

ABSTRACT

Poverty is a problem of someone who cannot meet their needs, both material and non-material. The Central Statistics Agency uses methods with basic needs or can be called needs for basic needs to measure the level of welfare in an area. This concept uses the basic needs needed by humans as food and non-food needs to measure poverty levels in the region through a national socioeconomic survey (SUSENAS). What is done when SUSENAS is estimated not to spend a short amount of time because in these activities interviews are needed for each household using a questionnaire therefore it can be ascertained that it requires a significant amount of money with the heads of households not easy to meet. trouble. Another method for completing the results of BPS surveys and censuses is to use machine learning decision trees and wrapper feature selection assisted with e-commerce data obtained from one e-commerce company in Indonesia to obtain poverty prediction data. The results of the experiments can be concluded that relevant to the results of the BPS estimate there are many features, if the 10-40 and 80-90 features are produced irrelevant.

Keywords: Proverty, BPS, machine learning, decision tree, wrapper.