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Implementation of Digital Assessment of Elderly Mobilization on Social Worker Expertise Competency In State Vocational High School 15 Bandung

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A B S T R A C T

Elderly mobilization simulation is an assessment conducted to measure the competency of Social Work students of class XI Social Work expertise in the subject of Elderly Care and Services according to the competency standards required by the world of work. In reality, the use of digital-based assessment tools only utilizes Google Form and special assessment applications for project assignments. Meanwhile, competency tests to prepare students in the industrial world require assessment tools that are more reliable and in accordance with world of work procedures. The purpose of this study is to implement and test digital assessment through user responses. The method used in this study is Descriptive Quantitative with a population of 2 assessors and 34 students. The sample used is the total population. The research instruments used are interview guidelines, digital assessment of elderly mobilization and user response questionnaires. The results of student achievement from assessors (1) as many as 32 people and from assessors (2) as many as 28 people are very competent. The inter-rater test shows that the Cronbach Alpha coefficient value obtained is 0.91, which means that the digital assessment of elderly mobilization is reliable. User responses show that most strongly agree that this digital assessment is easy to use, efficient and satisfied. Digital assessment helps the assessment process to be easy.

A R T I C L E I N F O

1. INTRODUCTION

The dynamics of development in Indonesia as a developing country always strive to improve the quality of human resources, one of which is by improving the quality of education (Lubis, 2023). Students in every educational institution are an essential national asset to fight for its quality, so that equipping graduates with the competencies and skills needed according to the world of work is a challenge for today's education world. Formal education units, namely Vocational High Schools (SMK) which focus on providing vocational education or practical skills relevant to certain fields at the secondary level, play an important role in producing competent graduates.

SMK Negeri 15 Bandung, this institution provides students with applied subjects that cover four areas of Social Work such as Basics of Social Work Vocational (DKPS), Social Rehabilitation of Drug Addiction Victims, Child Care and Advocacy (PPA), Social Rehabilitation of Disabilities (RSD), Elderly Care and Services (PPL) and provides supporting facilities for basic social service skills such as Child Assistance Service Room (Daycare), and Elderly Care Room for Health Service Checks. Of course, this opens up opportunities for Social Worker graduates to pursue careers in various fields related to social welfare such as becoming social worker assistants, counselors, therapists, psychologists, Caregivers and even social assistance.

Social Workers in Elderly Care and Services must be skilled in helping to maintain their standard of living such as providing social protection, helping the elderly facilitate and gain access to resources to improve their social function both psychologically and physically. The simulation of elderly mobilization in the Elderly Care and Services subject aims to ensure that the practices carried out are in accordance with the professional standards of a Social Worker in order to be able to provide quality services. However, information obtained from the results of interviews with educators teaching the Elderly Care and Services subject is that the use of digital-based assessment tools in simulations at SMK Negeri 15 Bandung is only 50%. The digital assessment tools used are only in the form of Google forms and are applied during large projects such as collaborative projects, so that for the implementation of competency tests, digital assessments are needed that are in accordance with procedures in the world of work.

This study is an umbrella study, which produces a product in the form of a digital assessment. This study aims to obtain data on the results of the implementation of digital assessment of elderly mobilization in the Social Worker competency at SMK Negeri 15 Bandung in the planning, implementation and final stages using digital assessment. The achievement of the results of the elderly mobilization simulation competency test for class XI Social Work 3 students at SMK Negeri 15 Bandung includes the planning, implementation and final stages. The inter-rater reliability of the digital assessment of elderly mobilization implemented in the Social Worker competency and the results of educator responses as users of the digital assessment of elderly mobilization with usability testing.

2. METHODS

The research method used is quantitative descriptive through three research procedures, namely the preparation stage, the implementation stage and the completion stage. Participants in this study were 2 teachers of Elderly Care and Services subjects as assessors and 34 students of class XI Social Work 3. The sample used was the total sample from the entire population. The research instruments used in this study were interview guidelines, digital assessment instruments for elderly mobilization and user response questionnaires. The

data obtained were then analyzed through inter-rater reliability tests to assess the agreement between raters in assessing the completed assessment stages. Data interpretation was carried out to determine the reliability test interval according to the criteria with Cronbach Alpha (Putri *et al.*, 2017).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings in this study are data processed through the needs analysis stage including needs analysis, observation, and product evaluation stages through user responses.

3.1. Results of the Implementation of Digital Assessment of Elderly Mobilization in Grade XI Social Work Students

3.1.1 Results of Data on the Implementation of Digital Assessment of Elderly Mobilization in the Preparation Stage Aspect

The results of the implementation of digital assessment of elderly mobilization were obtained from a simulation conducted at SMK Negeri 15 Bandung. Elderly mobilization simulation is a long-term care carried out by Caregivers to help the elderly move from bed to wheelchair and vice versa. The results of the implementation will be described in **Table 1.** namely at the preparation stage.

Table 1. Results of the Implementation of the Preparation Phase

No	Observed Indicators	Match	Not Match	Description
A.	Preparation Stage for Elderly Mobilization Practice			
1.	Self-appearance Have a clean, neat and polite appearance (female students should have their hair tied with a ribbon and their hijab should not interfere with their movements, male students should have their hair neat).			The indicators are in accordance with the Caregiver guidelinesr
2.	Preparation of Tools and Materials Prepare the equipment needed for elderly mobilization practices, namely wheelchairs, gloves, hand sanitizers, masks, and containers (optional).			The indicators are in accordance with the Caregiver guidelines
	Total	2	0	
	Persentase	100%	0%	

3.2. Results of Data on the Implementation of Digital Assessment of Elderly Mobilization in the Implementation Stage Aspect

The results of the implementation of digital assessment of elderly mobilization at the implementation stage based on the indicators in the previously designed assessment rubric, there are 20 indicators that are passed by students and can be seen in **Table 2.**

Table 2. Results of Implementation of the Implementation Phase

No	Observed Indicators	Match	Not Match	Description
B.	Stages of Implementation of Elderly Mobilization Practices			
1	Greeting and introducing yourself to the elderly	√		
2	Inform about activities and inform that the elderly will be moved	√		*It is in accordance with the Caregiver guidelines*
3	Ensure that hands are clean (wash hands with soap, hand sanitizer and use gloves when necessary).	√		
4	Ask the elderly (whether they want to defecate first or not).		√	
5	Provide a wheelchair at a 45° angle facing the elderly's bed and then lock the wheelchair.	√		
6	a. Help the elderly to sit dangling by informing the elderly that the Caregiver will help the elderly to sit.	√		
	b. Inform and assist the elderly to bend their knees on the side away from the caregiver.	√		*It is in accordance with the Caregiver guidelines*
	c. Inform and assist the elderly to lie sideways or face the caregiver by placing the caregiver's hand on the elderly's shoulder and buttocks.	√		
	d. Informs that the Caregiver will insert one arm of the Caregiver on the shoulder of the elderly person's lower arm and place the other arm behind the elderly person's knees.		√	
	e. Then position the Caregiver's legs shoulder-width apart and the back in a neutral position.	√		*It is in accordance with the Caregiver guidelines*
	f. Then inform the elderly that on the count of 3 the Caregiver will shift the body to the back legs, then help shift the elderly's legs to the edge of the bed until the elderly's legs are dangling while pulling the elderly's shoulders to a sitting position.		√	
	g. After the elderly person has successfully sat down, ask how they are doing, whether they are dizzy or not (the caregiver remains in front of the elderly person until the elderly person is in a stable position)	√		*Aligned with Caregiver guidelines*

No	Observed Indicators	Match	Not Match	Description
7	Helping the elderly to stand	√		
	a. Inform the elderly that the Caregiver will help the elderly stand.	√		
	b. Inform the elderly that the Caregiver will place his/her arm under the elderly's arm all the way to the elderly's back.	√		
	c. Inform the elderly to follow the Caregiver's steps (make sure to give the right, left, forward, or backward signals).	√		
8	Sitting the elderly in a wheelchair	√		
	a. Guide the elderly person towards the wheelchair then sit the elderly person down slowly.	√		
	b. Ask the elderly whether the position is comfortable or not. If it is not comfortable, try to help the elderly to move back/shift their sitting position.	√		
	c. Once the elderly person's sitting position is comfortable, lower the footrest of the wheelchair and invite the elderly person to place their feet on the footrest.	√		
	Total	17	3	
	Persentase	85%	15%	

The data resulting from the implementation of elderly mobilization at the implementation stage is visualized in the form of a graph as in **Figure 1.** below.
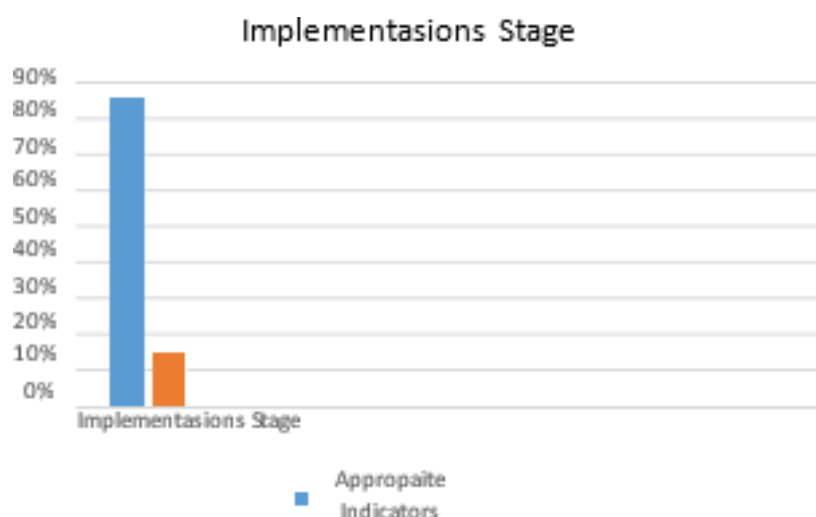

Figure 1. Graph of Results of Implementation of the Implementation Stage

So that overal the percentage obtained from the implementation of the digital assessment of elderly mobilization is presented in **Table 3**. below.

Table 3. Persentase Implementasi *Digital Assessment* Mobilisasi Lansia

No	Stages in Digital Assessment	Percentage	Description
1.	Preparation Stage	100%	Very good
2.	Implementation Stage	85%	Very good
3.	Final Stage	97%	Very good

3.3 Results of Competency Test Achievement of Elderly Mobilization Simulation for Grade XI Social Work Students 3

3.3.1. Elderly Mobilization Simulation Achievement Result Data Related to Preparation Stage (Self-Appearance)

As the data presented in **Table 4.**

Table 4. Elderly Mobilization Simulation Achievement Results

No	Aspects Studied	Yes		No		Quantity	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
A.	Preparation Stage for Elderly Mobilization Practice						
1.	Personal Appearance						
	Berpenampilan bersih, rapi dan sopan (peserta	34	100	0	0	100	100
2.	Preparation of Tools and Materials						
	Prepare the equipment needed for elderly mobilization practices, namely wheelchairs, *gloves, *hand sanitizer, *masks, and *containers (*optional)	34	100	0	0	100	100
	Average Percentage		100		100		100

3.3.2. Results of Elderly Mobilization Simulation Achievements Related to the Implementation Stage

A detailed explanation of the students' achievements in the elderly mobilization simulation is presented in **Table 5.**

Table 5. Elderly Mobilization Simulation Achievement Results Data for Implementation Stage

No	Aspects Studied	Yes		No		Quantity	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
A.	Stages of Implementation of Elderly Mobilization Practices						
1	Greeting and introducing yourself to the elderly	34	100	0	`0	34	100
2	Inform about activities and inform that the	32	94	2	`6	34	100

No	Aspects Studied	Yes		No		Quantity	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
	elderly will be moved						
3	Ensure that hands are clean (wash hands with soap, hand sanitizer and use gloves when necessary).	30	91	3	9	34	100
4	Menanyakan lansia (apakah ingin buang air terlebih dahulu atau tidak).	32	94	2	`6	34	100
5	Provide a wheelchair with a 45° angle facing the elderly's bed and then lock the wheelchair.	32	94	2	`6	34	100
6	a. Help the elderly to sit dangling by informing the elderly that the Caregiver will help the elderly to sit.	32	94	2	`6	34	100
	b. Inform and assist the elderly to bend their knees on the side away from the Caregiver.	34	100	0	`0	34	100
	c. Inform and assist the elderly to sideways straight or facing the caregiver by placing the caregiver's hands on the shoulders and buttocks of the elderly.	33	97	1	3	34	100
	d. Inform the caregiver that the caregiver will place one arm of the caregiver on the shoulder of the arm of the elderly person below and place the other arm behind the elderly person's knees.	31	91	3	9	34	100
	e. Then position the Caregiver's feet shoulder width apart and back in a neutral position.	33	97	1	3	34	100
	f. Then inform the elderly that in a count of 3 the Caregiver will shift the body to the back leg, then help slide the elderly's legs to the edge of the bed until the elderly's legs dangle while pulling the elderly's shoulders to a sitting position.	31	91	3	9	34	100
	g. After the elderly manages to sit up ask how he is dizzy or not Caregiver remains in front of the elderly until the elderly is in a stable position)	33	97	1	3	34	100
7	Helping the elderly stand up	33	97	1	3	34	100
	a. Inform the elderly that the Caregiver will help the elderly stand.	33	97	1	3	34	100
	b. Inform the elderly that the Caregiver will place his/her arm under the arm all the way to the elderly's back.	33	97	1	3	34	100
	c. Inform the elderly to follow the Caregiver's steps (make sure to give the right, left, forward, or backward signals)	33	97	1	3	34	100
8	Sitting the elderly in a wheelchair	34	100	0	`0	34	100
	a. Guide the elderly person towards the wheelchair then sit the elderly person down slowly.	33	97	1	3	34	100
	b. Ask the elderly whether the position is comfortable or not. If it is not comfortable	32	94	2	`6	34	100

No	Aspects Studied	Yes		No		Quantity	
		f	%	*f*	%	*f*	%
	then try to help the elderly to move back/shift their sitting position.						
	Average Percentage	**95,95**		**4,05**		**100**	

3.3.3. Results of Elderly Mobilization Simulation Achievements Related to the Implementation Stage

The results of the elderly mobilization simulation at the final stage are detailed as in **Table 6.** below.

Table 6. Data on Results of the Final Stage of Elderly Mobilization Simulation

No	Aspects Studied	Yes		No		Quantity	
		f	%	*f*	%	*f*	*f*
A.	**Final Stage of Elderly Mobilization Practice**						
1.	Recheck the condition of the elderly person and then if it is safe, unlock the wheelchair.	33	97	1	3	34	100
2.	Move the elderly person slowly from the wheelchair to the bed.	33	97	1	3	34	100
3.	Practice installing bed supports to ensure the elderly person is safe and allowed to leave the room.	32	94	2	6	34	100
	Average Percentage	**96**		**4**		**100**	

3.3.4. Data on Achievement Results based on Elderly Mobilization Simulation Assessment Criteria

Student achievement based on assessment criteria in the Elderly Care and Services subject shows that the average level of suitability of the elderly mobilization simulation competency test with digital assessment is 92.7 from assessor (1) and 90.7 from assessor (2) with details of the values presented in **Table 7**. below.

Table 7. Data Table of Achievement Results of Assessment Criteria

Student	Assessor 1	Criteria	Assessor 2	Criteria
1	96	Very Competent	95	Very Competent
2	95	Very Competent	92	Very Competent
3	95	Very Competent	92	Very Competent
4	97	Very Competent	93	Very Competent
5	96	Very Competent	95	Very Competent
6	93	Very Competent	92	Very Competent
7	91	Very Competent	94	Very Competent

Student	Assessor 1	Criteria	Assessor 2	Criteria
8	90	Very Competent	83	Very Competent
9	97	Very Competent	94	Very Competent
10	96	Very Competent	94	Very Competent
11	96	Very Competent	94	Very Competent
12	95	Very Competent	92	Very Competent
13	94	Very Competent	91	Very Competent
14	92	Very Competent	85	Very Competent
15	93	Very Competent	87	Very Competent
16	95	Very Competent	92	Very Competent
17	95	Very Competent	94	Very Competent
18	97	Very Competent	98	Very Competent
19	87	Very Competent	86	Very Competent
20	94	Very Competent	93	Very Competent
21	90	Very Competent	84	Competent
22	94	Very Competent	85	Very Competent

The conclusion of the students' achievement results is presented in **Table 8**. below.

Table 8. Conclusion of Student Achievement Results

No	Criteria Rating	Assessor 1		Assessor 2	
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1.	Very Competent	32	94%	28	82%
2.	Competent	2	6%	5	18%

3.3.5. Results of the Inter-Rater Reliability Test of the Digital Assessment of Elderly Mobilization Implemented in the Social Worker Competency

The next stage is to evaluate the digital assessment tool for elderly mobilization through inter-rater reliability testing with the assessment results from assessor 1 and assessor 2. The reliability test uses the SPSS application with the Cronbach alpha method to determine the consistency of the measuring instrument used and the instrument is said to be reliable or not. Data obtained from the reliability test. The data from the reliability test results are described in **Table 9.** to **Table 11.** below.

Table 9. Case Processing Summary

		N	%
		N	%
Cases	Valid	34	1000.0
	Excluded	0	.0
	Total	34	100.0

Table 10. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.910	2

Table 11. Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean If Item Deleted	Scale Variance If Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach Alpha's If Item Deleted
X01	90.74	24.807	.841	
X02	92.85	19.341	.841	

3.3.6. User Response Results through Usability Testing

Each dimension has 4 (four) indicator items. This questionnaire uses a Likert scale consisting of 5 (five) scales, namely 1 (Disagree), 2 (Disagree Less), 3 (Quite Agree), 4 (Agree), 5 (Strongly Agree). The scores received from users for the digital assessment of elderly mobilization are as follows, which are explained in **Table 12.**

Table 12. User Response Results Through Usability Testing

No	Statement	Respondent		Total Score
		1	2	
Learnability Aspect				
1	The digital assessment display is easy to recognize	5	5	10
2	It is easy for researchers to enter student identities into the digital assessment of elderly mobilization.	5	5	10
3	It is easy for researchers to understand the 1 to 5 rating scale.	5	5	10
4	It is easy for researchers to make assessments because it uses a checklist format.	5	5	10
Total		**20**	**20**	**40**
Persentase		**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Efficiency Aspect				
5	*Digital assessment makes researchers' time more effective in assessing elderly student mobilization simulations.*	5	5	10
6	With digital assessment, assessing students becomes more practical.	5	5	10
7	With digital assessment, assessing students becomes more accurate..	5	4	9
8	*Digital assessment of elderly mobilization is considered quite efficient to use*	5	5	10

No	Statement	Respondent		Total Score
		1	2	
Total		**20**	**19**	**39**
Percentage		**100%**	**95%**	**97,5%**
	When using digital assessment, researchers did not find any error menus.	5	5	10
10	Researchers did not find any features that were not functional.	5	5	10
11	Researchers did not find any error in the calculation formula	5	5	10
12	*The digital assessment link for elderly mobilization that was created is working properly*	5	5	10
Total		**20**	**20**	**40**
Percentage		**100**	**100**	**100%**
	Memorability Aspect			
13	Researchers can easily remember the use of digital assessment	5	5	10
14	Researchers can easily find out and remember the flow of filling out the digital assessment.	5	5	10
15	Researchers find it easy to use digital assessments at any time	5	5	10
16	Sara finds it easy to remember the appearance of the assessment rubric on the digital assessment of elderly mobilization	5	5	10
Total		**20**	**20**	**40**
Percentage		**100**	**100%**	**100%**
	Satisfication Aspect			
17	Researchers will use digital assessment to assess students' future practices.	5	5	10
18	Researchers feel helped by the existence of digital assessment	5	5	10
19	Researchers feel that the workload of researchers is reduced with the existence of digital assessment.	5	5	10
20	Researchers feel satisfied when using digital assessment	5	5	10
Total		**20**	**20**	**40**
Persentase		**100**	**100**	**100%**

3.6. DISCUSSION

The research data obtained from the field through direct observation are then compiled based on the research objectives which are reinforced by theoretical studies on digital assessment of elderly mobilization. The discussion in this study will provide an understanding, overview and insight for readers regarding the research results obtained, namely student achievement and user responses in the implementation of digital assessment of elderly mobilization.

3.6.1. Implementation of Digital Assessment of Elderly Mobilization in Grade XI Social Work Students

This preparation stage obtained very good student results in carrying out simulations according to the assessment indicators. The implementation stage which includes self-introduction, conveying goals, maintaining personal hygiene by using hand sanitizers, providing wheelchairs, helping the elderly sit, stand, and sit in wheelchairs shows that the results are very good. At each stage of this mobilization, the Caregiver must communicate effectively to convey information and goals. The importance of always asking and asking permission from the elderly whether they want to be helped or not is a form of respecting their abilities and efforts (Saepah *et al.,* 2019). This is also a form of thoroughness, patience and love when caring for the elderly so that the elderly remain happy and improve their quality of life (Agustini *et al.,* 2024).

Caregivers need to pay attention to personal hygiene. Practicing personal hygiene is the first step in preventing transmission of the virus to the elderly from the Caregiver and vice versa because the elderly's body condition is vulnerable and their immunity decreases throughout life (Sinaga *et al.,* 2020). Awareness of personal hygiene is a basic behavior to prevent cross-infection. During the process of moving the elderly from lying on the bed to sitting in a wheelchair, care must be taken and slow to reduce the risk of injury to the elderly. The final stage in the implementation of digital assessment of elderly mobilization begins with the stage of ensuring that the elderly are safe in the wheelchair, then lying back down and opening the mattress support so that the elderly are safe. The fence or bed support next to the mattress functions to prevent the elderly from falling while sleeping.

3.6.2. Achievement of Digital Assessment of Elderly Mobilization in Grade XI Social Work Students

The results of learners' achievements related to the preparation stage of the elderly mobilization simulation, namely self-appearance, show that all women with hijab use hijab that does not interfere with movement, female learners do not wear hijab, their hair is neatly tied and men have neat hair. All learners are very good at preparing simulation tools. These results show that they are able and have understood the procedures as a caregiver before handling clients. Good self-appearance will provide a positive self-image, professionalism and identity to be easily recognized by patients or clients (Adiwibowo, 2018).

Learners have achieved this stage of implementation very well. All learners introduced their names and conveyed the purpose of the activity to the elderly. Most learners inform that mobilization will be carried out, provide wheelchairs, help the elderly sit dangling, wake the elderly from a lying position appropriately, namely holding the back shoulder and behind the knee, helping the elderly stand, walk to sit in a wheelchair. After the elderly have sat comfortably, all learners. After the elderly sitting position is comfortable then lower the wheelchair footrest and invite the elderly to put their feet on the footrest.

In the final stage of the elderly mobilization simulation, it is known that most of the learners check the condition of the elderly to mobilize from the wheelchair to the bed and unlock the wheelchair, move the elderly to lie on the bed, attach the support and ask permission to leave the room. An indicator that is often forgotten is asking permission from the client. This is very important for Caregiver to do because asking permission is a standard operating procedure for visiting the patient or client care room by greeting the patient and his family (Hasani, 2018).

3.6.3. Inter-Rater Reliability Test of Digital Assessment of Elderly Mobilization implemented in Social Worker competencies

The reliability test on a research instrument aims to measure the value of the level of patency, stability and accuracy of an instrument used in data collection to assess objectively and obtain reliable results so that it can be trusted (Ayu & Rosli, 2020). The reliability test in this study uses Cronbach Alpha, which if (r count> 0.60) then the instrument is declared reliable (Sudaryana, 2020). In accordance with the results of the research findings after conducting a reliability test on the digital assessment of elderly mobilization as a data collection instrument, it was found that the Cronbach Alpha value coefficient was 0.910. The interpretation of the coefficient value is in accordance with the Cronbach Alpha interval criteria, so the digital assessment of elderly mobilization is said to be very good and reliable.

3.6.4. Response Using Usability Testing

Users strongly agree for each indicator of usability aspects. Based on the data obtained, there is one indicator in the efficiency aspect, namely about "with digital assessment assessing students to be more accurate" still in the agreed category. This will be an evaluation material in the calculation of automatic formulas on digital assessments so that the results can be maximized. Checking the formulas and functions in the calculations used can provide the right results as needed (Nagoro & Wathon, 2023).

4. CONCLUSION

Digital assessment of elderly mobilization functions as an instrument or tool to assess digital-based student competencies from the preparation stage, implementation stage to the final stage. This implementation activity begins with an introduction and briefing to educators as users. Educators try demonstrations to ensure digital assessment can be implemented in elderly mobilization practices to educators and simulated students. The results of the implementation of digital assessment of elderly mobilization provide convenience, are more efficient and streamline assessment time. Using this digital assessment of elderly mobilization is a new idea for educators to start implementing digital-based assessments. In this way, the assessment is more accurate and the assessment results can be directly shared with students in the form of soft files or as an educator archive that can be downloaded. The achievement of the results of the elderly mobilization simulation in the preparation stage, implementation stage and final stage showed that 31 (thirty-one) learners were very competent and 3 (three) learners were competent. The results of the inter-rater reliability test output are in the very good category, so it can be concluded that the digital assessment of elderly mobilization developed meets the reliability requirements.

AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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