMI) Meulaboh and the College of Education (STIKIP) Bina Bangsa Meulaboh. Then contract employees and honorary employees respectively 3 and 10 percent. Furthermore, private employees, most of whom work for companies or coal mining subsidiaries, PT. Mifa Bersaudara.

## 2) Place of Origin

Place or regional origin is related to cultural aspects, but can also be identifiable with social/cultural aspects, where the area of origin is one of the items. The characteristics of respondents from the point of view of origin can be seen in the following graph:

**Graph 4.2**

Origin of Respondents Residing in Housing Complexes Around Campus in 2022



Source: Result of research (November 2022)

Based on the region of origin in graph 4.2, the highest number of respondents came from Aceh Province, with 89 percent whose origins were spread across various regencies/cities within this province, with the district in the Barsela region (West South Aceh) dominating. Then followed by North Sumatra Province with 3 percent, West Sumatra 2 percent and the Provinces of Bangka Belitung, DKI Jaya, West Java, Central Java, East Java and South Sulawesi each with 1 percent. This indicates that

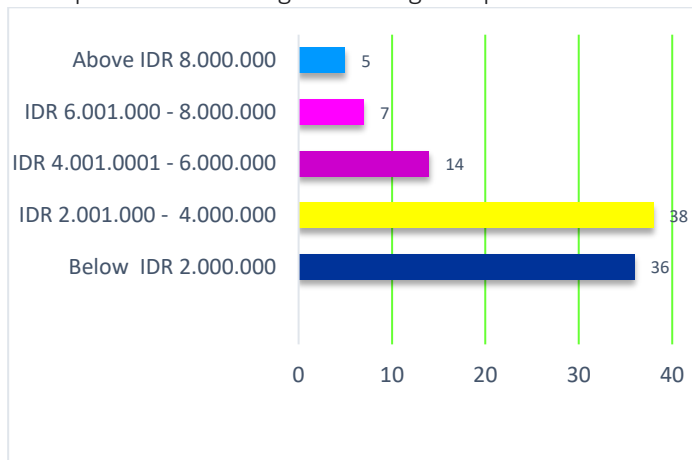
the respondents are heterogeneous from their regions of origin and generally they work as lecturers/educational staff and private employees at coal mines in West Aceh District.

**b. Economic Characteristics**

This characteristic is related to the income classification carried out by the respondents. Variables are divided into ranges which are described in the following graph:

**Graph 4.3**

Income of Respondents Residing in Housing Complexes Around Campus in 2022



Source: Result of research (November 2022).

Based on graph 4.3 above, it is clear that respondents with an income of IDR 2,001,000-IDR 4,000,000 dominate the respondents by 38 percent. This is because the respondents consisting of young couples ranging in age from 20-30 years are starting their careers or just working. Then followed by income less or below IDR 2,000,000 for 36 respondents and this has the same reasons as those aged 20-30 years. Furthermore, income of IDR 4,001,000-IDR 6,000,000 is mostly dominated by employees and also private employees. Meanwhile, for income of IDR 6,001-IDR 8,000,000, 7 percent and income above IDR 8,000,000 as much as 5 percent are also respondents who work in the private sector and civil servants with advanced careers.

**D. Conclusion**

Side of social point, the people living in housing complexes around the campus area are dominated by civil servants as much as 22%, where they generally work as lecturers or staff at the three campuses as well as elementary and secondary schools around the campus. Meanwhile, in terms of culture, which are also categorized as

social/cultural, the regions from Aceh are dominated by 89% and North Sumatra by 3%.

Meanwhile, from an economic standpoint, people living in housing complexes around the campus are dominated by an average income of IDR 2,000,000 – 4,000,000 per month by 38% and below IDR 2,000,000 by 36%.

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