ANALYSIS OF HIERARCHY CLUSTERS AND POVERTY MAPPING IN GUNUNG KIDUL DISTRICT SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

(Case Study : The Community Welfare of Gunung Kidul District in 2015)

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ABSTRACT

The problem of poverty is so complicated that occurred in various developing countries in the world, especially Indonesia. The number of poor people in Indonesia is still 28,59 million or 11,22% of the total population. Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) recorded Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) to become the poorest province in Java Island. The poverty rate in September 2015 was 13.20% or higher than the national average of 11.13%. The highest poverty rate of DIY population in Java is mainly in Gunung Kidul Regency. Gunung Kidul Regency is the poorest region with the highest poverty rate in Yogyakarta with the figure of 21.73%. This research is a study that discusses the existing poverty in Gunung Kidul Regency of Yogyakarta Special Province Province, using Cluster Hierarchy and Mapping analysis which aims to know, classify, and visualize the problem of poverty in every District in Gunung Kidul Regency. This study uses data from the Regional Planning and Development Agency (BAPPEDA) of the Province of Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2015. The variables used is walfare indicator that is,, school participation, number of employed, unemployed, self-owned house, own land, and source of lighting (PLN). The number of work has the highest average value that is equal to 10.840,44 million. Poverty in Gunung Kidul District D.I Yogyakarta Province can be grouped into 2 clusters with high and low categories.

Key Word*s: Poverty, Hierarchy, Mapping, Welfare, BPS, BAPPEDA.*