

Sectoral Statistic Data Integration

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Abstract--Sectoral statistics is one of the product an institution work that can be used as a reference in development planning in local governments. In managing sectoral statistical data in the regions there are problems, one of which is often found differences in data and collection time which takes a long time so that the planning or evaluation of performance is hampered. With the presidential instruction number 03 of 2003 regarding e-government development policies and strategies, the government must be demanded to use information and communication technology as a reference in carrying out public services. Local governments in managing sectoral statistical data can use information technology in the process of collecting and analyzing large amounts of data quickly and accurately. Integration is an important step in the utilization of information technology in the process of data collection to avoid inputing data that requires a long time in data collection and analysis until the presentation of data from several institutions in the Regional Government. The government program on one Indonesian data is a breakthrough step in the history of data management in our country with the issuance of presidential regulation number 39 of 2019 about Satu Data Indonesia, with the existence of the presidential regulation it is necessary to prepare data management resources so that the data can be used as a basis of the right planning development and useful for the community.

Keywords : *Integration, Sectoral Statistic, Local Government*

I. INTRODUCTION

Sectoral statistics that have recently been heard are often heard as the need for data continues to increase and is greatly needed for its usefulness. Support for the availability of quality statistical data is the main thing in the formulation of development policies, a monitoring tool for the implementation of development planning. Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23/2014 on Regional Government, statistics are one of the mandatory non-basic service governmental affairs. The implementation of statistical affairs refers to Law No. 16 of 1997. In order to support regional development, a synergy is needed between Badan Pusat Statistik as a provider of basic data and Regional Apparatus Organizations as a provider or source of sectoral statistics. This is where

the awareness and active participation of from Regional Apparatus Organizations is needed in terms of providing sectoral data. With accurate and quality sectoral data, development will be more focused. If this sectoral data has been developed in each from Regional Apparatus Organizations, a statistical information system is needed that is able to present sectoral data in an integrated manner. A system that displays indicators that can be used as material for planning, evaluation and development performance reports in the regions. It is time for the Regional Government to collaborate with the District Badan Pusat Statistik to build the availability of sectoral statistics to support development implementation. We all know that the source of information is data. So that without data we will not be able to get information. Then how is the relationship between development and statistical information? Development needs strength without development power will collapse. One of the strengths for a strong building to be built is the availability of quality statistical data. The support of the availability of quality statistical data is the main foundation in assessing and formulating development policies, controlling tools for planning implementation, including policies that evaluate the final work results. What is the source of this strength is inseparable from the mandate of Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System that regional development planning requires quality data. The seriousness of the government regarding data has been proven by the existence of presidential regulation number 39 of 2019 concerning satu data Indonesia which is a legal laws that can be used as a reference in organizing data in local governments. In the implementation of sectoral statistical data management, there are still many problems, starting from data collection to data publication, whether an information system is needed in the data management process so that data management can be maximized or there are other

problem factors related to sectoral data management in the regional government.

II. RESEARCH PROBLEM

Data as a result of Regional Apparatus Organizations performance is not well organized so that the demand for sectoral data as a policy direction in Development Planning is not optimal

III. RESEARCH METHOD

Methods used is descriptive qualitative.

IV. DISCUSSION

Referring to the provisions of statutory regulations (legal basis), there are 3 types of statistics, namely special statistics, basic statistics and sectoral statistics

1. Basic

statistics Basic statistics are statistics whose use is intended for broad purposes, both for the government and the community, which have cross-sectoral, national-scale, macro characteristics, and the implementation of which is the responsibility of the Badan Pusat statistik (BPS).

2. Sectoral

Statistics Sectoral statistics are statistics whose use is aimed at meeting the needs of certain agencies in the context of carrying out government and development tasks which are the main tasks of the relevant agency.

3. Special Statistics

Statistics are statistics whose use is aimed at meeting the specific needs of the business world, education, socio-culture and other interests, which are implemented by institutions, organizations, individuals, and / or other elements of society.

Utilization of sectoral statistics is open and publicly accessible, unless otherwise stipulated by laws and regulations. In order to meet public information service standards in accordance with Central Information Commission Regulation No. 1/2010, statistical data includes information that must be available at any time. In government, sectoral statistics have a very important role, including for development planning. Statistical data and information can be used to determine trends that will occur in the future; determine priorities in the implementation of development and serve as a reference in evaluation and

control of development activities; estimate the anticipation of disasters, risks and obstacles faced in development. With the data that is owned, it will be easier for the government to make a policy. as quoted from the journal: I Gusti Ngurah Agung [1] "data analysis is a scientific activity to assess the value / score / measure of the variable or indicator being reviewed, especially the dependent variable or objective variable or problem indicator being reviewed. The results of this analysis can be used to determine the presence or absence of a problem. As always, it is known that a problem occurs or arises when the facts observed are not in accordance with what was expected ". we compare this to published on the website diskominfo.magelangkab.go.id (2018) "data on population includes the structure of the population, the school-age population that is in the school system and those outside the school system. And the structure of the workforce based on the categories of work and education. This data is needed to determine the population coverage that needs educational opportunities in relation to the needs of various development sectors. By knowing the total population aged 7–12 years, the government can estimate how much primary school needs that must be provided considering that age is the primary school age. In the preparation of regional development planning, in addition to data sourced from Badan Pusat Statistik, data from each Regional Apparatus Organization in charge of sectoral statistics is also required". Lots of sectoral data comes from Regional Apparatus Organizations which can be used as a basis for development planning. For example in agriculture, to determine cropping patterns, data on temperature, humidity and rainfall are required; education data for example regarding the number of schools, students and teachers to find out how the ratio of teacher needs to school and student availability; health data, for example regarding health facilities and personnel, number of babies born, number of pregnant women, number of disease cases, number of clinics, family planning participants, and couples of reproductive age; public works data, for example, regarding the length of roads based on conditions (good, damaged); length of bridge in good / damaged condition, amount of irrigation, area of flood

inundation. Data on social affairs, for example, how many PMKS (Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial) receive social assistance, the number of government and private social institutions, the number of domestic violence cases for women and children. In the data collection that occurs in the regions, it is not yet fully optimal because from several respondents who produce data in several agencies in the use of information systems are still independent and there has not been interoperability between systems.

Information system is an arrangement of people, data, processes and information technology that interact with each other to collect, process, store, and provide results in the form of information needed to support a company. The basis of Presidential Regulation No. 1 on one Indonesian data is stated in article 1 of the general provisions as follows "One Indonesian Data is a government data management policy to produce accurate, up-to-date, integrated and accountable data, as well as easily accessible and shared among Central Agencies and Agencies. Regions through compliance with Data Standards, Metadata, Data Interoperability, and using Reference Codes and Master Data", this is a reference in data management so that data can be shared with standard data, meta data, data interoperability and use of reference codes and master data. From this we can know that in the implementation of data management in order to achieve one data and it is useful for the government, it is necessary to create a legal umbrella in the local government so that there is a common perception and data processing flow so that an output of results can be accounted for its validity. In sharing data, it is necessary to regulate how IT is used in data collection so that any data that comes out of the information system can be collected directly without going through the re-input process so as to minimize data processing errors. In its development there are several analyzes that cause strengths, weaknesses and opportunities in processing sectoral statistical data, including the following:

a) **Analysis of Strengths :**

1. Existence, the Public Information Openness Law Keterbukaan Informasi Publik and the existence of a Presidential Regulation No. 35 of 2019 policy. data / information management units in the central and regional organizational structures provide space for data / information managers to demonstrate their existence and increase bargaining value in coordinating with other units

2. Compilation of system standardization, building several information systems and the availability of networks and other information technology facilities, which Provides convenience in the data processing process to obtain information *evidence-based*
3. Increased awareness and demands for the use of information *evidence-based* in decision making and is supported by institutional capabilities, becomes a strong impetus in the optimization of users Organizing resources for structuring information systems at all levels of management.
4. Data management both exciting and vision able to become a commodity bernilai high economic

b) **analysis Weaknesses (weaknesses):**

1. Number of system information and has not exploited codefication cause information is fragmented and difficult to integrate
2. Still ego program or sector in the management of data / information lead to delays in the process of *sharing* information on obtain information *evidence-based*

c) **Diverse understanding of sectoral data management and capabilities at each level of management causes differences in the use of resources for information system development Analysis Opportunities (opportunity):**

1. Development of decision-making issues *evidence-based* in all sectors including the legislature, and reporting regional administration further increases priorities in network development and information systems.
2. The existence of a centralized network management policy supported by flexibility in system structuring m information, increasing role in facilitating networking and bargaining power in the coordination or cooperation with technical units of central and local
3. development of information technology is very rapid and easier and

cheaper to reach a tremendous help in the development of the management information data at all levels of web-based management

4. development of utilization Website technology in districts / cities, provinces and central technical units can be used to accelerate the process of building communication between levels of web-based management.
5. There is a policy on competency requirements in personnel recruitment, as well as human resource development through training and functional positions can be used to improve the professionalism of data management personnel and information
6. The development of times and human resources of the community who use social media as a means of communication facilitate the use of data for the community to develop rapidly with the policy authority of the local government

d) Anal isis Threats (threats):

- A. The development of information technology is also followed by the development of hackers or viruses that can threaten the destruction of a well-ordered system.
- B. There is a change in policy due to a change in leadership or a new vision and mission.

From some of the analyzes described above, the biggest problem is that development has not been coordinated. systems in data collection and information developed by regions through universities and the private sector make it difficult to integrate data Information systems are used to present information for managing decision making and carrying out related activities within an agency. Various parties in the organization use information technology to help make it easier to do their job. With this need, we need a more specific information system. This more specific information system is called an integrated information system or also known as an *Enterprise Information System* (SIE). That is, part of the scope of the study of the IS discipline which is an instantiation or special type of IS as an IT artifact, such as decision support systems and executive information systems [2]. EIS is software that integrates business processes, both organizational and technological, in an organization or company [3].

SIE refers to a forum to enable an agency to implement and structure business processes that occur within the agency. This information system is needed to facilitate the integration of the large number of data and information needs of a company. This integrated information system is applied to deal with the emergence of a need for a tool to combine various information contained in certain parts of a company or organization. The information system of each part of the company will be easier to manage if it is integrated through the SIE. Access to information will be faster and easier to do both from the central party and the related company branches. The ease of use of this integrated application is a symbol of information system development. Integration in the big Indonesian dictionary is blending until it becomes a complete or unified whole, from the meaning of integration in language is a process of assimilation to become a unity, in this case, sectoral statistical data. System integration is the process of building a unified information system from different software, hardware and network components (Whitten and Bentley, 2007: 26). The mandate of Law 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government in the classification of government affairs which is divided into three functions, namely absolute government affairs, concurrent government affairs and general government affairs from concurrent government affairs in question are government affairs divided between central and regional government which consists of mandatory government affairs. and selected governmental affairs in government must be further divided into several affairs, one of which is statistical affairs in this case sectoral statistics, based on Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri number 90 of 2019 regarding the classification code for internal affairs. government where statistical affairs are included in the office of informatics affairs. In Aligning national mid-term development plan 2020-2024 with matters of communication and technology with the National priority agenda point 5, namely strengthening infrastructure to support economic development and basic services which are divided into two (2) priority programs, namely urban priority programs and digital transformation which will be translated into activities in the form of:

1. Priority activities for urban Computer technology information infrastructure and ecosystems by means of urban Computer technology information development which is stated by the existence of a smart city movement with a target of 70 districts / cities that will be facilitated to implement smart cities
2. Digital transformation with activities:
 - a) Formulation of Computer technology information Infrastructure that will be realized by completing Infrastructure Government Computer technology information with a national data center implementation project.
 - b) Utilization of ICT infrastructure with the use of Computer technology information for government services manifested by the Implementation of e-Government Services on a national scale

From the explanation and description above which can be used as the basis that central to regional governments are very serious in the use of technology which is also used in getting to a data center national, this also confirms the role of the Ministry of Communication and information in realizing a national big data sourced from the local government with a follow-up to presidential regulation no. 39 of 2019 on one Indonesian data, in this case every local government must immediately prepare a good legal basis regarding government electronic system basic and about One regional data which will later be integrated with the national data center. In developments during 2019, data collection in the regions is still considered to be not very useful which can be proven by limited data access and limited data utilization as well as data overlap has also been a problem so far, with the integration of several existing regulations issued by the government can be expected for the development of sectoral statistical data to be a way to integrate national data.

V. CONCLUSION

Integration of sectoral statistical data can be achieved, among others, by building a communication infrastructure and releasing the sectoral ego of each agency by creating a legal umbrella and massive socialization so that the role of data becomes a necessity for the government and society in determining a good business strategy or policy strategy to make it more targeted . Information systems that

exist in local governments that have different basic data can be identified which will be combined with bridging or connecting bridges to the platform which basically can be accessed by all parties. Communication between policy makers in this case is very much needed, especially with the existence of (mention the article and legal basis) of the presidential regulation regarding one regional data, there are several articles regarding the duties and functions of each statistical policy holder starting from the data producer data guardian and data supervisor. The use of this division of authority can become a data forum where in the data forum a unity of perception will be created in processing data which will later be published to the public. So far, sectoral statistical data has not been able to provide sectoral data and information *evidence based* and *real time*. Until now, various problems are still being faced in the implementation of sectoral data information systems from the analysis of the problems mentioned in the discussion above, so there are several programs that can be used to handle sectoral statistical integration, namely Studying the rules of sectoral statistics and their authority and making a legal regulation (Perbup or Perda). regarding the management of one data), coordination with Badan Pusat Statistik with the hope that the relationship will be well established with several programs that will be carried out together such as statistical coaching The interest of Sectoral Data Unification is expected that with this activity will grow creativity in data processing, solve problems that arise in connection with sectoral egos, Demand solutions to solve data management problems, Making a Memorandum of Understanding between B There is a Statistics Center with District / City Kominfo organization with the aim of establishing synergy, contributing continuously, in the development of sectoral statistical data in districts / cities in particular and Central Java in general, improving the accuracy and quality of data in realizing a single data system, Making a Cooperation Agreement between Badan Pusat Statistik and KOMINFO, To jointly increase human resources between Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) and Kominfo in increasing metadata preparation for data managers, and making digital platforms that can

be used as storage for all databases which are expected to be able to accommodate all information systems in the regions.

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