

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE 2020 POPULATION CENSUS IN SAMARINDA CITY

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ABSTRAK

Permasalahan yang menarik untuk peneliti teliti dalam tulisan ini yaitu, tantangan yang dihadapi oleh petugas sensus adalah tingkat partisipasi masyarakat, ada pula yang kurang dalam menyediakan data yang diperlukan, kerapian dalam pengisian dokumen, dan kurangnya sosialisasi tentang sensus penduduk. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui efektifitas dan faktor penghambat efektifitas penduduk tahun 2020 di Wilayah Kecamatan Palaran Kota Samarinda. Fokus penelitian terdiri dari: keberhasilan program, keberhasilan target, kepuasan terhadap program, pencapaian tujuan secara keseluruhan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa efektivitas jumlah penduduk tahun 2020 di Wilayah Kecamatan Palaran Kota Samarinda berdasarkan indikator keberhasilan program, Badan Pusat Statistik telah menyediakan sarana dan prasarana untuk mendukung kegiatan pendataan bagi petugas sensus sehingga memudahkan petugas sensus dalam melakukan pendataan di lapangan. Keberhasilan target, target awal sampel yang harus didata adalah 100%, namun ada kesalahan sampel sekitar 5%, namun 95% data masyarakat ditemukan oleh petugas sensus yang telah mendata seluruh masyarakat. Kepuasan terhadap program, semua unsur merasa puas terhadap data hasil sensus penduduk tahun 2020 yang telah dikumpulkan oleh petugas sensus. Pencapaian tujuan secara keseluruhan, telah berjalan dengan baik. Faktor penghambat tersebut disebabkan oleh kurangnya keterbukaan publik terkait data pribadi, kurangnya sosialisasi terkait sensus penduduk tahun 2020 di beberapa daerah, perubahan cuaca, dan pandemi COVID-19.

Kata Kunci: *Effectiveness, census data, Badan Pusat Statistik*

ABSTRACT

The problems that are of interest to the careful researchers in this paper are, the challenges faced by census workers are the level of community participation, some are lacking in providing the necessary data, the neatness in filling out documents, and the lack of outreach about the population census. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness and inhibiting factors for the effectiveness of the population in 2020 in the Palaran District, Samarinda City. The research focus consists of: program success, target success, satisfaction with the program, overall goal achievement. The results of this study indicate that the effectiveness of the

population in 2020 in the Palaran Subdistrict, Samarinda City is based on program success indicators, the Central Bureau of Statistics has provided facilities and infrastructure to support data collection activities for census officers to make it easier for census officers to collect data in the field. The success of the target, the initial target of the sample that must be recorded was 100%, but there was a sample error of around 5%, but 95% of the community data was found by census workers who had recorded the entire community. Satisfaction with the program, all elements are satisfied with the data on the results of the 2020 population census that have been collected by census officials. Overall goal achievement has been going well. This inhibiting factor is caused by a lack of public disclosure regarding personal data, a lack of socialization regarding the 2020 population census in several regions, changes in weather, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords : *effectiveness, census data, Central Bureau of Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

The Central Statistics Agency is a non-ministerial government institution that is directly responsible to the President. Previously, BPS was the Central Bureau of Statistics which was formed based on Law Number 6 of 1960 concerning Enumeration and Law Number 7 of 1960 concerning Statistics. The population census is a national activity carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) based on the mandate of Law Number 16 of 1997 concerning Statistics and in line with UN recommendations. Population censuses in Indonesia have been carried out 7 times since Indonesia's independence, namely in 1961, 1971, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020. The 2020 Population Activity Census aims to obtain a very strategic and up-to-date population database in order to achieve a single population data for Indonesia. Unlike the previous population censuses, the SP2020 was carried out in a

combined way, namely combining population administration data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Ditjen Dukcapil) as the basic data for SP2020 implementation. However, the COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world since the beginning of 2020 has forced many of the Central Statistics Agency (NSO) to make adjustments to the governance of the 2020 population census, including the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, changes to the data collection process in the 2020 Population Census were carried out in two ways. First, the population census is carried out online, where each resident fills in personal data and data of family members through the website sensus.bps.go.id. Second, census officers conduct face-to-face interviews and carry out field verification.

Of course, not all Indonesian people carry out online population censuses to collect data online. Therefore, it is necessary to recruit census officers to verify data collection directly throughout Indonesia so that everyone can be

recorded. The recruitment of census officers for the Population Census (SP2020) must be carefully prepared in order to obtain officers who are reliable, qualified, responsible, disciplined, tenacious and thorough. The results of officer recruitment that are in accordance with expectations will greatly affect the effectiveness of subsequent activities, namely officer training and field implementation. Initially, the census officers carried out a rapid test first, if the results were negative, the census officers were allowed to go out and be given Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as face shields, masks, hand sanitizers and gloves. Then the census officers were given additional manuals for enumerators to carry out training independently with directions from the sub-district census coordinator.

Based on initial observations made by researchers in mid-October 2020 at the Central Bureau of Statistics, regarding the target scale of data collection carried out by 2020 census officers, the Palaran District Census Coordinator (Koseka), Mr. Alif Juni Paresadi as the Palaran Regency Statistics Coordinator, the Central Bureau of Statistics provided information as the following: The reality achieved is 95% and a sample error of 5% means that no population name is found in the field. (Interview Thursday, 15 October 2020). Based on the results of the interview above, it can be seen that

there were irregularities that occurred during the 2020 population census, but the census officers had already carried out the enumeration, but only a few residents' names were not found in the field. from the list of residents provided. The problems that are of interest to the careful researchers in this paper are, the challenges faced by census workers are the level of community participation, some are lacking in providing the necessary data, the neatness in filling out documents, and the lack of outreach about the population census. for some. Based on this background, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "Effectiveness of the Performance of Census Officers in Collecting 2020 Population Census Data in Palaran District, Samarinda City" .

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Human Resources Management

Hasibuan (2012: 10) defines human resource management as the science and art of managing labor relations and functions so that they are more effective and efficient in order to help the implementation of corporate, employee and community goals. Furthermore Gilley, et al. (in Suryadana, 2015: 5) states that human resource management refers to activities and tasks that are useful in maximizing employee performance. Human resource management that focuses on employee performance can certainly assist organizations in realizing the various goals that have been planned.

Definition of Effectiveness

Bastian (in Abadi, et al, 2021: 1) states that effectiveness is success in achieving predetermined goals, namely the relationship between output and goals. Where effectiveness is measured based on how far the level of output, policies, and organizational procedures to achieve the goals that have been set.

Effectiveness Measurement

Campbell (in Priyatna, et al. 2021: 26) regarding measuring organizational effectiveness is as follows:

1. program success
2. successful goal
3. Satisfaction with the program
4. Overall goal achievement

Effectiveness Indicator

Sudarto (2021:26) states that an indicator of effectiveness is a criterion chosen to show the good or bad level, right or wrong of a topic. The goal is to show how well a system works. If there is a problem, indicators can help determine the direction to take to overcome a problem.

Census

Mamondol (2021:21) census is defined as a way of collecting data by recording or researching all the elements that are the object of research. In other words, a census is a comprehensive data entry (complete enumeration) of all elements that are objects. Djaali further (2021: 129) defines a census as a survey that studies all basic units or units in the population, so it does

not use sampling techniques in the census.

Population Census

The Central Bureau of Statistics (2020: 11) defines that a population census is a collection of data and overall population characteristics in an area at a certain time. Population Census is a method of collecting data by enumeration of the entire population residing or residing in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to obtain the characteristics of the population at a certain time.

Data

Lubis (2016: 1) argues that data are facts that describe an actual event at a certain time, data obtained from an event that actually occurred. Furthermore, Dempsey and Dempsey (in Nurdin and Hartati, 2019: 171) argue that data is the raw material that makes up all research reports.

METHOD

Types of research

The type of research that the author uses in this research is qualitative descriptive research, namely research that describes or depicts all research events obtained from the field in accordance with the problems that have been formulated in the problem statement.

Research focus

1. The success of the program

This can be seen from the work of census officers during the 2020 population census data collection process.

2. Target success

The target is to register all people in an area so that everyone is registered as an Indonesian resident.

3. Satisfaction with the program

Satisfaction with the implementation of the 2020 population census activities to obtain real data from each community.

4. Achievement of overall goals

Achievement of the set goals, starting from the beginning of the recruitment process for census officers, material training, to the implementation of the 2020 population census.

Data Sources and Types

1. Primary Data Source

Primary data sources are data collected directly from the research field, as follows:

- a. The key informant is the Statistics Coordinator of Palaran District, Samarinda City.
- b. The informants were the community and 2020 population census officers in Palaran District, Samarinda City.

2. Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data sources are data obtained through previous research conducted by other parties. Data were obtained from the BPS office, reference books in the library according to research focus, journals and others.

Data collection technique

Library Research, where in this research the researcher collects

data from the literature and studies books related to the title and discussion which can be used as research material for this thesis.

1. Fieldwork Research, namely research carried out directly in the field using the following methods:

a) Observation

Observation is direct observation and recording of the object under study to obtain the necessary data.

b) Interview

Interview is a data collection technique to obtain information taken from data sources directly through conversations or questions and

answer. Qualitative interviews are in-depth research because they want to get to know the informants

holistically and clearly from the informants. The informant in the question is the 2020 population census taker.

c) Documentation

This documentation technique is to collect, study and record the data needed and related to this research .

Data analysis technique

The data analysis technique used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method with interactive model data analysis techniques Miles and Huberman (2014) which divides data analysis into three stages, namely: data codification (Data Condensation), data presentation (Data Display), and drawing conclusions. (Drawing of Conclusions/Verification).

1. Data codification is the data coding stage. The data coding here is the researcher giving the name or naming of the research results.
2. Data presentation is where the researcher presents research findings in the form of categories or groupings.
3. After presenting the data, the final stage is the researcher draws conclusions from the data findings. This is the researcher's interpretation of the findings as a result of interviews or from documents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2020 effectiveness _

residents in the Palaran District, Samarinda City interviews were obtained regarding the effectiveness of census officers, which consisted of: program success, target success, satisfaction with the program, overall goal achievement.

Program success

The success of this program can

Judging from the results of the 2020 population census, it was found that the 2020 population census had been carried out well, it was proven that the census officers were able to complete data collection in the field as a whole. Reporting from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the results of the 2020 population census, Indonesia's population is 270.20 million people and the

population in Palaran Regency is 63,189 thousand people. The success of the 2020 population census activity program is also supported by the availability of advice and facilities from the Central Statistics Agency for census officers such as the availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), identity cards, and important documents such as assignment letters.

Goal Success

The Central Bureau of Statistics is targeting

enumeration officers to collect data on the entire community 100% but the reality in the field is 95%, meaning 5% of the sample is an error or there is community data that is not found in the field. However, all census officers have carried out data collection from house to house to record all people identified as Indonesian residents. Even though some communities have carried out population censuses online, census officers must still carry out field verification to ensure that the entire community has been enumerated.

Satisfaction with the Program

The success of the population in the 2020 population census activity program cannot be separated from the participation of the entire community in providing the data needed, the high level of community participation greatly influences the 2020 population census activities which will be assessed directly by the Central Bureau of Statistics and the people of Indonesia because of the objectives of the 2020 population census is: to plan the development of the nation and state to be better. The census officer will maintain the

secrecy of every data on Indonesian residents because it has been regulated in Law Number 7 of 1960 concerning Statistics so that the public does not need to hesitate or even be afraid to give their personal data to the census officer. After the census officers have finished collecting data for the entire population, the census officers will then record all the data in the 2020 population census document, tidy it up and then collect it at the Central Bureau of Statistics, where BPS will process the 2020 population census data before it is published to the public.

Achievement of Overall Goals

2020 achievements

Population enumeration activities certainly cannot be separated from the cooperation of census officers, both cooperation between census officers and the Central Bureau of Statistics, collaboration between census officers, even collaboration between census officers and the community. Furthermore, the achievement of the Central Statistics Agency's goal of obtaining qualified census officers will greatly affect the process of the 2020 population census activities. The recruitment of population census officers for the 2020 year has secured qualified census officers so that the 2020 population census activities can be carried out properly until completion.

Factors Inhibiting the Effectiveness of Census Officers in Collecting 2020 Population Census Data in Palaran District, Samarinda City

Internal inhibiting factor for

The effectiveness of population data collection for 2020 in the Palaran District, Samarinda City are the things that hinder the effectiveness of the 2020 population census officers in the Palaran District, Samarinda City, namely:

1. The lack of public disclosure regarding personal data, of course, some people hesitate to provide their personal data to others such as identity cards (KTP) and family cards (KK). The enumeration needs to pay special attention to people who are worried about showing their personal data so that the 2020 population census data collection process continues to run smoothly.
2. Lack of socialization regarding the 2020 population census in several regions, socialization of the 2020 population census has been disseminated through social media, but in the current era there are still people who are technologically illiterate, this could be due to the age factor and it could also be caused by some areas that are difficult to reach via the internet so that some people in certain areas do not know about the 2020 population census.

External inhibiting factors

The effectiveness of population data collection for 2020 in the Palaran District, Samarinda City are the things that hinder the effectiveness of the 2020 population

census officers in the Palaran District, Samarinda City, namely:

1. The weather can change, weather problems cannot be predicted if it rains automatically the census officers cannot collect data in the field for fear that the roads will be slippery and the officers have to wait for the right time to leave the field again so that the documents underneath don't get wet when it rains. Weather problems are also one of the inhibiting factors in the officer data collection process.
2. The Covid-19 pandemic, the pandemic that occurred in 2020, also brought changes to the training system and the 2020 population census data collection process. The training was carried out online and the data collection process also had an impact on the field. A number of parties were worried about the arrival of census officers in the midst of a pandemic. COVID-19.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the effectiveness of census officers in collecting data on the 2020 population census in Palaran District, Samarinda City, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. It population effectiveness in 2020 in the Palaran District Area, Samarinda City

A. The success of the 2020 population census activity program, the census officers have carried out their duties properly so that the results of the 2020 population census have been published.

B. The census officers carried out the data collection targets well, although in practice there were some samples that were not found in the field, but the entire population could be recorded by the census officers.

C. Satisfaction with the program, as assessed by the implementation of community participation activities, was quite good in providing data to census officials.

D. Achievement of the overall objectives, starting from the recruitment of census officers, training, to the implementation of population census data collection, has been going well thanks to the collaboration between census officers and the Central Bureau of Statistics and the community.

2. The inhibiting factors are caused by a lack of public disclosure regarding personal data, a lack of outreach regarding the 2020 population census in several regions, weather changes, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Suggestion

The suggestions that the authors put forward are as follows:

1. More attention must be paid socialization regarding the 2020 population census so that the public does not have to worry about the arrival of census officers.
2. Better if there are people who

do not want to provide their data, the census officer must show a letter of assignment or even a law that regulates the confidentiality of personal data provided by the public to the census officer.

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