

## ABSTRACT

Literacy levels in Indonesia are low and one of the reasons is the poor quality of literacy facilities. Grouping the six indicators that make up the Index of Community Literacy Development (IPLM) aims to identify patterns and gaps so that more effective improvement strategies can be created. Java province, which consists of 35 districts/cities, was used because its IPLM is still below Indonesia's IPLM in 2023. This clustering was done with 2 methods, namely K-Harmonic Means and K-Medoids, then validated using Silhouette Coefficients. The data used has met the detection of non-multicollinearity. The results show that both methods produce an optimal cluster count of 4, with Silhouette values of 0,347639 for K-Medoids and 0,3521074 for K-Harmonic Means, making K-Harmonic Means the better approach. Cluster profiling reveals that cluster 3 consists of 4 districts/cities, with most variables classified as very low, while cluster 4 includes 6 districts/cities, where most variables are superior. The government can create a more effective and targeted strategy for improving literacy facilities according to the characteristics of each region.

**Keywords:** Literacy, K-Harmonic Means, K-Medoids, Silhouette