SISTEM INFORMASI PENENTUAN PENERIMA BANTUAN SEMBAKO KEPADA MASYARAKAT MISKIN MENGGUNAKAN METODE SAW (SIMPLE ADDITIVE WEIGHTING)

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ABSTRAK

Kemiskinan merupakan isu mendasar yang mendapat perhatian pemerintah, dengan penanggulangan kemiskinan membutuhkan data yang akurat. Program bantuan sembako, terutama Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT), sering kali mengalami ketidaktepatan sasaran. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pendekatan yang lebih valid dalam pemilihan penerima bantuan sembako. Penelitian ini mengusulkan penerapan Metode Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) sebagai sistem pendukung keputusan untuk menilai kelayakan penerimaan bantuan sembako di Desa Tameran. Metode SAW memungkinkan identifikasi kriteria relevan, seperti pendapatan, jumlah anggota keluarga, usia, status soaial, kondisi kesehatan, pekerjaan, dan kondisi rumah, dengan memberikan bobot sesuai tingkat kepentingannya. Hasil penilaian kriteria ini memberikan peringkat yang memudahkan pengambilan keputusan terkait penyaluran bantuan sembako. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah Peneliti telah berhasil membangun sebuah sistem pendukung keputusan yang dapat digunakan untuk menentukan kelayakan penerimaan bantuan sembako di desa Tamberan, dengan menggunkan metode *Simple Additive Weighting* (SAW) mengimplementasikan metode SAW (Simple Additive Weighting) yang sebelumnya sudah dilakukan dengan tingkat akurasi sebesar 88,67%.

Kata Kunci: *Simple Additive Weighting* (SAW),Sembako,Miskin.

SYSTEM FOR DETERMINING RECIPIENTS OF BASIC FOOD ASSISTANCE TO THE POOR USING THE SAW METHOD (SIMPLE ADDITIVE WEIGHTIN

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is a fundamental issue that receives government attention, and overcoming poverty requires accurate data. Basic food assistance programs, especially Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), often experience inaccurate targets. Therefore, a more valid approach is needed in selecting recipients of basic food assistance. This research proposes the application of the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) Method as a decision support system to assess the feasibility of receiving basic food assistance in Tameran Village. The SAW method allows identifying relevant criteria, such as income, number of family members, age, social status, health conditions, employment and housing conditions, by giving them weights according to their level of importance. The results of this criteria assessment provide a ranking that makes it easier to make decisions regarding the distribution of basic food aid. The results of this research are that researchers have succeeded in building a decision support system that can be used to determine the feasibility of receiving basic food assistance in Tamberan village, using the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method, implementing the SAW (Simple Additive Weighting) method which has previously been carried out with a high level of accuracy. by 88,67%.

Keywords: Simple Additive Weighting (SAW), Basic Food, Poor.