

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS SPASIAL TINGKAT KEMISKINAN TERHADAP PENERIMA BANTUAN SOSIAL (Studi Kasus: Kelurahan Pesawahan, Kecamatan Teluk Betung Selatan, Kota Bandar Lampung)

Oleh

Ismiana Widi Safitri

Kemiskinan merupakan salah satu permasalahan mendasar yang masih dihadapi Indonesia, termasuk di Kota Bandar Lampung. Meskipun berbagai program bantuan sosial telah dilaksanakan, penyalurannya sering kali belum tepat sasaran akibat keterbatasan data dan ketidaksesuaian antara kondisi penerima dengan keadaan sebenarnya di lapangan sehingga dibutuhkannya analisis spasial agar data bersifat akurat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis sebaran spasial tingkat kemiskinan serta mengkaji hubungannya terhadap jumlah penerima bantuan sosial di Kelurahan Pesawahan.

Metode yang digunakan adalah Sistem Informasi Geografis (SIG) dengan *Analytic Hierarchy Process* (AHP) yang digunakan untuk menentukan bobot tiga parameter kemiskinan: sosial demografi, pendidikan, dan ketenagakerjaan. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan Ketua RT dan kuesioner AHP dari tujuh narasumber ahli (BPS, Dinas Sosial, Pendamping Bansos, Kecamatan, Kelurahan, dan dua Dosen FEB Unila). Data sekunder berupa batas administrasi Kota Bandar Lampung. Analisis spasial menggunakan teknik *weighted overlay*, analisis regresi untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat kemiskinan dengan penerima bantuan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan parameter ketenagakerjaan merupakan faktor paling dominan 50%, diikuti pendidikan 31%, dan sosial demografi 19%. Peta hasil analisis memperlihatkan bahwa wilayah pesisir dan permukiman padat berada pada kategori kemiskinan tinggi hingga sangat tinggi, sedangkan bagian utara dan tengah berada pada kategori sangat rendah hingga sedang. Analisis regresi menghasilkan nilai $R = 0,59$ dengan signifikansi 0,00000895, menunjukkan hubungan positif dan signifikan antara tingkat kemiskinan dan jumlah penerima bantuan sosial. Uji akurasi matriks konfusi menghasilkan *Overall Accuracy* sebesar 79%, menandakan model klasifikasi memiliki akurasi baik.

Kata Kunci: Kemiskinan, Bantuan Sosial, SIG, AHP, Regresi

ABSTRACT

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF POVERTY LEVELS OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

**(Case Study: Pesawahan Village, South Teluk Betung District,
Bandar Lampung City)**

By

Ismiana Widi Safitri

Poverty is a fundamental problem still facing Indonesia, including Bandar Lampung City. Although various social assistance programs have been implemented, distribution is often inaccurate due to limited data and discrepancies between recipients' conditions and the actual situation on the ground. Therefore, spatial analysis is needed to ensure accurate data. This study aims to analyze the spatial distribution of poverty levels and examine their relationship to the number of social assistance recipients in Pesawahan Village. The method used is a Geographic Information System (GIS) with the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), which is used to determine the weights of three poverty parameters: sociodemographics, education, and employment. Primary data was obtained through interviews with neighborhood unit (RT) heads and an AHP questionnaire from seven expert sources (BPS, the Social Service, Social Assistance Facilitators, sub-districts, villages, and two lecturers from the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Lampung). Secondary data includes the administrative boundaries of Bandar Lampung City. The spatial analysis used a weighted overlay technique and regression analysis to determine the relationship between poverty levels and aid recipients. The results showed that employment was the most dominant factor at 50%, followed by education at 31%, and socio-demographics at 19%. The analysis map shows that coastal areas and densely populated areas are in the high to very high poverty category, while the northern and central areas are in the very low to moderate poverty category. The regression analysis yielded an R value of 0.59 with a significance level of 0.00000895, indicating a positive and significant relationship between poverty levels and the number of social assistance recipients. The confusion matrix accuracy test yielded an Overall Accuracy of 79%, indicating good classification model accuracy.

Keywords: Poverty, Social Assistance, GIS, AHP, Regression