An analysis of post-tsunami migration patterns amongst low-income women to the city of Banda Aceh

N. Aidar¹, T. Farlian²
¹Lecturer, Faculty of Economics and Business, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh
²Lecturer, Faculty of Economics and Business, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh

*Corresponding author: nuraidar@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract. This study discusses the migration patterns of low-income women in the city of Banda Aceh after the December 26, 2004 tsunami and the factors that affected them. Primary and secondary data were used to determine the factors behind migration. Secondary data were obtained from the Central Statistics Agency, the Population and Civil Registry Office of Banda Aceh City, Baitul Mal Banda Aceh. Primary data were obtained from respondents representing three sample districts, namely Syiah Kuala sub-district, Baiturrahman sub-district and KutaAlam sub-district. All of the respondents were women who made the transition to Banda Aceh after the tsunami and are now permanent residents of the city of Banda Aceh. About 60 women were interviewed using a pre-prepared questionnaire. The data obtained were then analyzed using descriptive analysis based on the Snowball sampling method and simple statistics. The results of the study describe the main reasons that women migrated to the city of Banda Aceh after the tsunami, with 64 percent considering employment and job opportunities, 49.1 migrated because of their husband demands, 72 sought better housing prospects, and 3.3 percent sought to avoid locations impacted by the tsunami. This research demonstrates the need for governmental policies regarding increasing employment opportunities for women so they do not become an economic burden to the city of Banda Aceh.

Keywords: Low-income Women, Migration, Employment, Banda Aceh.

1. Introduction
Migration which is also known as population mobility is a condition where someone leaves or moves from the area of their origin to a new destination. Migration is often associated with social conditions and welfare. Generally, people tend to migrate to improve their welfare as measured by increased income and better life than before. Migration is not only common for men but also women who migrate to areas that are considered capable of providing them a better life.

Labor migration can largely be divided into two categories, namely: 1). a movement of labor as a result of limited access to resources and the absence of economic opportunities in the migrants’ area of origin [1] such migration is known as occupational mobility; 2). The second category is migration as a movement of people from one country to another to improve access to food and security [2]; [3] and to increase family income [4] This migration is better known as geographical mobility. Occupational mobility is more common, including in Indonesia, where migration often occurs as a movement of labor originating from coastal villages and agricultural centers to urban spaces.

The economic growth and opportunities in urban areas are often better than that in rural areas and the concentration of various economic activities in urban areas frequently encourages people to
migrate. Mantra [5] explains that most people are driven to make the move from rural to urban areas because of economic motives. This is exacerbated by economic inequality between regions. Most individuals move to urban areas with the hope of getting a better job and earning a higher income than is possible in their villages [6].

Banda Aceh is the capital of Aceh Province and the primary seat of governance for the Aceh Province. As the provincial capital, the city of Banda Aceh is the center of various economic, political, social, cultural, educational, and health sectors in Aceh. The various social and cultural amenities, opportunities, and facilities in the city of Banda Aceh are a major draw for communities in districts and cities outside Banda Aceh. This has resulted in an increase in population growth within the city. These population developments can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Migration Flow of Banda Aceh City in 2011-2014 (people)

| Year | In Migration | Out Migration |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| 2011 | 12,000       | 6,187         |
| 2012 | 5,778        | 5,195         |
| 2013 | 6,260        | 5,195         |
| 2014 | 7,605        | 5,889         |

Source: Central Statistics Agency (2015)

Table 1 shows the immigration rate is still greater than the emigration rate in the city of Banda Aceh. This data shows that the city of Banda Aceh has become a draw for migrants looking to achieve a better standard of living. Besides looking for a more decent life in a new place, another reason why someone migrates is the variety of jobs offered the job seekers with different levels of ages in the migration destination as shown in the following table. Table 2 shows the number of registered job seekers by age and gender.

Table 2. Number of Registered Job Seekers (people)

| Age Category | Number of Registered Job Seeker |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
|              | Men | Women | Total |
| 15-19        | 92  | 43    | 135   |
| 20-19        | 1113| 1176  | 2289  |
| 30-39        | 185 | 188   | 373   |
| 40-49        | 12  | 10    | 22    |
| 50-59        | 15  | 18    | 33    |
| 60-64        | 0   | 0     | 0     |

Source: Central Statistics Agency (2015)[18]

Table 2 shows the number of registered job seekers in the age group of 20-59 years was slightly higher amongst female workers, while men were only more prominent in the 15-19 year age bracket. This data shows that, despite long-held traditions of women dominating the domestic sphere, there is an upward trend of women seeking employment outside the home and moving toward employment opportunities in the public sphere. The table also shows that there are still many workers who migrate to Banda Aceh City not registered with the Department of Manpower, in general, they directly work in the informal sectors that do not require high levels of education or specialized skills. There is a multitude of micro and macro factors that could convince a person to migrate from their place of origin. This study focuses on the micro issues that affect this decision and influence a person's migration pattern.
2. Literature Review

Migration is often driven by labor and employment opportunities and is influenced by the social conditions and welfare of the migrants themselves. According to Munir [7], migration is the movement of the population with the aim of settling from one place to another beyond political or state borders, administrative boundaries, or internal boundaries in a country. People tend to migrate in order to improve their own welfare as measured by an increase in income and quality of life. While men have traditionally been the primary migratory forces, in recent years, women have also driven migration patterns, seeking out better livelihoods and increased resources. Migration is often interpreted as a relatively permanent movement from one area to another.

According to Lee [15], the volume of migration in a developing region depends on the level of diversity amongst the sub-regions of a region. Lee said that there are three categories of factors that encourage people to move from an area. First, there are positive factors that result in a benefit or profit when residing in a place. Next, there are negative factors that result in a negative or detrimental value when living in a place. These negative factors often are key in a person's decision to move to another place. And finally, Lee described neutral factors (0), which did not affect the desire of an individual to remain in their place of origin or move to another place. Lee [15] concluded that migration flows are further influenced by four factors, namely: (1) individual factors; (2) factors in the area of origin, such as limited land ownership, low wages, the time lag between planting and harvesting periods limited employment opportunities in the village, limited types of jobs in the village, and so on; (3) Factors in the destination areas, such as high wages, a wide variety of jobs, and socio-cultural draws; (4) Obstacles between the area of origin and the target destination, such as means of transportation, village topography, and the distance of the urban village.

Migration develops because of differences between expected income in rural areas and urban areas. Briefly, Todaro [9] formulated four main characteristics of migration, namely: (a) migration is mainly often stimulated by rational economic considerations; (b) the decision to migrate is often dependent on differences in expected and real wages between rural and urban areas; (c) the possibility of finding employment in urban areas is inversely related to the unemployment rate in urban areas; and (d) in nearly all countries, when the rate of migration exceeds the employment growth rate in urban areas high unemployment in urban areas is inevitable due to severe imbalances between economic opportunities in urban and rural areas.

Mantra [8] explains that population mobility can be divided into two categories, first, vertical population mobility, which is often referred to as a change in employment status. An example is a change in employment status, where someone originally worked in the agricultural sector now works in the non-agricultural sector. The second is horizontal population mobility, such as geographic population mobility, which is the movement of the population that crosses the boundaries of the territory to other regions within a certain period of time.

Mitchell (1961) in Mantra [8] said that the forces that bind people to their original location are called centripetal forces, such as being bound by inherited land, caring for elderly relatives, and cooperation. Meanwhile, the power that drives a person to leave their area of origin is called centrifugal forces, such as the limited labor market and educational facilities. Todaro [9] argues that a person's decision to migrate is often influenced by economic factors as well as the following factors; (a) social factors, including the immigrants’ desire to break away from traditional constraints that previously confined them; (b) physical factors, including the effects of climate change and natural disasters such as floods and droughts; (c) demographic factors, including decreasing mortality rates which then accelerate the rate of growth of rural populations; (d) cultural factors, including fostering the sustainability of "extended family" relationships when they arrive in cities and the draw of urban society and cultural opportunities; (e) communication factors, including the quality of transportation facilities, the education system and the impact of modernization arising from cities.

As stated by Munir [7], there are several factors that drive migration such as; (a) decreasing resources, such as decreasing environmental resources and carrying capacity and low demand for local
goods; (b) limited employment opportunities in the place of origin; (c) political, religious, ethnic or political pressure or discrimination; (d) a lack of educational, employment or marriage prospects, and; (e) natural disasters. Alternatively, some of the pull factors that might cause population migration are; (a) the hope for an improved quality of life; (b) better educational opportunities; (c) favorable environmental conditions and living conditions; (d) increased social and cultural opportunities in big cities, such as centers for entertainment or cultural venues. Finally, according to Titus (1982), in Puspitasari [10] other factors that spur migration include; (1) employment opportunities; (2) higher regional income per capita; (3) urban attractions; (4) factors of social intuitions, and; (5) Social unrest.

Based on the Indonesian dictionary, poverty is literally interpreted as having no property or the situation when the population or part of the population can only fulfill basic necessities such as food, clothing, and housing to maintain a minimum level of life [16]. Similarly, Yulianti [17] maintains that poverty is multi-dimensions and can be seen from the existence of a number of household members aged 15 years and over who migrated in search of a more decent life. Based on Presidential Instruction Number XII of 2005 concerning the implementation of the Raskin program, a person's income level is classified through the metric of rice, establishing a minimum standard income of 320 kg per person per year.

Central Statistics Agency also has its own standards in classifying poverty levels, namely from the amount of rupiah consumption in the form of food based on a 2100 calorie per person per day model (from 52 types of commodities that are considered to represent the consumption patterns of the population in the lower layers), and non-food consumption (out of 45 types of commodities food according to national agreements and not differentiate between rural and urban areas). This calorie adequacy standard of 2100 calories applies to all ages, genders, and estimations around physical activity, weight, and estimated physiological status of the population, this measure is often referred to as the poverty line. Baitul Mal as an institution that distributes zakat (alms), infaq (disbursement), and shadaqah (charity) funds from capable communities also has criteria for classifying very poor and poor in distributing aid funds. A very poor person is categorized as someone who earns less than Rp.800,000 per month, does not have a permanent job, cannot access livable accommodations, cannot meet balanced nutritional standards, and does not have savings. While the poor refers to those who earn less than Rp.1,200,000 per month, have permanent jobs but are unable to meet basic needs, can access minimum shelter needs, are able to inadequately fulfill nutritional needs, and are able to maintain some assets and savings but not sufficiently.

According to Samuelson [11], one's income can be defined as the amount of revenue that a person or nation can produce in a certain period. From the definition above, income can be interpreted as the total income of a person or business entity obtained within a certain period. Income is the amount of earning received by community members for a certain period of time, as compensation for the factors of production that have been donated. Income can be divided into three categories:

1. Basic income is income that is expected to be received each month, this income is obtained from a person’s main routine employment.
2. Side income is income derived from work outside the main work, so not everyone has a side income.
3. Other income is income derived from gifts from third parties, both in the form of goods and in the form of money, not from business income.

Income is one of the reasons for a person to migrate, especially for workers whose income is classified as low income or below the minimum wage set by the government, By migrating they can to have opportunities to have a more promising and decent workplace.

Good education plays an important role in developing human resources. The indicator used in the educational dimension is the mean years of schooling (Mean Years of Schooling or MYS). Todaro [9], concluded that there is a positive correlation between educational opportunities and migration. Highly educated people tend to migrate to more than less educated people. Similarly, the increasing number of family dependents increases a family's financial and resource needs. This can be a driving force for someone to migrate, in order to increase their income. And vice
versa, the fewer family members per household, means the fewer needs that must be met by the family. Likewise, the number of children within a family unit and the number of family members who are disabled or elderly will have an impact on the financial needs of a family.

3. Methods

In general, there are two techniques used to sample in studies such as this, first probability sampling which is usually used in quantitative research with statistical analysis, and second, non-probability sampling which is qualitative in nature. To answer specific problems that are difficult to express and not easily analysed statistically, non-probability sampling techniques are more appropriate and can be more useful in the data collection process.

There was little official documentation available related to the population of poor women who migrated to Banda Aceh after the 2004 tsunami, therefore to obtain the desired sample a non-probability sampling technique was used. This allowed the authors to get a picture of the units' observations, which were then used as a basis for the application of more precise and accurate probability samples. Therefore, in this study the authors made a sample withdrawal of respondents through the snowball method, meaning the sample was obtained through a rolling process from one respondent to another respondent. Sampling with the snowball method can be applied when the desired target sample according to predetermined criteria is difficult to obtain [13]. Of the respondents who were sampled, 60 people were selected based on the criteria of being poor women who had migrated to the city of Banda Aceh and had become permanent residents with a Banda Aceh resident identification card. The data that has been collected is then tabulated and analyzed descriptively using simple statistics and then interpreted.

4. Results and Discussions

There are 4 criteria obtained from this study. In this study, 60 female respondents who migrated to the city of Banda Aceh were chosen based on specific criteria. All chosen respondents in this study must have lived and settled in Banda Aceh for at least two years. The characteristics of all 60 respondents are detailed in Table 3 below:

| Table 3. Migration Characteristics of Low-Income Women |
|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Characteristics | Frequency (%) |
|-----------------|---------------|
| **Ages**        |               |
| <21             | 24 (40)       |
| 21-30           | 23 (38.3)     |
| 31-40           | 4 (6.7)       |
| 41-50           | 2 (3.3)       |
| >51             | 5 (8.3)       |
| **Marital Status** |            |
| Single          | 28 (46.7)     |
| Married         | 28 (46.7)     |
| Divorced        | 3 (5)         |
| **Education**   |               |
| Elementary      | 1 (1.7)       |
| Junior High School | 3 (5)    |
| Senior High School | 11 (18.3) |
| Diploma 3       | 41 (68.3)     |
| Undergraduate   | 3 (5)         |
| **Number of Children** |       |
| 1               | 10 (16.7)     |
| 2               | 14 (23.3)     |
| 3               | 9 (15)        |
The table illustrates the characteristics of the chosen poor women in terms of age, marital status, education, number of children, place of origin before migration, and their age when they migrated. The statistics on the respondents' ages show that the women who migrated to the city of Banda Aceh is dominated by women under 21 years old, with 24 respondents, or 40 percent falling into this category. The second-highest rate of migration was carried by women aged 21-30 years, with 23 people or 38.3 percent falling into this category. Both of these groups are categorized as job seekers. The other three age groups are very small, with only 2 to 5 people having migrated within each age range. 

The second criterion was the participant's marital status. The single and married categories both had the same level of respondents, with 28 people or 46.7 percent identifying with each category respectively. For single respondents, this data demonstrates they can easily migrate because they do not yet have dependents and are seeking a better job and quality of life than is possible in their home area. The respondents who were married migrated because of a demand to meet their families' needs and seek a better life and to gain the feelings of relief from the Tsunami disaster suffered in their original place.

Meanwhile, only 5 respondents, or 5 percent identified as being divorced. Furthermore, the data showed that most of the women who had migrated were quite educated, as 43 respondents had achieved Diploma 3 education and 11 had obtained a high school degree. This supports the theory that many of the poor women who migrated after obtaining either a high school or University degree, did so to seek a better life in terms of income or further educational opportunities. However, there were still a number of respondents who had obtained minimal education, with only an elementary school level (1 person) and junior high school level (3 people). The third characteristic analyzed is each respondents' number of dependents or children. Most of the women reported having two children. This could be because it is easier for smaller families with two or fewer children to migrate and move compared to larger families with more than two children, due to the high costs incurred during migration. The final factor is the origin of their migration. Within this category, the women can be divided into two categories, namely those who migrated from within the city and those who migrated from outside the city. Table 1 explains that 56 people or 93.3 percent came from outside the city and 4 people or 6.7 percent came from within the city of Banda Aceh. There is clearly a much higher migration rate from women from outside the city of Banda Aceh, likely because they want to earn a better income and life than they are able to access in their rural communities. In addition, another factor of migration is they want to feel relieved from the trauma caused by the Tsunami tragedy.

The city is the central area of activity that contains most of the regional cultural and social opportunities and facilities. The larger the city, the more activities and facilities available which will, in turn, result in more job opportunities required to support the activities and facilities. It is not surprising that many women migrate from villages to cities looking for work and job prospects to improve their lives. Table 4 details some of the respondents' reasons for leaving their home areas:
Table 4. Reasons for Leaving the Place of Origin

| Reasons                  | Frequency (%) |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Job opportunities        | 12 (20)       |
| Low income in the village| 1 (1.7)       |
| Personal Development     | 14 (23.3)     |
| School                   | 8 (13.3)      |
| Avoiding Conflicts       | 1 (1.7)       |
| Tsunami trauma           | 8 (13.3)      |
| Unemployment             | 14 (23.3)     |

Source: Response from the respondents

There was a diverse array of reasons behind the respondents' decision to leave their place of origin and migrate to the city of Banda Aceh. Respondents reported at least 7 reasons for migrating to the city. The most common reason (23.3 percent of the respondents) is that they wanted to have a job and develop their skills. The next most common reason was the desire to get a job in the city. The respondent's reasons were often related to the respondents' characteristics listed in Table 1, such as their education levels. These education levels determined their basic ability to find work in the city. Another factor behind their migration is for educational purposes, which was affected by the age of the migrants, and most common amongst the <21 age group. This could be particularly relevant considering their origin areas had likely been destroyed by the Tsunami, which made them unable to access schools in their origin area. The lack of suitable types of work and income also led to migration to cities. Indirectly, the poor women's migration occurred due to economic factors and the trauma of the disaster at their place of origin. Furthermore, this study looks at the migration of poor women based on economic factors and demographic factors in more detail. The economic factors examined their work demands. The demographic factor examined the locational draws such as a desire for a decent place to live, wish to escape the location of the disaster, and need to follow their husbands. The migration percentages based on each factor are shown in Figure 1 as follows:

Figure 1. Migration to Banda Aceh City due to Economic and Geographical Factors
Source: Response from the Respondents
Table 5. Migration due to Economic and Demographic Factors

| Factor             | Migration (n=59) |          |          |
|--------------------|------------------|----------|----------|
|                    | Within Banda Aceh | From Outside of Banda Aceh |
| Economy            | (People)         | (People) |          |
| 1. Job demands     |                  |          |          |
| Yes                | 0                | 38       |          |
| No                 | 4                | 17       |          |
| Demography         |                  |          |          |
| 1. Better Residence|                  |          |          |
| Yes                | 3                | 43       |          |
| No                 | 1                | 12       |          |
| 2. Avoid Disaster place |              |          |          |
| Yes                | 0                | 2        |          |
| No                 | 4                | 53       |          |
| 3. Husband's Demands|                 |          |          |
| Yes                | 3                | 29       |          |
| No                 | 1                | 26       |          |

Source: Response from the respondents

Table 5 illustrates the percentage of respondents discussing their reasons for migrating to Banda Aceh with a total sample of 59 people. As many as 64 percent of poor women reported migrating to the city of Banda Aceh because of economic factors such as job prospects. Meanwhile, 72 percent of respondents outside Banda Aceh and 5 percent of respondents within Banda Aceh reported moving to seek a proper residence. Just 3 percent of respondents outside the city of Banda Aceh reported moving in order to avoid the disaster location, while respondents within Banda Aceh did not consider this factor when migrating. Another geographic factor was that many women were compelled to follow their husband, with 49 percent of respondents in Banda Aceh citing this reason, and by 44 percent non-Aceh respondents. The largest percentage of poor women migrating because of geographical factors. They did so in order to get a decent place to live, assuming the city could provide more complete facilities and development, and provide easier public access and comfort services.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

This study aims to look at the migration of low-income women to the city of Banda Aceh after the 2004 tsunami by comparing internal and external migration data based on economic and demographic factors. The conclusions that can be drawn are as follows:

1. Most of the low-income female respondents fell into the age range of under 20 and 21-30 years old. Both of these groups are composed of active job seekers. Most of the respondents were either single or married, graduates of Diploma 3, and most had at least two children, and were from outside Banda Aceh.

2. There are several reasons why respondents wanted to leave the village including not being able to develop themselves (23.3 percent), and not working (23.3 percent), and looking for work (20 percent) so that is the reason most of them migrated.

3. Based on the data around economic and demographic factors, decent housing is the main factor behind why low-income women migrate to the city of Banda Aceh, with 72 percent seeking out a better living situation.

4. The Government of Banda Aceh, Major Banda Aceh City, as the capital of Aceh province should support immigration from outside Banda Aceh by providing more entertainment and events. However, providing more job opportunities in the city of Banda Aceh City would entice the
migrants to stay longer in Banda Aceh. As a result, there will be an increase of population density in Banda Aceh. Therefore, the government must set city planning by controlling the number of housing in Banda Aceh which will be essential in managing the city population.

5. This research provides an adequate need for governmental policies regarding increasing job seekers opportunities for women so they will be no economic and social gap in the city of Banda Aceh.

References

[1] Ullah, A. (2004). Bright City Lights and Slums of Dhaka city: Determinants of rural-urban migration in Bangladesh. Migration Letters, 1(1), 26-4.

[2] Clark-Kazak, C. (2009). Power and politics in migration narrative methodology: Research with young Congolese migrants in Uganda. Migration Letters, 6(2), 131-141.

[3] Moran-Taylor, M. J. (2009). Going north, coming south: Guatemalan migratory flows. Migration Letters, 6(2), 155-164.

[4] Nielsen, A. (2009). The Algerian wife or “l’amour n’a pas d’age”. Migration Letters, 6(2), 185-193.

[5] Khotijah, S. (2008). Analisis Faktor Pendorong Migrasi Warga Klaten Ke Jakarta [the analysis of underlying factors people from Klaten’s Migration to Jakarta] (Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis), Diponegoro University, Semarang.

[6] Ikhwan, I., & Wali, M. (2014). Analisis migrasi ke kota Banda Aceh [An analysis of people migration to Banda Aceh]. Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Publik Indonesia, 1(1), 16-25.

[7] Munir, R. (2010). Dasar-Dasar Demografi [Basics of Demography]. Jakarta [ID]: Lembaga Demografi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia

[8] Mantra, I. B. (1992). Mobilitas Sirkuler dari Desa ke Kota di Indonesia [Circular Mobility of from Village to Urban Areas in Indonesia]. Yogyakarta: Pusat Penelitian Studi Kependudukan Universitas Gadjah Mada.

[9] Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2003). Pembangunan Ekonomi di dunia ketiga [Economic Development in The Third World Countries]. Jakarta: Erlangga.

[10] Puspitasari, A. W., & Mudakir, B. (2010). Analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi minat Migrasi sirkuler ke Kabupaten Semarang [The analysis of underlying factors influencing the People’ desire of circular migration to Semarang Regency] (Doctoral dissertation, Diponegoro University).

[11] Samuelson, P. A., & Nordhaus, W. D. (2003). Ilmu Mikro ekonomi Edisi Ketujuh Belas [Microeconomics Seventieth Edition]. PT Media Global Edukasi. Jakarta.

[12] A diana, P. P. E., & Karmini, N. L. (2012). Pengaruh pendapatan, jumlah anggota keluarga dan pendidikan terhadap pola konsumsi rumah tangga miskin di kecamatan gianyar [The impacts of income, the number of family members, and education on consumption patterns of low-income family in gianyar regency]. Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Udayana. PP, 39-48.

[13] Naderifar, M., Goli, H., & Ghaljaie, F. (2017). Snowball sampling: A purposeful method of sampling in qualitative research. Strides in Development of Medical Education, 14(3), 1-6.

[14] Hasan, M. I. (2002). Pokok-pokok materi statistik 1 (statistik deskriptif) [Basics of statistics (descriptive statistics)]. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

[15] Lee, E. S. (1992). Teori Migrasi (terjemahan) [Migration Theories (translation version)]. Pusat Penelitian Kependudukan Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

[16] KBBI. (n.d). Retrieved from www.kbbi.web.id/miskin

[17] Yulianti, R (2014), Pengukuran Kemiskinan: Sebuah Pendekatan Ekonomi [Measuring Poverty: An Economic Approach], Population Study of Indonesian Science Institute, retrieved from www.kependudukan.lipi.go.id/id/kajian-kependudukan/kemiskinan/166-pengukuran-kemiskinan-sebuah-pendekatan-ekonomi
[18] Central Statistics Agency. (2015). *Banda Aceh Dalam Angka* [Banda Aceh in Numbers].
https://bandaacehkota.bps.go.id/dynamictable/2015/12/10/9/jumlah-pencari-kerja-terdaftar-menurut-kelompok-umur-dan-jenis-kelamin-di-kota-banda-aceh-2014.html