

Analysis of the Problems of Implementing Single National Social and Economic Data in Katingan Regency

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Abstract. *This study aims to analyze the implementation of the National Social and Economic Single Data (DTSEN) in Katingan Regency, identify problems encountered in its implementation, explain factors that influence the success or failure of implementation, and formulate strategies for improvement. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection techniques through documentation, interviews, and field observations. Research informants consisted of six people directly involved in the implementation of DTSEN, including elements of the Social Service, data operators, and social/PKH facilitators. Documentation data was used to examine the results of household verification and types of data problems, while interviews and observations were used to strengthen understanding of the dynamics of implementation in the field. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the DTSEN in Katingan Regency has been running and has begun to be used as a regional socio-economic database. Of the 6,563 household data verified, 5,082 data or 77.43% are in accordance with field conditions, while 1,481 data or 22.57% still require improvement. Problems found include inconsistencies in NIK, name, and address; households moving or not being found; duplicate data; heads of families passing away; residents passing away; and changes in economic status that have not been updated. The biggest problem is changes in economic status that have not been updated, namely 2,759 cases or 49.44% of the total problematic data. These findings indicate that the main challenge of DTSEN lies not only in the administrative aspect, but also in the ability of the system and implementers to respond to socio-economic changes in the community quickly and accurately. Factors influencing the implementation of the DTSEN include communication, resources, implementer disposition, bureaucratic structure, and the geographical conditions of Katingan Regency. Theoretically, this study strengthens the relevance of the Edwards III policy implementation model, but also demonstrates the importance of geographic factors as a contextual variable in data-driven policy implementation. Practically, this study recommends strengthening field verification, regular data updates, integration with population data, increasing operator capacity, providing budget and internet network support, and cross-agency coordination. This study is limited to a single location and a limited number of informants, so further research is recommended to use a*

comparative approach, mixed methods, or examine the impact of DTSEN quality on the effectiveness of government socio-economic programs.

Keywords: Data Validation; DTSEN; Katingan Regency; Policy Implementation; Socio-Economic Data.

1. Introduction

The availability of accurate, up-to-date, and integrated socio-economic data is a key foundation for targeted public policies, particularly in poverty alleviation, social protection, and community empowerment. One of the fundamental problems in social assistance governance in Indonesia has been data fragmentation between institutions, differences in data collection standards, and slow updating when household conditions change. In this context, the government is promoting the establishment of the National Social and Economic Single Data (DTSEN) as the primary data source for planning, implementing, and evaluating socio-economic programs. Normatively, the strengthening of DTSEN is emphasized in Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2025, which emphasizes national socio-economic data integration, accuracy, interoperability, continuous updating, and synergy between ministries/institutions and local governments (Supreme Audit Agency, 2025). Bappenas also emphasized that DTSEN is designed to provide accurate, up-to-date, and integrated data to support more targeted development (Bappenas, 2025). In addition, BPS indicated that after the submission of DTSEN in 2025, the ground check stage is still needed to ensure the conformity of the data with real conditions in the field, which means that the implementation of this policy does not stop at system integration, but also depends on the quality of field verification and regional governance (Central Statistics Agency, 2025a, 2025b).

Conceptually, the importance of the DTSEN aligns with international literature on social registries. The World Bank explains that social registries and integrated social information systems can be important instruments for more efficient reach, assessment, and targeting of beneficiaries across social programs (Leite et al., 2022; World Bank, 2020). The OECD also assesses that Indonesia's social protection system is developing with the support of an increasingly robust information architecture, but still requires strengthening data quality, institutional coordination, and implementation capacity to ensure program benefits truly reach the right vulnerable groups (OECD, 2019). Thus, the DTSEN is not merely an administrative innovation, but rather a strategic instrument for improving the quality of the country's social policies.

However, the success of the DTSEN at the national level will be largely determined by its implementation at the regional level. Katingan Regency is an important context because it already has a sectoral data ecosystem through One Data Katingan and official statistical publications that support development planning. The Statistics Indonesia (BPS) of Katingan Regency noted that the publication of Katingan Regency in Figures 2025 contains basic and sectoral statistics as a basis for understanding regional conditions (BPS Katingan Regency, 2025). At the same time, the One Data Katingan portal shows that the number and percentage of poor people in Katingan Regency continue to fluctuate, from 8.95 thousand in 2023 to 9.55 thousand in 2024 and 9.75 thousand in 2025 (One Data Katingan, 2025). These fluctuations demonstrate the continued high need for a precise socio-economic database. However, the availability of regional sectoral data does not automatically guarantee effective DTSEN implementation, as issues often arise at the district level regarding central-regional data synchronization, operator capacity, field validation, division of authority, and coordination between implementers.

Several previous studies have shown that problems with implementing social welfare data in Indonesia tend to recur. Widyaningsih et al. (2023) found that updating integrated poverty data in six regions in Indonesia requires continuous and high-quality implementation due to the highly dynamic socio-economic conditions of households. Manoppo and Laoh (2022) showed that the use of the DTKS (Citizen Data Collection System) in distributing social assistance in North Sulawesi is highly dependent on accurate recipient verification and validation. Sulistyarini (2021/2023) showed that the implementation of the DTKS-based poverty alleviation acceleration policy in Ponorogo still requires strengthened coordination and implementation at the local level. Purwanti (2023) found that the implementation of the SIKS-NG (Social Welfare Information System – Next Generation) application in Toba Regency still faces issues with NIK mismatches and invalid field data. Tamrin and Zulkarnaini (2023) also emphasized that verification and validation of social assistance data in Pekanbaru has been ineffective due to various organizational and technical obstacles. Santoso et al. (2023) in their study in Semarang City highlighted the importance of quality implementation of DTKS verification and validation to prevent mistargeting. Lasari and Ali (2024) in Agam Regency found that DTKS data inaccuracy was caused by suboptimal updating and limited human resources. Herlinda et al. (2025) showed that the DTKS data collection process requires a multi-layered verification process from villages/sub-districts to social services to avoid duplication and mistargeting. Putra (2024) emphasized that the use of Regsosek has the potential to improve the targeting accuracy of government programs if accompanied by strong implementation mechanisms. At the international level, the OECD (2019) and Leite et al. (2022) also emphasized that social data integration is only effective when accompanied by data updates, interoperability, and solid implementation governance.

2. Research Methods

This study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive approach. This research method was chosen based on the research objective of providing a deeper understanding of the implementation of the National Social and Economic Single Data (DTSEN) in Katingan Regency, including emerging issues, influencing factors, and improvement efforts. This study aims to describe the actual conditions and processes of policy implementation in the field.

3. Results and Discussion

4.1. Overview of Research Results

This chapter presents the results of research on the implementation of the National Social and Economic Single Data (DTSEN) in Katingan Regency. The presentation of the research results is structured based on the research problem formulation, namely: first, how is the implementation of DTSEN in Katingan Regency; second, what are the problems faced in implementing the single data; third, what factors influence the success or failure of implementation; and fourth, what strategies can be implemented to overcome these problems.

The research findings in this chapter are compiled from several data sources: documentation, interviews with informants, and field observations. These three data sources are used in a complementary manner so that the description of DTSEN implementation goes beyond the presentation of numbers and also explains the implementation context, field dynamics, technical constraints, institutional obstacles, and the efforts made by implementers to improve the quality of socio-economic data in Katingan Regency.

Documentation is used to verify household data and to assess the level of conformity of the DTSEN to the actual conditions of the community. Through this data, researchers can identify the number of households that are in accordance with field conditions and categories of data that are still problematic, such as data requiring correction of NIK, name, or address, households that are not found or have moved, duplicate data, and heads of families who have died. In addition, documentation is also used to supplement supporting documents for the implementation of DTSEN, technical guidelines, administrative data, and other documents relevant to the implementation of socio-economic data in Katingan Regency. Through documentation, researchers can trace administrative evidence, the basis for implementation, and supporting data that strengthens field findings.

Interviews were used to explore informants' views, experiences, and assessments of the DTSEN implementation process. Informants in this study came from elements directly involved in the implementation and data management, such as the Social Service, data operators, social/PKH assistants, and technical implementers related to the data verification

and validation process. Through interviews, information was obtained regarding the DTSEN implementation process, obstacles encountered, factors influencing the success or failure of implementation, and strategies deemed necessary to improve DTSEN implementation in Katingan Regency.

Field observations were used to directly understand the conditions of DTSEN implementation in the field. Through observations, researchers obtained an overview of the data collection process, verification activities, coordination between implementing levels, limited regional access, constraints on supporting facilities, and the suitability of the data recorded in the system with the socio-economic conditions of the community. These observations are important because DTSEN implementation is determined not only by the existence of a data system, but also by the ability of implementers to reach the community, conduct factual checks, and update data according to changing conditions in the field.

By using a combination of documentation, interviews, and observations, the results of this study are expected to provide a more complete picture of the implementation of DTSEN in Katingan Regency. Documentation shows achievements and problems in the form of administrative evidence and supporting data, interviews explain the experiences and obstacles faced by implementers, observations describe real conditions in the field in addition to strengthening the validity of the findings through documentation and interviews. Therefore, the results of the study in this chapter are directed to systematically explain the conditions of DTSEN implementation, emerging problems, factors that influence its implementation, and strategies that can be taken to improve the quality of the implementation of the single socio-economic data in Katingan Regency.

4.2. Research Result Data

To illustrate the research results, the following is a summary of field findings obtained through interviews, observations, and documentation.

Table Summary of Research Findings

Research Focus	Key Findings	Data source
DTSEN Implementation	Implementation has been underway, but is not yet optimal because there are still problems with data synchronization and validation.	Interviews, observations, documentation
Communication	Socialization to implementers has been carried out, but it has not been evenly distributed to the community.	Interview

Resource	Operators are limited, technical capabilities are not evenly distributed, and support facilities are inadequate in some areas.	Interviews, observations
Disposition of the executor	The implementer has commitment, but the workload is quite high.	Interview
Bureaucratic structure	The division of tasks already exists, but the technical SOPs and coordination flow still need to be clarified.	Documentation, interviews
Implementation issues	NIK mismatch, duplicate data, people moving, dying, changes in economic status, and delays in data updates	Interviews, documentation
Repair strategy	There needs to be a regular coordination forum, operator training, periodic verification, a public complaints channel, and integration with regional data.	Interview

To describe the informant criteria in this study, informants were determined purposively, that is, selected based on their involvement and knowledge of DTSEN implementation in Katingan Regency. There were six informants who served as data sources in the interviews, as illustrated in the informant data table below.

Table Research Informants

No.	Informant Code	Informant Agency	Gender/Age	Informant Position
1.	ML Informant	Katingan Regency Social Services	Woman/ 30 years	PKH Companion for Katingan Hilir District / PPPK
2.	MG Informant	Katingan Regency Social Services	Woman/ 41 years old	Data Filling in the SIKS NG Application
3.	Informant AG	Director General of Non-Disaster Social Security	Man/ 35 years	PKH Social Companion for Central Katingan District / PPPK
4.	TR Informant	PPPK Ministry of Social Affairs	Woman/	PKH Companion for Malan Island District / PPPK

			34 years old	
5.	EY Informant	Katingan Regency Social Services	Woman/ 37 years old	PKH Companion for Tewang S. Garing District / PPPK
6.	Informant ES	Katingan Regency Social Services	Woman/ 35 years	Data Filling in the SIKS NG Application

In addition to interviews, this study also uses documentation data in the form of data collection implementation reports, data change lists, recapitulation of proposed data improvements, and policy documents related to the implementation of DTSEN.

4.3. Documentation of Household Verification Results Data

The results of the household data verification show variations in the data conditions in the field. While most of the data aligns with actual conditions, some still requires correction and administrative follow-up. The verification results are shown in the following table.

Table Household Data Verification Results

No.	Data Verification Indicator	Amount of Data	Percentage
1.	According to field conditions	5,082	77.43%
2.	Need to correct NIK/name/address	369	5.62%
3.	Household not found/moved	338	5.15%
4.	Duplicate data	276	4.21%
5.	The head of the family passed away	498	7.59%
	Total	6,563	100%

Based on Table, it can be seen that of the 6,563 household data verified, 5,082, or 77.43%, corresponded to field conditions. This finding indicates that the majority of household data in

the DTSEN has a fairly good level of conformity. In other words, the majority of the data used reflects the existence and conditions of households in the field.

However, there are still 1,481 household data, or 22.57%, that do not fully reflect actual conditions. This problematic data group consists of 369 data, or 5.62%, requiring correction of NIK, name, or address; 338 data, or 5.15%, of households that were not found or had moved; 276 data, or 4.21%, of duplicate data; and 498 data, or 7.59%, of heads of households who had died.

These findings demonstrate that the challenges with the DTSEN (Voter Census Data Collection) in Katingan Regency lie not only in data completeness but also in validity, accuracy, and currency. Administratively recorded data in the system may not fully reflect the situation on the ground. Therefore, field verification is a crucial step to ensure the DTSEN can truly serve as a basis for accurate socio-economic policies.

4.4. Implementation of DTSEN in Katingan Regency

The implementation of the National Social and Economic Survey (DTSEN) in Katingan Regency can be seen from the extent to which national socio-economic data is used, verified, and adapted to actual community conditions. Based on household verification results, DTSEN implementation has shown progress, as the majority of the data, 77.43%, is consistent with field conditions. This figure demonstrates that the data collection and integration process has produced a sufficiently robust initial database to support regional socio-economic policies.

However, the implementation cannot be considered fully optimal, as 22.57% of household data still requires follow-up. This percentage is quite important because, in the context of social policy, inaccurate data can directly impact program targeting accuracy. For example, data on deceased heads of households who are still registered can lead to inaccuracies in aid distribution. Similarly, duplicate data can lead to potential duplication of beneficiaries, while data on households that have moved can result in program targets no longer aligning with the actual administrative area.

Thus, the implementation of DTSEN in Katingan Regency can be described as a process that has progressed to the operational stage, but still requires strengthening in the validation, updating, and data synchronization stages. Data that aligns with field conditions indicates initial implementation success, while problematic data indicates that the implementation process still faces technical and administrative issues. More detailed information on the implementation of DTSEN in Katingan Regency can be seen through the following aspects.

(1) Conformity of Data with Field Conditions

The first aspect demonstrating the success of the DTSEN implementation is the high number of data items that correspond to field conditions. Of the total 6,563 household data items, 5,082 were found to be consistent. This means that the majority of households recorded in the data could be located, identified, and their existence confirmed based on field information.

This data consistency is crucial because it demonstrates the potential of the DTSEN to become a primary database for socio-economic planning. Valid data enables local governments to develop more precise programs, including social protection, poverty alleviation, community empowerment, and household welfare-based development planning.

(2) Data Update Needs

Despite the high level of data conformity, some data still requires updating. 369 records, or 5.62%, require corrections to their National Identification Number (NIK), name, or address. This indicates that administrative issues remain that need to be addressed to ensure that household data can be properly linked to population data.

Correcting NIK, name, and address is crucial because population identity is the primary basis for socio-economic data integration. If the NIK is inconsistent, the name is different, or the address is out of date, the data may not be accurately read in cross-sectoral systems. This can hinder the process of matching data with population data, social assistance data, and other development program data.

(3) Population Mobility and Domicile Mismatch

Verification results showed that 338 household data, or 5.15%, were missing or had moved. This finding indicates that population mobility dynamics are a challenge in DTSEN implementation. Changes in residence are not always immediately followed by data updates in the system. In the context of Katingan Regency, geographic conditions, inter-regional population movement, and changes in domicile status can be factors that affect data validity. If domicile data is not updated regularly, the local government risks using data that no longer corresponds to the actual household location.

(4) Duplicate Data in the System

Duplicate data was found in 276 cases, or 4.21%. Although the percentage is relatively smaller compared to other categories, duplicate data remains a serious problem in the implementation of the DTSEN. Duplicate data can lead to inaccurate target number calculations. In social assistance programs, duplicate data can also lead to potential

duplication of beneficiaries. The presence of duplicate data indicates the need for a regular data cleansing mechanism. This process should be carried out by comparing household IDs, National Identification Numbers (NIK), addresses, family composition, and other socio-economic information.

(5) Data on Head of Family Who Died

The largest problematic data category in Table 4.3 is deaths of heads of households, accounting for 498 data points, or 7.59%. This finding indicates that updating death data has not been fully timely and integrated. Data on heads of households who have died but are still recorded in the system can affect the accuracy of household status. In some cases, the death of a head of household can change household structure, socioeconomic status, income sources, and eligibility for social programs. Therefore, death data needs to be promptly updated and synchronized with population data.

4.5. Types of Data Problems in DTSEN Implementation

In addition to the household verification results, this study also identified the types of data issues encountered in the field. These issues reveal more detailed forms of inconsistencies in the implementation of the DTSEN.

Table Description of Data Problems in DTSEN Implementation

No.	Type of Problem	Number of Cases in the Field	Percentage of Problematic Data
1.	NIK does not match	353	6.31%
2.	Name is different from population documents	442	7.92%
3.	Address does not match	649	11.63%
4.	Population migration data	806	14.44%
5.	Data on deceased residents	572	10.25%
6.	Changes in economic status have not been updated	2,759	49.44%

Total	5,580	100%
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Based on Table above, the largest type of problem is unregistered economic status changes, accounting for 2,759 cases, or 49.44%. This finding is significant because it demonstrates that the primary issue in DTSEN implementation is not solely administrative but also concerns the socio-economic dynamics of the community.

Unupdated changes in economic status can occur when a household experiences an improvement or deterioration in well-being, but these changes are not yet recorded in the system. Previously poor households may experience economic improvement, while previously non-vulnerable households may become vulnerable due to job loss, illness, death of a breadwinner, crop failure, or other economic factors. If these changes are not promptly updated, the DTSEN will no longer fully reflect the actual socioeconomic conditions of the community.

The second biggest issue was data on residents who moved, with 806 cases, or 14.44%. This demonstrates that population mobility poses a serious challenge to updating the DTSEN. Residents who change domicile but have not updated their population data can lead to discrepancies between administrative data and actual conditions on the ground.

The next problem was mismatched addresses, which occurred in 649 cases, or 11.63%. Mismatched addresses can hinder the verification process, program distribution, and implementation of policy interventions. In social policy, addresses are not only administrative information but also serve as the basis for determining service areas, village/sub-district government responsibilities, and the location of beneficiaries.

Furthermore, there were 572 cases, or 10.25% of the population data, of deaths. This condition reinforces the findings in Table 4.3 above, which show that updating death data remains a critical issue in the implementation of the National Population Census (DTSEN). Unupdated death data can lead to inaccurate household data, especially if the deceased was the head of the household or a household member used as the basis for assessing the family's socioeconomic condition.

Other issues included names that differed from population documents, occurring in 442 cases (7.92%), and mismatched National Identification Numbers (NIK) in 353 cases (6.31%). Both of these issues indicate a mismatch in administrative identity. Although not as significant as changes in economic status, NIK and name issues remain crucial as they serve as key to cross-system data integration. The following section will outline the issues encountered in the implementation of the National Identity Number (DTSEN) in Katingan Regency.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the implementation of the National Social and Economic Single Data (DTSEN) in Katingan Regency, it can be concluded that the implementation of DTSEN is already underway and has begun to be used as a regional socio-economic database. The implementation process is carried out through data collection, verification, validation, data updating, and the use of data to support the determination of government program targets. From the documentation results, as many as 5,082 household data or 77.43% have been in accordance with field conditions out of a total of 6,563 household data verified. This indicates that DTSEN has a fairly good data base. However, its implementation is not fully optimal because there are still 1,481 data or 22.57% that require improvement and follow-up. The main problems in the implementation of the DTSEN in Katingan Regency relate to the mismatch between the data in the system and the actual conditions of the community. These problems include mismatched National Identity Numbers (NIK), names that differ from population documents, mismatched addresses, households moving or not being found, duplicate data, residents dying, heads of families passing away, and changes in economic status that have not been updated. The biggest problem is changes in economic status that have not been updated, amounting to 2,759 cases or 49.44% of the total problematic data. This finding indicates that the main challenge of the DTSEN lies not only in the administrative aspect, but also in the ability of the system and implementers to respond to socio-economic changes in the community quickly and accurately.

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