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Distribution Analysis and Ranking Analysis of Poverty Data From Three Data Sources in Bekasi Regency

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Abstract: In implementing evidence-based policies, it is necessary to support poverty data that is precise, accurate, and consistent. The goal is that various assistance, such as social assistance, PKH, groceries, pre-employment, and other subsidies, will be right on target for people experiencing poverty. The diversity of poverty data sources will have implications for the inaccuracy of targeting social assistance recipients. Until now, there are still three sources of poverty data, namely the Statistics Indonesia, the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) with Integrated Data on Social Welfare (DTKS), and TNP2K, which is now under the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko KMK) which also releases data targeting the Acceleration of Extreme Poverty Elimination (P3KE). The purpose of this study is to analyze the distribution of poverty data and rank analysis of poverty data from three data sources in the Bekasi Regency. The analysis method used ArcGIS 10.4 software and the administrative map shapefile for the Bekasi Regency area. In the ranking analysis of poverty data from three data sources in each sub-district in Bekasi Regency, the Preference Ranking Organization Methods For Enrichment Evaluation (PROMETHEE) method was used. The results of the analysis showed that the distribution of P3KE data is 1,317,098 people spread by decile-1 to decile-4 in all sub-districts of Bekasi Regency. Statistics Indonesia data is 229,367 people spread across each sub-district, and the number of DTKS in Bekasi Regency is 1,035,402 people, with the most distribution of data in Babelan District, namely 110,867 people out of 34,009. While the best ranking of the three sources of poverty data is Central Cikarang, Pebayuran District (0.7273), North Tambun (0.6364), Cibitung and Karang Bahagia (0.4242), North Cikarang (0.3939), South Tambun (0 .3636), Sukatani (0.2121), Serang Baru (0.1515), West Cikarang (0.1212), Tarumajaya (0.0909), East Cikarang (0.0606).

Keywords: three data sources; data ranking; precision data; PROMETHEE.

1. Introduction

Stiglitz (2002) and Liu et al. (2017) carrying out development, narrowing the rural and urban gap, eliminating poverty, and achieving shared prosperity are all ideals that humanity has always pursued. Rural development is very important to strengthen a country's economic foundation. Development in rural areas is very important for strengthening the foundations of the country's economy, accelerating poverty alleviation, and reducing development gaps between regions. The environment says that carrying out development, narrowing the rural and urban gap, eliminating poverty, and achieving shared prosperity are all ideals that humanity has always pursued. Murliasari (2021) stated that villages have a strategic role in regional development. The role of villages in development is very strategic in the context of regional development because it contains elements of equal distribution of development and its results and directly touches the interests of the part of society living in rural areas in order to improve welfare. After the enactment of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages, village development is planned in a participatory manner, implemented, monitored, and evaluated on a village scale. The implications of the law on villages provide opportunities for local governments to increase their responsiveness by intervening with village governments in terms of meeting the needs of village communities through a combination of strong financial management systems, new national institutional arrangements, and community empowerment (Antlöv et al., 2016). Village development in the era of the village law included quite large budget transfers to villages, mainly sourced from the State Budget. The shift in state fiscal politics with the instrument of transfer funds to villages began in 2015; the total Village Fund was IDR20.7 trillion (divided among 74,093 villages) (Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan Kementerian Keuangan, 2015a); 2016, amounting to IDR46.9 trillion (divided among 74,754 villages) (Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan Kementerian Keuangan, 2015b); in 2017 and 2018 IDR60 trillion was distributed (divided among 74,910 and 74,957 villages) (Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan Kementerian Keuangan, 2016, 2017); and 2019 amounting to IDR70 trillion (divided among 74,953 villages) (Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan Kementerian Keuangan, 2018).

Saragi et al. (2021) and Handoyo et al. (2021), stated that the reduction in poverty rates from 2015-2019 was around 15%. The status of the Developing Village Index for districts/cities shows an increase in the status of underdeveloped villages to developing villages. The island of Java is a region that contributes to increasing this status, whether it is developing, advanced, or independent. Increasing the village category to independent village will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation efforts, especially in conditions of inequality and the severity of poverty.

Statistics Indonesia (2020) Bekasi regency has 180 villages spread across 23 sub-districts with an accumulated Village Fund allocation received of 1.3 trillion from 2015-2019. The poverty percentage of Bekasi Regency was 4.8% in 2020 and was the lowest compared to Bogor and Kerawang districts during the 2015-2020 period. However, the percentage of open unemployment was 12.2 percent in 2021 in Bekasi Regency and quite high in West Java.

Oxfam (2017) stated that economic development in Indonesia is improving but has not been able to provide an even distribution of prosperity. The poverty level should be directly proportional to the unemployment rate; in other words, the low poverty level in an area can occur because of high labor absorption in that area. The poverty rates in various regions in Indonesia, including Bekasi Regency, are problems that President Joko Widodo instructed through Presidential Instruction No. 4 of 2022

to reduce to zero percent poverty. Efforts made to eradicate poverty include providing various forms of social assistance to the poor. The accuracy of targeting social assistance policies toward the poor is confusing for policymakers due to differences in poverty data in Indonesia.

Djuanda (2023a) in implementing evidence-based policy, it is necessary to support poverty data that is precise, accurate, and consistent. The aim is that various assistance, such as social assistance, PKH, necessities, pre-employment, and other subsidies, will be right on target for poor people. Until now, there are still three sources of poverty data, namely Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) with Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), and TNP2K, which is now under the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko KMK) which also produces targeting data. Acceleration of the Elimination of Extreme Poverty (P3KE). The variety of poverty data sources will have implications for inaccurate targeting of social assistance recipients.

To support the accuracy of poverty data, direct community involvement is needed by providing direct outreach regarding poverty data collection. Masbiran et al. (2021), transparency and socialization are very important in order to increase active community participation in the planned development process, both in the planning, implementing, and monitoring processes. The involvement of Suharyanto and Sofianto (2012), the roles that need to be played by each relevant party in village development are: a) The government, provincial government, and district government must be consistent and focused in formulating policy direction; b) Village government identifies potential and determines policy direction; c) Village communities and village community institutions participate and carry out supervision; d) Academics provide science and technology input and assistance; and e) Business actors invest and collaborate.

Theoretically, this research contributes to the development of knowledge in the field of poverty. This research analyzes the distribution of poverty data and the ranking of poverty data from three data sources in Bekasi Regency. This analysis provides a more comprehensive picture of poverty in Bekasi Regency. This research provides valuable information for the government and other stakeholders in poverty alleviation efforts. As for Novelty, this research analyzes the distribution and ranking of poverty data from three data sources, namely Susenas, BPS Bekasi Regency, and DTKS Ministry of Social Affairs. Previous studies generally only analyzed data from one data source. Therefore, there is a need for policies or data, including poverty data, to support appropriate policies in poverty alleviation planning. Based on the description above, this research aims to analyze the distribution of poverty data and analyze the ranking of poverty data from three data sources in Bekasi Regency.

2. Methods

The research was carried out in Bekasi Regency, West Java Province; this is because the Bekasi Regency area is one of the buffer areas for the National Capital City, which is vulnerable to population inflow and outflow. The selection of research locations was carried out purposively. This research uses secondary data. Secondary data includes village statistical data sourced from Statistics Indonesia Poverty Data, Ministry of Social Affairs and Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (TNP2K), and other references. Method: Poverty data distribution and poverty data ranking were carried out using ArcGIS 10.4 software and the Bekasi Regency regional administrative map shapefile.

Poverty data from the three data sources is viewed visually based on maps, and which areas have high and low poverty levels based on each of the three data sources are analyzed. After that, an analysis of poverty data rankings was carried out from three data sources in each sub-district area in Bekasi Regency using the Preference Ranking Organization Methods For Enrichment Evaluation (PROMETHEE) method.

The PROMETHEE method is a multi-criteria technique based on "outranking" which is based on the binary relationship between two alternatives. The PROMETHEE method was first developed by Brans and Vincke (1985). PROMETHEE ranking analysis in this context is that the relationship between options "a" and "b" can meet the outranking criteria if option "a" is at least the same as option "b" (or vice versa) relative to a number of predetermined criteria. In PROMETHEE, "outranking relation" is referred to as a preference index or $\pi(a,b)=0$, However $\pi(a,b)$ not necessarily equal to 1. The preference index between options a relative to b can be defined as the weighted average of the preference functions for six different types of criteria (Fauzi, 2019).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Distribution of Poverty Data Based on Data From the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (P3KE)

Analysis of the distribution of poverty data uses ArcGIS software, while analysis of poverty data rankings from three data sources in Bekasi Regency uses PROMETHEE analysis. Each source of poverty data is analyzed based on sub-districts in Bekasi Regency. Meanwhile, the PROMETHEE analysis was carried out simultaneously by combining three sources of poverty data, namely BPS data, the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (TNP2K), and the Ministry of Social Affairs (DTKS).

Analysis of the distribution of P3KE data from the Coordinating Ministry for PMK is categorized into Decile-1 (extreme poverty) if it is included in Decile-2 (ordinary poor) and Decile-3 (almost or vulnerable to poverty). The number of poor individuals in Bekasi Regency in 2022 is 1,317,098 people spread across all sub-districts of Bekasi Regency. The distribution of P3KE data can be seen in Figure 1.

Of the total number of data spread, the largest number is in Babelan District with a total of 112,226 people, which is marked in solid red. Meanwhile, the smallest distribution of P3KE data is Bojongmangu District with 19,143 people. The large number of poor people in Bekasi Regency is categorized into Decile-1 to Decile-4. Each household is categorized into Deciles which indicate the level of household welfare. The grouping is as follows:

1. Decile 1: Households that fall into the 1-10% group and have the lowest level of welfare nationally
2. Decile 2: Households in the 11-20% group nationally
3. Decile 3: Households in the 21-30% group nationally
4. Decile 4: Households that fall into the 31-40% group nationally. In total, 40% of the national calculation is considered sufficient because it includes the poor and near-poor population groups.

Basically, poverty data is not poverty data in an area but is data that shows the composition of the level of social welfare starting from the lowest. The accuracy of this data is largely determined by the dedication of the data collection officer and the

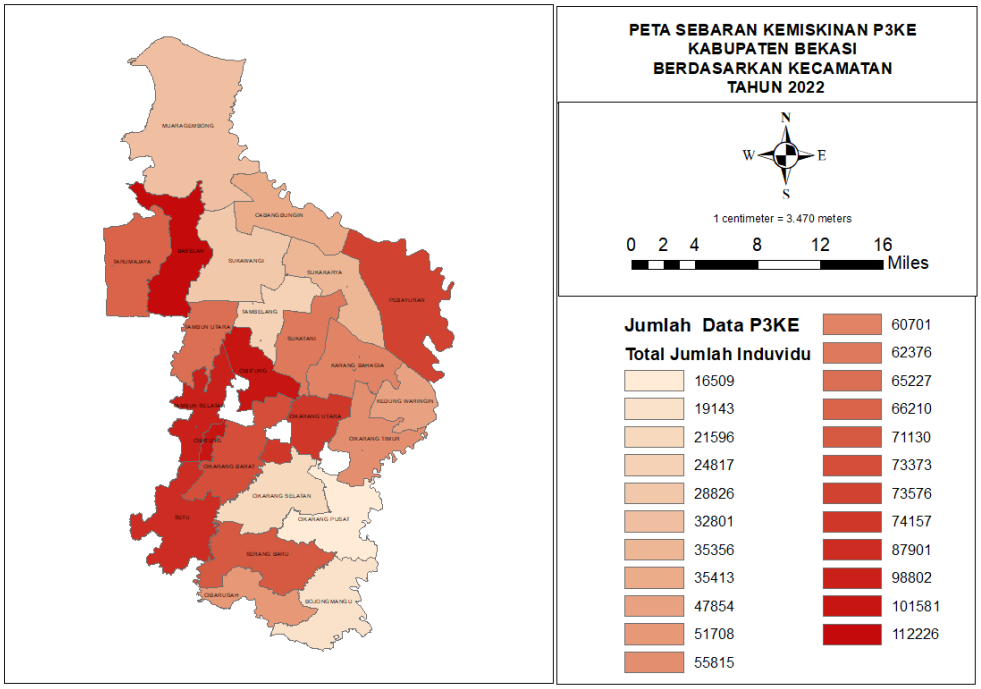

Figure 1. Distribution of P3KE Data Based on Sub-districts in Bekasi Regency

honesty of the families being recorded in disclosing or providing information regarding their socio-economic conditions as questioned in the data collection form.

The distribution of poverty data based on decile categories in Bekasi Regency can be seen in Figure 2.

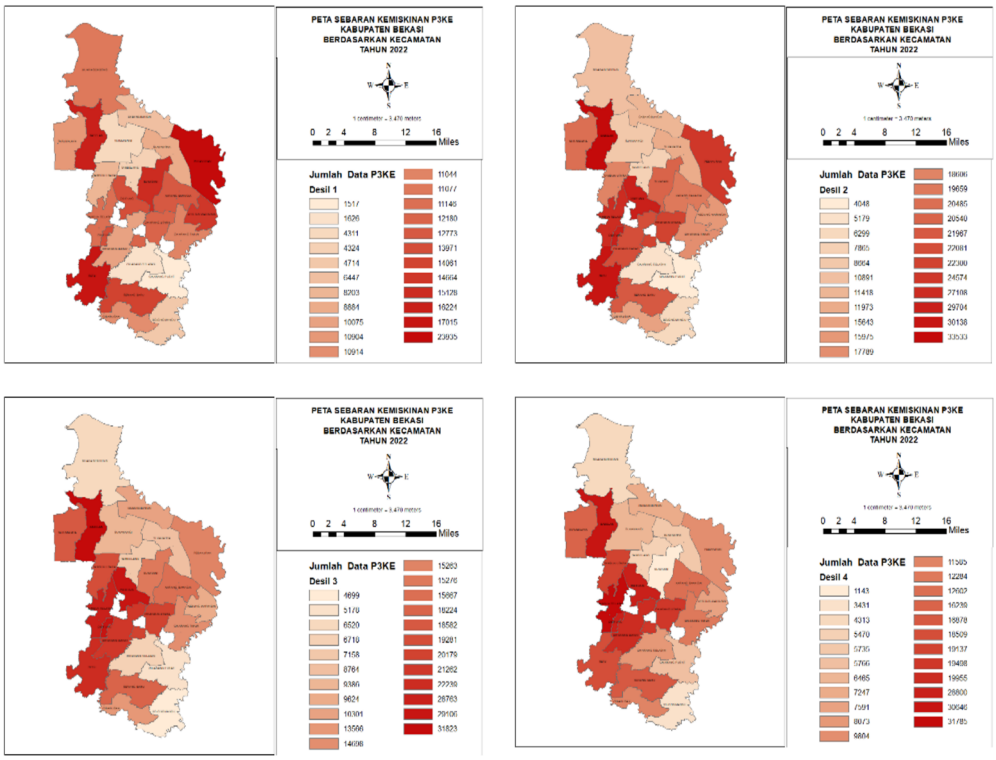

Figure 2. Distribution of Poverty Data From P3KE Based on Decile 1 to 4 Categories

Source: Kemenko PMK (2023)

The distribution of poverty data in the Decile-1 category (extreme poverty) is above 245,137 people, most of whom are distributed in the Pebayuran District. Meanwhile, Decile-2 (ordinary poor) numbered 406,439 people, the largest number in the Babelan District. Poverty in the Decile-3 category (almost or vulnerable to poverty) amounts to 352,277 people, with the largest number found in Babelan District.

3.2. Distribution of Poverty Data Based on Ministry of Social Affairs Data (DTKS)

DTKS is data used to distribute social assistance. According to Minister of Social Affairs regulation (Permensos) No. 3 of 2021, DTKS management is carried out through the data proposal process stages as well as verification and validation, quality control/assurance, determination, and use. The data proposal process can be submitted through village or sub-district meetings or registered directly independently using the SIKS-NG Next-Generation Social Welfare Information System application. The number of DTKS in Bekasi Regency is 1,035,402 people, with the largest data distribution in Babelan District, namely 110,867 people from 34,009 heads of families, while the lowest distribution is in Central Cikarang District, namely 12,485 people from 5,455 heads of families. The distribution of DTKS in 2022 in Bekasi Regency can be seen in Figure 3.

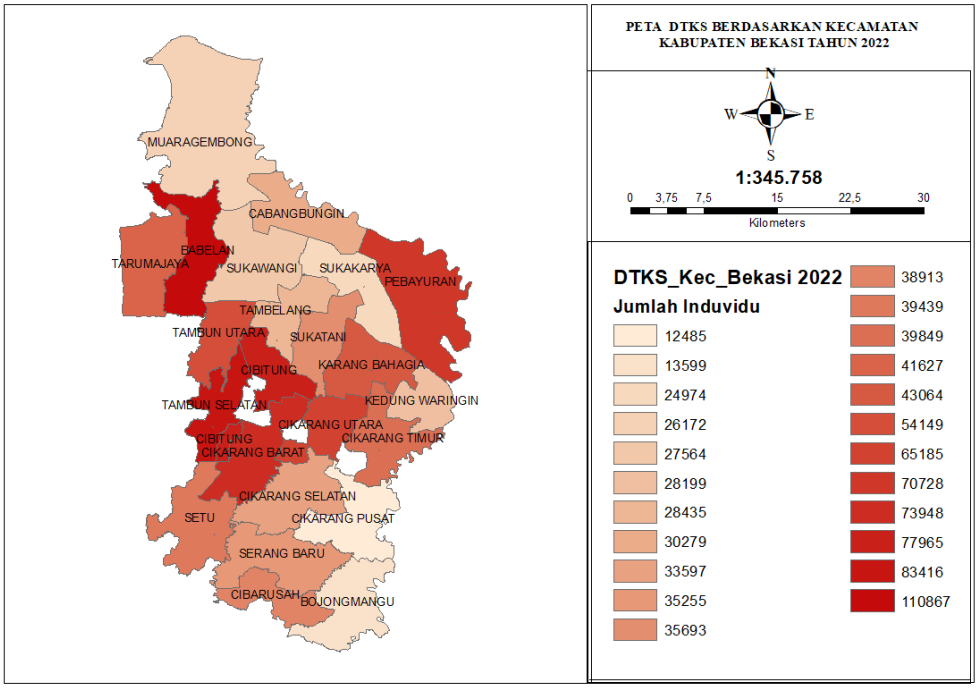

Figure 3. Distribution of DTKS Data by Sub-district in Bekasi Regency

3.3. Distribution of Poverty Data Based on Statistics Indonesia Data

Statistics Indonesia carries out socio-economic registration (Regsosek) data collection, which includes information on socio-economic conditions, including welfare, sanitation conditions, housing, and the vulnerability of special population groups and asset ownership. The approach taken by BPS in measuring poverty in Indonesia is through the basic needs approach. Poverty is seen as an economic inability to fulfill basic needs, which include food and non-food, as measured in terms

of expenditure. Poor people are people whose average monthly per capita expenditure is below the poverty line.

The Poverty Line is the rupiah value of the minimum expenditure to meet basic needs for a month, which consists of the Food Poverty Line and the Non-Food Poverty Line. If someone consumes 2,100 kilocalories per capita per day, they are considered to be on the Poverty Line. Meanwhile, the Non-Food Poverty Line is the minimum expenditure value for non-food needs in the form of clothing, education, and health. As for extreme poverty, if a person's expenses are below IDR10,739/ person/per day or IDR322,170/person/month. A family consisting of 4 people (father, mother and 2 children) is categorized as extreme poor if it has the ability to meet its expenses below IDR1,288,680 per family per month (Djuanda, 2023a).

The distribution of Statistics Indonesia poverty data in Bekasi Regency in 2022 can be seen in Figure 4. Bekasi Regency poverty data sourced from Statistics Indonesia is 229,367 people spread across each sub-district. Data on poverty totaling thousands of people can be found in Pebayuran, Karang Bahagia, Babelan, North Tambun, Sukatani, Kedung Waringin, Setu, and Cabangbungin sub-districts as shown by the deep red color on the map above. Meanwhile, poverty data totaling hundreds of people is found in the South Cikarang, Central Cikarang, West Cikarang, Bojongmangu, and South Tambun.

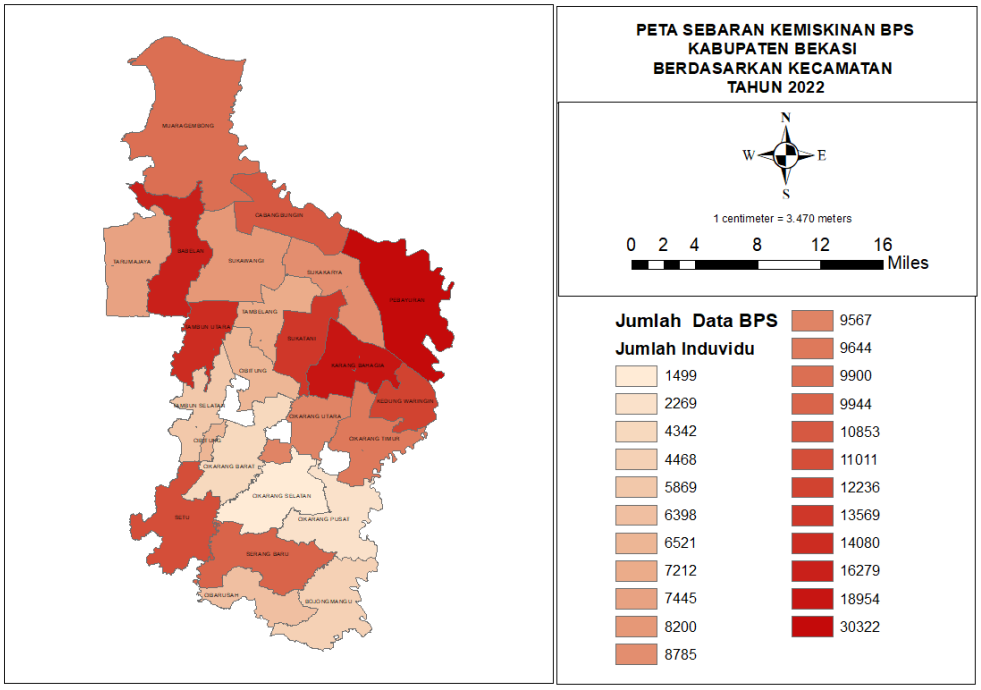

Figure 4. Distribution of Bekasi Regency Poverty Data

Statistics Indonesia publishes poverty figures every semester in March and September from the results of the National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS). However, the number of household samples selected in March and September is different. The National Social Economy in March included 300 thousand samples, while the September SUSENAS included 75 thousand randomly selected households in 34 provinces and 514 regencies/cities in Indonesia.

When comparing the National Socioeconomic samples in March and September, you need to be careful because the level of sample representation is different. The accuracy of the estimates needs to be expressed in minimum/maximum form so that

we can know whether the data for March and September are significantly different and that we can find out how the level of accuracy of poverty estimates from Statistics Indonesia can be improved (Djuanda, 2023b).

3.4. Analysis of Poverty Data Rankings From Three Data Sources in Bekas Regency

The results of PROMETHEE's analysis based on the ranking of three sources of poverty data from 23 sub-districts of Bekasi Regency can be seen in Figure 5.

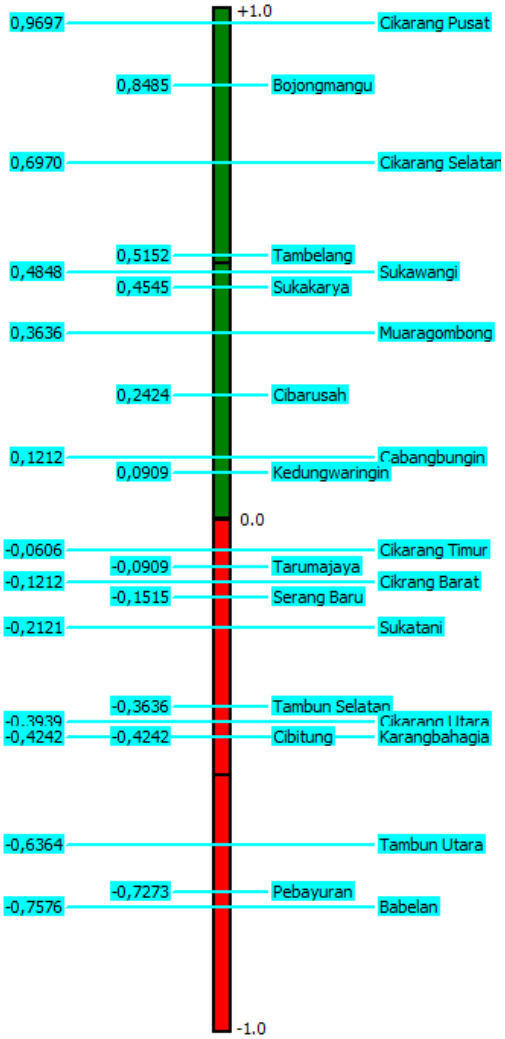

Figure 5. Ranking of Three Sources of Poverty Data by Sub-district

Figure 5 shows that from the ranking of three sources of poverty data (Kemenko PMK, 2023), it can be seen that Central Cikarang District has the lowest poverty data or has a positive value with a value of (0.9697), and Pebayuran District (0.7273), North Tambun (0.6364), Cibitung and Karang Bahagia (0.4242), North Cikarang (0.3939), South Tambun (0.3636), Sukatani (0.2121), Serang Baru (0.1515), West Cikarang (0.1212), Tarumajaya (0.0909), East Cikarang (0.0606). Meanwhile, the highest poverty ranking is Babelan District with a value of (-0.7576), Bojongmangu (-0.8485), South Cikarang (-0.6970), Tambelang (-0.5152), Sukawangi (-0.4848), Sukakarya (-0.4545), Muaragombonng (-0.3636), Cibarusah (-0.2424), Cabangbungin (-0.1212) and Kedungwaringin District (-0.0909).

Meanwhile, PROMETHEE's Walking Weights analysis of three poverty data sources experiences changes; namely, if one of the poverty data changes, the poverty level in Bekasi Regency in each sub-district changes dynamically. For more details, see Figure 6.

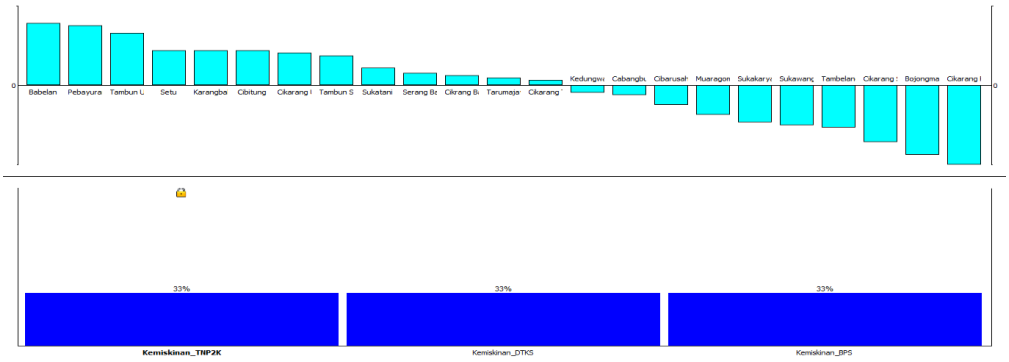

Figure 6. TNP2K, DTKS, and Statistics Indonesia Poverty Data Before Changes

If TNP2K data increases, poverty in North Tambun, Karanghappi, Sukatani, Kedungwaringin, Branch Bunga, Sukawangi, Tambelan, Bojongmangu and South Cikarang will decrease, while other sub-districts will experience an increase. This can be seen in Figure 7.

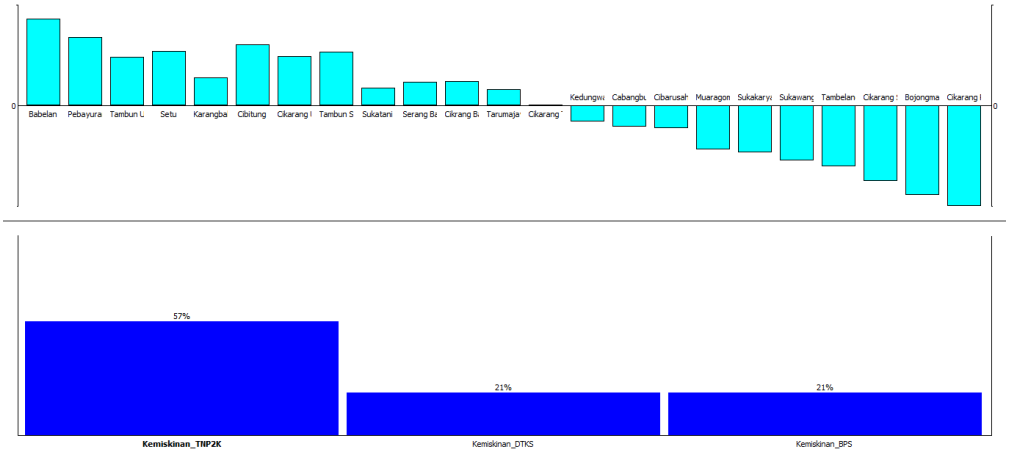

Figure 7. TNP2K Poverty Data After Experiencing an Increase of 57 Percent

Furthermore, if the DTKS data increases, the poverty data in Bekasi Regency will experience dynamic changes in each sub-district. This can be seen in Figure 8.

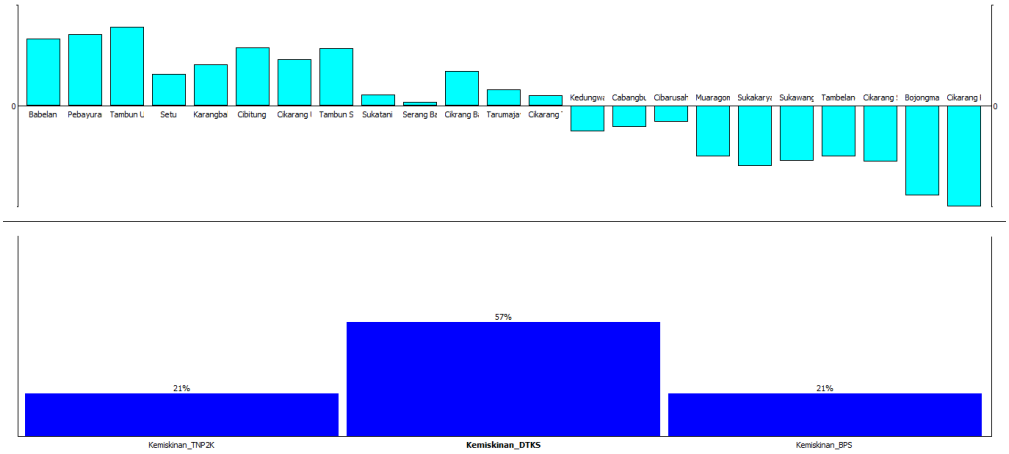

Figure 8. DTKS Poverty Data After Experiencing an Increase of 57 Percent

In Figure 8, if the DTKS experiences an increase of 57 percent, then the poverty data in Babelan, Setu, Karangbahagia, Sukatani, Serang Baru, Kedungwaringin, Muaragombong, Sukakarya and Sukawangi will experience a decrease, while Pabuyuran will decrease slowly and Central Cikarang subdistrict will not be affected. Meanwhile, if poverty data from Statistics Indonesia experiences an increase in poverty data, other sub-districts in Bekasi Regency will also be affected dynamically. This can be seen in Figure 9.

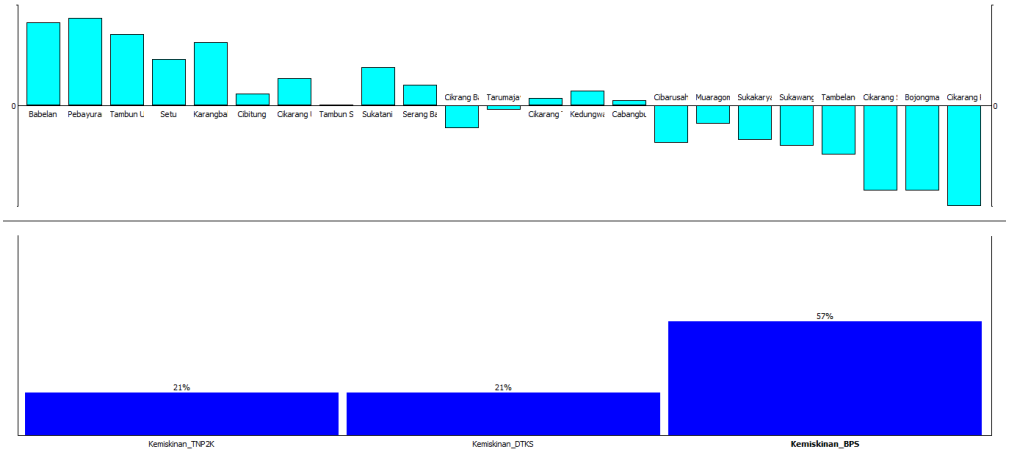

Figure 9. Indonesian Statistics Poverty Data After Experiencing an Increase of 57 Percent

The Figure 9 explains that poverty data sourced from Statistics Indonesia data if the poverty rate of Statistics Indonesia experiences an increase in the Cibitung, North Cikarang, South Tambun, West Cikarang, Tarumajaya, Cibarusah, and South Cikarang sub-districts, experience a decrease in poverty levels. Meanwhile, other sub-districts experienced an increase, and Central Cikarang District was not affected.

3.5. Data Updating With Precision Village Data

Sjaf et al. (2020) has carried out Presisi Village data collection sourced directly from villages produced through spatial, participatory, and census approaches. Use of drones and digital technology. The stages of the DPP collection process are carried out using the Drone Participatory Mapping (DPM) approach, which is a new approach that involves village community participation in data collection and analysis. The aim is to make village residents data subjects. Before spatial data and numerical data are collected, capacity building is first carried out for the village community and village government. In this capacity-strengthening stage, the community and village government have explained the philosophy of the DPM approach to producing the DPP. Furthermore, village spatial data was obtained using drone instruments (planes and helicopters) whose images have high resolution. Meanwhile, village numerical data was obtained using the MERDESA application instrument.

Direct community involvement in data collection and analysis, the spatial data obtained is used to produce parcel thematic data (demography, education, health, economy, etc.). Village map in accordance with applicable regulations (administration, village boundaries, infrastructure, topography, land use, etc.). Digital-based data management has become a necessity in the village development planning process. Manoby et al. (2021), digitalization becomes more meaningful when combined with various interests, especially fulfilling the needs of life that are connected across boundaries of space and time and can be done quickly, cheaply,

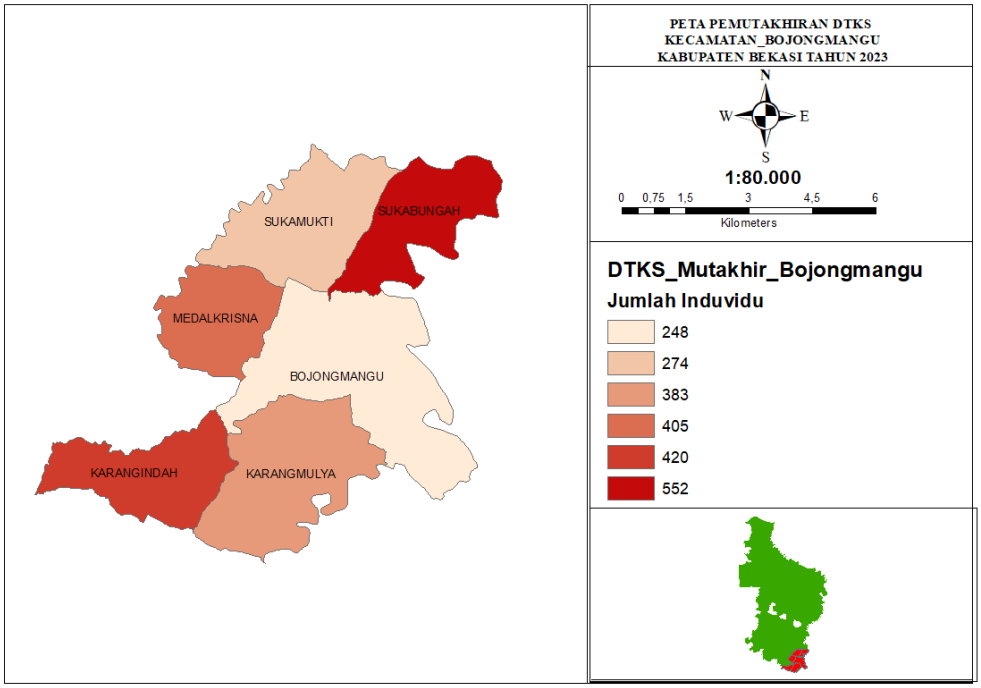

Figure 10. Updates on Social Assistance Recipients

and are able to reach remote rural areas. The data on people receiving social assistance in Bekasi Regency is in Bojongmangu District and Muaragembong District.

3.6. Bojongmangu Sub-district

Updating data on social assistance recipients was carried out in Bojongmangu. The results of updating data on social assistance recipients in the Bojongmangu Sub-district can be seen in Figure 10.

After updating the data, there was a change in the P3KE data, DTKS, and Statistics Indonesia data in the number of individuals receiving social assistance, which was 2,282. The data distribution can be seen in the picture above that the distribution with the most social assistance recipients is Sukabungah Village, namely 552 individuals shown in red hearts, then followed by Karangindah Village with 420 individuals shown in deep red, Medalkrisna Village with 405 individuals shown in deep red. In dark brown, the village with 383 individuals is shown in brown, the Sukamukti Village with 274 individuals is shown in light brown, and finally, the Bojongmangu Village with 248 individuals is shown in light brown and white.

3.7. Muaragembong Sub-district

The updated DTKS data in Muaragembong sub-District also experienced changes in the data, this can be seen in Figure 11.

Figure 11 shows that the latest total DTKS data is 3,288 people, which is before the number of 26,172 people in Muragembong District. Updating data on social assistance recipients was carried out in four villages. The updated data is the number 974 of Pantai Harapanjaya Village, the same as the number of Pantai Bahagia Village which is 974 which is shown in red hearts and is the number of villages that have the highest DTKS in Muaragembong District. Meanwhile, Pantai Selamat village has a population of 725, which is shown in brown, and next is Jaya Sakti Village, with a number of 615 people, which is shown in light brown.

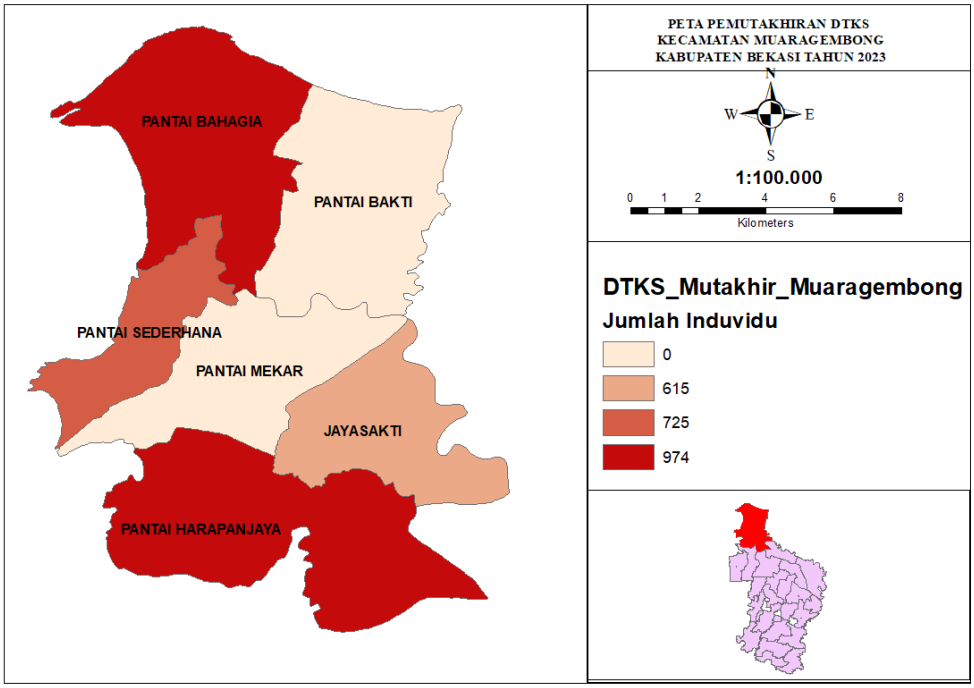

Figure 11. DTKS Updating in Muaragembong Sub-district

Precise poverty data is needed to improve the quality of implementation of social assistance programs. To obtain accurate and targeted poverty data in the distribution of social assistance, seriousness is needed from relevant technicians in the field, such as Neighbourhood/Haamlet and village officials, who are the smallest circle in updating poverty data. Poverty cannot be eliminated, but it can be eradicated, managed, and minimized (Haliim, 2016; Kartika, 2012; Matondang, 2017; Rahmawati, 2022).

4. Conclusion

The distribution of poverty data from three data sources in Bekasi Regency is quite unequal between TNP2K, DTKS, and Statistics Indonesia data. Support for precise and consistent poverty data is important and right on target in distributing social assistance such as social assistance, PKH, necessities, pre-employment, and other subsidies. Statistics Indonesia, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and P3KE must coordinate to produce one poverty data; this is in accordance with Presidential Decree 39/2019 concerning one Indonesian data so that policies in providing social assistance are right on target. Updating social data is important to support government policy in making decisions. Utilizing this fiscal policy will encourage accelerated prosperity. Christia and Ispriyarso (2019) state that fiscal decentralization plays an important role in implementing regional autonomy in Indonesia. To support the updating of precise poverty data, village or sub-district governments should be given incentives through government budget efficiency policies, for example, a minimum of 10 percent of DAU and DBH or a minimum of 10 percent of Sharia PAD proceeds to villages/districts.

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