ABSTRACT

Poverty is a condition where there is an inability to meet a need and needs ranging from food, clothing, shelter, education, health and other needs, a poverty level can be measured by BPS. Conceptually, to measure poverty, that is by calculating a person's ability to meet basic needs or basic needs approach, which is measured in terms of expenditure by BPS. Another method to supplement survey and census results proposed by researchers to predict poverty is to use machine learning logistic regression with sparse learning based features selection methods based on e-commerce data. From the results of these experiments, produce a value that is quite relevant between the predicted value of the number of features with the original value, but the small number of features does not always show poor results and vice versa, where the use of a large number of features does not always get good results.

Keywords: Poverty, BPS, machine learning logistic regression, sparse learning based on feature selection, e-commerce data