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Strengthening the Poverty Database through the SIMNANGKIS Application in Kudus Regency

Penguatan Basis Data Kemiskinan Melalui Aplikasi SIMNANGKIS di Kabupaten Kudus

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Abstract

This community service activity aims to strengthen the poverty database through the implementation of the SIMNANGKIS Application in validating poverty data in Kudus Regency, especially in Soco Village, Dawe District. The methods used in this activity include data collection, participatory observation, in-depth interviews, data verification of the Acceleration Map. Extreme Poverty Eradication (P3KE). The data verification process through SIMNANGKIS is carried out by integrating various aspects, such as data on the head of the family, asset ownership, income expenditure, housing conditions, stunting vulnerability, and geographic location. The results of this community service show that this application plays an important role in improving the accuracy and integrity of poverty data, thereby minimizing differences between BPS and P3KE data. The findings also revealed that field verification conducted through SIMNANGKIS helps identify ineligible households or vice versa, so that the distribution of social assistance can be more targeted. The implications of this activity are expected to be the basis for improving the data collection system and formulating more effective poverty alleviation policies.

Keywords

SIMNANGKIS; Poverty Data Collection; Data Verification.

Abstrak

Kegiatan pengabdian ini bertujuan untuk memperkuat basis data kemiskinan melalui penerapan Aplikasi SIMNANGKIS dalam validasi data kemiskinan di Kabupaten Kudus, khususnya di Desa Soco, Kecamatan Dawe. Metode yang digunakan dalam kegiatan ini meliputi pendataan, observasi partisipatif, wawancara mendalam, verifikasi data Peta Percepatan. Penghapusan Kemiskinan Ekstrem (P3KE). Proses verifikasi data melalui SIMNANGKIS dilakukan dengan mengintegrasikan berbagai aspek, seperti data kepala keluarga, kepemilikan aset, pengeluaran pendapatan, kondisi perumahan, kerentanan stunting, dan lokasi geografis. Hasil pengabdian ini menunjukkan bahwa aplikasi ini berperan penting dalam meningkatkan akurasi dan integritas data kemiskinan, sehingga dapat meminimalkan perbedaan antara data BPS dan P3KE. Temuan juga mengungkapkan bahwa verifikasi lapangan yang dilakukan melalui SIMNANGKIS membantu mengidentifikasi Rumah Tangga yang tidak layak atau sebaliknya, sehingga penyaluran bantuan sosial dapat lebih tepat sasaran. Implikasi dari kegiatan ini

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diharapkan dapat menjadi dasar perbaikan sistem pendataan dan perumusan kebijakan penanggulangan kemiskinan yang lebih efektif.

Kata Kunci
SIMNANGKIS; Pendataan Kemiskinan; Verifikasi Data.

1. Introduction

Poverty, as defined by Law No. 24 of 2004, refers to a socio-economic condition where an individual or group of people is unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. This definition implies that communities categorized as poor cannot meet various fundamental rights that are accessible to the non-poor (Akyuwen & Suwandi, 2017). Poverty remains a complex, multidimensional issue and a primary challenge in Indonesia's national development (Ridena, 2020). The complexity of poverty extends beyond low income, encompassing limited access to education, healthcare, sanitation, and other essential aspects of life (Nasution et al., 2024). Despite various poverty alleviation efforts, accurate and verified data are crucial for ensuring the effectiveness of government welfare programs designed to combat poverty (Kudus, 2018).

Kudus Regency, situated between 110°36'-110°50' East Longitude and 6°51'-7°16' South Latitude, presents an interesting case study in technology-based poverty alleviation. With a population of 873,431 individuals spread across 9 sub-districts, 123 villages, and 9 urban areas, the regency faces significant challenges in ensuring the accuracy of poverty data. According to data from BPS Kudus Regency (2024), as of May 2024, there were 64,800 poor individuals (7.2%) and 3,580 individuals categorized as extremely poor. In addition to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the central government utilizes the Extreme Poverty Eradication Acceleration Map (P3KE) as an integrated database to identify poor and extremely poor households in more detail. P3KE, developed by the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), integrates various administrative data sources and surveys to detect socio-economic vulnerabilities at the family level. A disparity exists between BPS and P3KE data. P3KE data indicate a higher number, with 71,946 households or 248,559 individuals living in poverty, and extreme poverty affecting 18,339 households or 77,567 individuals. This disparity highlights the importance of a more integrated and verified data collection system.

Previous research by Alibaba et al. (2019) has demonstrated that implementing website-based systems for poverty data collection can enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of data verification processes. This finding is reinforced by a study from Okta et al. (2024), which revealed the significant role of automatic validation and verification features in minimizing errors in poverty data. This positive trend is reflected in the decrease in Kudus Regency's poverty rate from 7.41% in 2023 to 7.24% in 2024, although questions regarding data accuracy on the ground remain. In this dynamic context, Dawe District, the largest sub-district in Kudus Regency with an area of 9,103 hectares, serves as a crucial locus for implementing this technology-based poverty data collection system. Soco Village, one of the villages in Dawe District, which has also been designated as an urban slum area through Kudus Regent's Decree No. 663/211/2023, has 442 households within the Kudus Regency Extreme Poverty Eradication Acceleration (P3KE) data that require verification of their poverty status. The P3KE data are compiled from the 2021 update of the Indonesian Family Database through the Family Data Collection by the National Population and Family Planning Board. P3KE data are used as a reference by the government for providing aid, such as determining Beneficiary Families (KPM), Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), and distributing village fund-based assistance, as it is new data complementing the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) which serves as the basis for government social assistance (Hermawati et al., 2025).

The conditions in Kudus Regency concerning poverty make it an ideal laboratory for studying an integrated poverty data collection system. In response to these challenges, the Kudus Regency Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) developed the Poverty Alleviation Management Information System Application (SIMNANGKIS). This innovation is not merely a database but a comprehensive instrument for planning, evaluation, and reporting in poverty alleviation efforts in Kudus Regency. SIMNANGKIS is designed to manage P3KE data and integrate it with various other data sources, enabling local governments to implement more targeted poverty alleviation policies. SIMNANGKIS's strength lies in its systemic approach to data management. Through comprehensive training for village administrators for data input and for district administrators and technical regional government organizations (OPD Teknis) for data verification, the system builds an integrated data collection ecosystem. The application also features multimedia-based analysis to help identify priority poverty issues in the region, especially in accelerating extreme poverty eradication. This community service activity aims to assist the Kudus

Regency Government in more factual data collection and verification, addressing various data challenges such as inconsistent poverty data updates, limited capacity of officials in using applications, lack of data collection resources, and minimal data integration across regional government organizations. Thus, this activity focuses on mentoring and enhancing the capacity of officials to digitally input, verify, validate, and analyze poverty data.

Inaccurate poverty data often leads to ineffective government policy programs aimed at addressing the issue. For instance, a study by Amirudin et al. (2024) found that before verification, there were 3,934 poor households, but after verification using an application, only 3,701 poor households were identified. This aligns with Fardi et al. (2023), who found that in the process of distributing social assistance, many poor individuals were not registered in the DTKS for data verification as potential Beneficiary Families (KPM). This reflects that improper verification and data collection for poor families will affect the targeting of government assistance programs. Accurate and integrated data are essential for all government programs to be effective. This urgency was also highlighted by Ardiansyah et al. (2023), who stated the importance of integrating various government programs, such as social protection across ministries/agencies, both at central and regional levels, based on a single poverty data source to ensure accuracy. To facilitate and ensure data accuracy, integrated digital data collection, such as using the SIMNANGKIS Kudus application, is necessary. This is consistent with a study by Halimatussa'diyah et al. (2021), which found that web-based applications can categorize the poverty status of residents into near poor, poor, or very poor in each sub-district and village. This eases data management for officials according to poverty criteria in their areas and allows the public to view welfare levels at sub-district and village levels, enabling those interested in social activities to improve welfare. These findings are supported by research from F. Ardiansyah & Rosyani (2021), which found that website-based poverty alleviation applications are highly effective in reducing data errors for less fortunate communities, making data effective and accurate, and allowing employees easy access to data on less fortunate communities through the application.

Based on various articles highlighting the benefits of data verification and integrated poverty data collection through web-based applications, a crucial gap remains: the specific application of the SIMNANGKIS application in Kudus Regency to address significant discrepancies in poverty data between P3KE and BPS. Building on this, this community service activity aims to fill this gap by assessing the effectiveness of SIMNANGKIS in strengthening poverty data accuracy and supporting more targeted social assistance policies in Kudus Regency. Poverty alleviation programs will run effectively if local governments possess accurate and up-to-date data on poor households, ensuring that programs reach the intended beneficiaries (Syakti, 2013). The urgency of an accurate data collection system is increasingly relevant given the significant disparity between BPS and P3KE data, which often differ and create confusion for local governments in making appropriate decisions. This discrepancy is not merely an administrative issue but directly impacts the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs. SIMNANGKIS serves as a bridge connecting the need for accurate data with on-the-ground realities, enabling direct verification and inter-sectoral data integration.

Given this context, this activity focuses on mentoring and enhancing the capacity of officials in digital input, verification, validation, and analysis of poverty data, implementing SIMNANGKIS to strengthen the poverty database in Soco Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency. The analytical focus is directed at three main aspects: the effectiveness of field data verification processes, the accuracy of inter-sectoral data integration, and the implications of system implementation for the targeting accuracy of poverty alleviation programs. Through this approach, the activity is expected to generate concrete recommendations for optimizing a more accurate and integrated poverty data collection system.

2. Methods

This community service activity was conducted in Soco Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency, over a period of 21 days (June 11 to July 1, 2024). The initiative was grounded in the designation of Soco Village as an urban slum area, as stipulated by the Decree of the Regent of Kudus No. 663/211/2023. The target verification population comprised 442 household heads whose family welfare status required validation to ensure the accuracy of existing poverty data.

Data collection was performed using three primary techniques: (1) participatory observation, involving direct enumeration and surveys at residents' homes to verify the physical and socio-economic conditions of target households; (2) interviews conducted with household heads, village officials, and relevant stakeholders; and (3) documentation of P3KE data and supporting documents (Sugiyono, 2018).

The variables verified in this activity included: (1) household head data, (2) asset ownership, (3) expenditures and income, (4) housing conditions, (5) vulnerability to stunting, and (6) house location. Verification results were subsequently entered into the SIMNANGKIS application to determine family welfare status in accordance with actual field conditions.

The activity was structured in three phases: (1) the preparation phase, encompassing coordination with village-level stakeholders through initial meetings to align perceptions and implementation strategies; (2) the implementation phase, consisting of direct visits to target households' residences, accompanied by local hamlet heads assigned by the village head; and (3) the evaluation phase, involving analysis of verification outcomes and determination of family welfare status based on the collected and inputted data into the SIMNANGKIS system.

The instruments employed included verification form sheets for the SIMNANGKIS application, detailing the required data inputs, along with P3KE data sheets containing information on poor households in Soco Village, Dawe District.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Activity Stage

The implementation of this activity is divided into three systematic stages:

1. Preparation Phase

   The preparation phase is the initial stage in the implementation of the activity. This phase began with a village meeting involving the Head of the Village, along with the officials of Soco Village, Babinsa, and Bhabinkamtibmas assigned to Soco Village. This meeting aimed to foster mutual understanding and secure support from relevant stakeholders to facilitate the successful execution of the community service activity.

Figure 1. Meeting with Soco Village Stakeholders

   In addition, coordination was conducted with village-level stakeholders, coupled with a presentation outlining the objectives of the activity to streamline future processes. This stage also involved coordination with hamlet chiefs to gain a general overview of the area and conduct initial validation of P3KE data.

2. Implementation Phase

   Tahap pelaksanaan merupakan salah satu tahapan yang paling penting dikarenakan di dalamnya meliputi kegiatan survei lapangan dengan melakukan kunjungan langsung ke alamat Rumah Tangga sasaran, verifikasi indikator kemiskinan, dokumentasi kondisi bangunan, dan input data ke aplikasi SIMNANGKIS.

Figure 2. Direct Survey to Residents' Homes in Soco Village

   This stage determines whether a household is categorized as affluent or not, ascertained by all data collection items within the SIMNANGKIS application. Questions are posed to households

recorded in P3KE, followed by data input reflecting the actual conditions observed.

3. Evaluation Phase

   This phase involves analyzing the consistency between P3KE data and field verification results, evaluating the effectiveness of the SIMNANGKIS system, and formulating recommendations for system development.

Figure 3. Evaluation of Activity Implementation

The verification process engages village administrators as validators and verifiers to ensure the accuracy and congruence of data with on-the-ground conditions.

3.2. Results

The poverty verification activity was conducted in Soco Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency. Soco Village is one of the villages in Dawe District, with an area of 7.02 km² as stipulated by Kudus Regency Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015, encompassing 8.18% of Dawe District's territory. The village has a population of 4,969 inhabitants (BPS, 2024). Soco Village provides a tangible illustration of the complexities faced in ensuring the accuracy of poverty data.

The discrepancy between BPS and P3KE data represents a primary challenge in delivering targeted social assistance. BPS data as of May 2024 records 64,800 poor individuals, with 3,580 classified as extremely poor. In contrast, P3KE reports significantly higher figures: 248,559 poor individuals, of whom 77,567 are categorized as extremely poor.

In determining the number of poor households targeted for this activity—and for social assistance programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), among others—the Kudus Regency Government relies on P3KE data due to its direct linkage to extreme poverty in the region. This aligns with Presidential Instruction No. 4 of 2022 on Accelerating the Eradication of Extreme Poverty. However, for national-level applications, including those related to the Human Development Index (HDI), BPS data serves as the primary guideline and reference.

This data disparity extends beyond mere technical data collection issues; it has direct implications for the effectiveness of government policies in addressing poverty. Reliable poverty data enables the evaluation of government policies, comparisons of poverty across time periods and regions, and the identification of target populations (Rivani, 2016). In Soco Village, the number of households classified as poor totals 442.

Subsequently, residents listed in P3KE undergo welfare status verification through direct surveys at their household locations, followed by data entry into the SIMNANGKIS application. SIMNANGKIS was developed to address challenges in the validity of poverty data in Kudus Regency. Accordingly, the Kudus Regency Government has introduced the Kudus Regency Poverty Alleviation Management Information System (SIMNANGKIS), a digital platform designed to enhance the poverty data collection system, making it more accurate, transparent, and integrated.

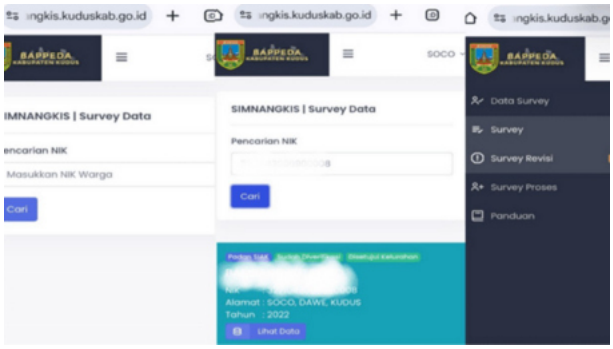

Figure 4. SIMNANGKIS Application Interface

The SIMNANGKIS application serves not only as a data collection tool but also as a planning instrument, enabling the Soco Village and Regency Governments to identify community socio-economic conditions more objectively.

Within this system, data collection encompasses six primary aspects: (1) household head, (2) asset ownership, (3) expenditure and income, (4) housing

conditions, (5) stunting vulnerability, and (6) house location. Each aspect includes specific items that must be entered into the SIMNANGKIS application.

Following data entry, the system displays the number of survey results that have been conducted, accepted, rejected, or pending verification by the village administrator. This feature facilitates users in monitoring the progress of data input.

The data entry process into the SIMNANGKIS application begins with entering the National ID Number (NIK) of residents listed in P3KE, followed by completing the first aspect, "Household Head," which includes items such as family head data, family member data, and address. The second aspect, "Asset Ownership," involves recording both movable and immovable assets owned.

Subsequently, the "Expenditure and Income" aspect captures household income and expenditure levels, followed by the "Housing" aspect, which details building characteristics and facilities. Next is "Stunting Vulnerability," recording whether the household has toddlers and the social assistance received. The final aspect, "House Location," includes house photographs and coordinate points.

Data deemed inconsistent is rejected by village authorities through the village administrator, who serves as verifier and validator in the SIMNANGKIS application. Rejected data enters the "survey revision" menu with explanations from the village regarding the rejection reasons, requiring corrections aligned with the feedback and resubmission.

Additionally, the geospatial mapping feature enables more systematic identification of poor households, which would be challenging with conventional methods lacking such capabilities. Thirdly, the system functions beyond mere data recording, serving as a tool for village governments to design evidence-based policies, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and targeting of assistance programs.

Based on researcher data sourced from Kudus Regency P3KE records, there are 122 households classified as decile 1, 103 as decile 2, 97 as decile 3, and 120 as decile 4. Decile 1 refers to families in the lowest 10% welfare group, decile 2 to the 10-20% lowest, decile 3 to 20-30%, and decile 4 to 30-40% lowest. The following graph illustrates the decile classification distribution of poor households in Soco Village.

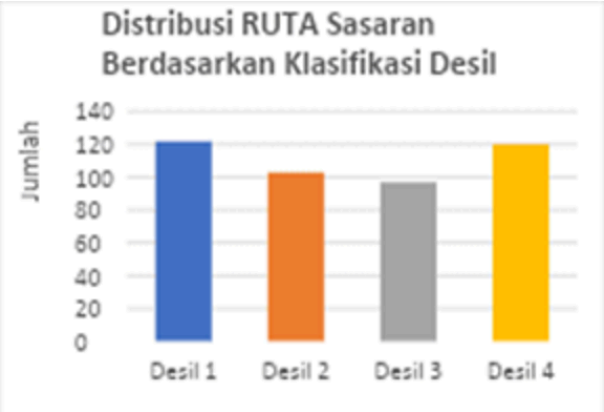

Figure 5. Household Distribution by Decile Classification

The results of the implementation of data verification using the SIMNANGKIS Application in Soco Village show several interesting findings. First, this system allows for more accurate data verification because with the features of this application it will be possible to re-evaluate previously inputted data because the data will be automatically saved in the SIMANGKIS application, simply by entering the Household NIK that has been inputted previously then it will be possible to view the assets and other ownership owned by the Household. So with such a system it is very easy for the village to review whether the Household status is indeed categorized as poor or not, this will make the aid distribution process more targeted.

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The implementation of data verification using the SIMNANGKIS application in Soco Village yielded several noteworthy findings. First, the system enables more accurate data verification, as its features allow reevaluation of previously entered data, which is automatically stored. By re-entering the NIK of a previously surveyed household, assets and other ownership details can be reviewed. This greatly facilitates village officials in reassessing whether a household truly qualifies as poor, ensuring more targeted assistance distribution.

Another key finding from the verification activities is that the 442 poor households listed in P3KE data were not entirely accurate. Field verification revealed households that could not be classified as poor due to possession of movable or immovable assets inconsistent with poverty status.

This aligns with BPS criteria for poor populations, which include: (1) living space under 8 m^2 per person, (2) floor made of soil/bamboo/wood, (3) walls of bamboo/palm/ low-quality wood/ unplastered brick, (4) lack of private sanitation facilities or shared with others, (5) non-electric lighting sources, (6) unprotected well/spring/river/ rainwater drinking sources, (7) firewood/charcoal/ kerosene for daily cooking, (8) meat/milk/chicken consumed only once weekly, (9) one set of new clothes purchased annually, (10) meals limited to 1-2 times daily, (11) inability to afford clinic/health center treatment, (12) household head income from farming (≤500 m^2 land), farm labor, fishing, construction, plantation work, or similar below Rp600,000 monthly, (13) household head's highest education as unschooled/incomplete primary/primary only, (14) no savings/sellable assets ≥Rp500,000 (e.g., motorcycles, gold, livestock, motorboats, or other capital goods).

A household qualifies as poor by meeting at least 9 of these 14 criteria (Mustofa & Utomo, 2023). Failure to meet this threshold excludes classification as poor or pre-prosperous. Consequently, many P3KE-listed poor households were ineligible due to sufficient assets and could be removed from assistance lists, while more needy households were added to intervention targets.

As part of innovations in Soco Village's poverty data verification process, this activity incorporated a "peer verification" approach, involving neighbors as peers to gather supplementary information on target households. This engages local communities in data validation by inviting nearby neighbors to confirm actual household conditions. The approach proved highly effective in detecting data anomalies, such as decent housing listed as poor or dire conditions overlooked for assistance.

Data collection upheld privacy and dignity principles for target households. Neighbor inputs were obtained discreetly through separate, confidential interviews by the verification team. This

method uncovered insights undetectable by physical observation alone, such as irregular income, family support, or health-related expenditures. Implementation results identified approximately 15% of cases requiring P3KE status adjustments.

Figure 6. A Resident's Habitable House Included in P3KE

Poverty Data From this figure, it is evident that P3KE poverty data requires re-verification. The household depicted cannot be classified as poor, given its highly habitable building condition and ownership of both two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles.

Conversely, some residents listed in the P3KE poverty data, upon interview, were found not to be registered as recipients of government social assistance. An example is "Mrs. L," residing in RW.03, Soco Village, Dawe Sub-district. During a direct survey to her household, a deeply concerning situation was observed: the building's condition was very poor, and the household head lived alone, an elderly individual, yet had not received government social assistance when interviewed.

These two comparisons highlight that the poverty database in Kudus Regency necessitates improvement and re-verification. Many data entries do not align with actual conditions, even within the P3KE data, which is considered quite detailed due to its micro-economic and census-based data collection approach (Adji et al., 2023).

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the community service activity involving the implementation of the SIMNANGKIS Application in Kudus Regency, specifically in Soco Village, a significant improvement in the accuracy and integrity of poverty data has been observed through a process of verification and inter-sectoral data integration. This system facilitates real-time data input by combining various data collection aspects, such as demographic data, asset ownership, housing conditions, and socio-economic vulnerability information. With its automated validation features and geospatial mapping capabilities, SIMNANGKIS assists field officers in identifying households genuinely requiring intervention, while simultaneously eliminating inaccurate or irrelevant data.

Figure 7. Condition of a Community Member's House Not Yet Reached by Social Assistance

The implementation of this application not only enhances data reliability but also positively impacts the formulation of social policies and the more targeted distribution of aid. Through integrated field verification, discrepancies between BPS and P3KE data can be minimized, leading to more efficient execution of poverty alleviation programs. The recommendations derived include the necessity for increased training for verification officers and the expansion of SIMNANGKIS application usage to

other regions as part of a national strategy for poverty reduction. This underscores the substantial potential of digital systems like SIMNANGKIS as strategic tools in the formulation and evaluation of poverty alleviation policies based on accurate data.

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