

Dampak Kebijakan Penambahan Fasilitas terhadap Cakupan Akta Pencatatan Sipil di DKI Jakarta = Impact of Facility Addition Policy on Civil Registration Coverage in DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi dampak penambahan fasilitas pelayanan kelurahan terhadap cakupan kepemilikan akta pencatatan sipil di DKI Jakarta. Latar belakang dari penelitian ini adalah masih rendahnya cakupan kepemilikan akta di sejumlah wilayah, serta pentingnya kemudahan akses layanan bagi kelompok rentan, khususnya perempuan dan anak. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode Difference-in-Differences (DiD) berbasis data panel sebanyak 801 observasi dari 267 kelurahan pada tahun 2022–2024. Sebanyak 45 kelurahan merupakan lokasi percontohan berdasarkan Pergub No. 334 Tahun 2023. Hasil regresi menunjukkan bahwa intervensi penambahan fasilitas memberikan peningkatan cakupan sebesar 15,1% pada wilayah perlakuan pasca intervensi, meskipun hanya signifikan pada tingkat 10%. Hasil regresi yang dilakukan per wilayah menunjukkan efek signifikan hanya terjadi di Jakarta Utara. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa efektivitas kebijakan sangat bergantung pada konteks wilayah, kesiapan kelembagaan, serta sistem monitoring dan evaluasi yang konsisten.

.....This study aims to evaluate the impact of adding public service facilities at the sub-district level on the coverage of civil registration ownership in DKI Jakarta. The background of this research lies in the still-low coverage of civil registration in several areas and the importance of service accessibility for vulnerable groups, particularly women and children. A quantitative approach was employed using the Difference-in-Differences (DiD) method based on panel data comprising 801 observations from 267 sub-districts during the 2022–2024 period. A total of 45 sub-districts served as pilot locations under Governor Regulation No. 334 of 2023. The regression results indicate that the facility intervention led to a 15.1% increase in coverage in the treated areas post-intervention, although it was only statistically significant at the 10% level.

Regression results by administrative region show that a statistically significant effect occurred only in North Jakarta. These findings underscore that policy effectiveness is highly dependent on regional context, institutional readiness, and a consistent monitoring and evaluation system.