ABSTRAK

Rehabilitasi rumah merupakan program pemerintah yang bertujuan untuk memperbaiki kondisi rumah masyarakat miskin atau kurang mampu agar kembali layak huni. Rumah layak huni tidak hanya dilihat dari segi fisik bangunan, tetapi juga dari aspek keamanan, kenyamanan, kesehatan, dan kelayakan fungsi sebagai tempat tinggal.Penyaluran bantuan rehabilitasi rumah di Desa Simpang Peut, Kecamatan Seunuddon, Kabupaten Aceh Utara, menghadapi tantangan dalam menentukan penerima yang paling layak secara objektif dan terukur. Dari 25 calon penerima bantuan, hanya 3 yang dapat dipilih, sementara penilaian harus mempertimbangkan berbagai kriteria seperti, status kepemilikan, pendapatan, dan jumlah tanggungan dan lain-lain. Kompleksitas ini memerlukan pendekatan sistematis berbasis data. Penelitian ini membangun Sistem Pendukung Keputusan (SPK) berbasis metode MOORA (Multi-Objective Optimization on the Basis of Ratio Analysis) untuk membantu perangkat desa melakukan seleksi yang adil dan terstruktur. Sistem dikembangkan dalam bentuk aplikasi web menggunakan JavaScript dan MySQL, dengan sepuluh kriteria utama yang telah dibobotkan. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa sistem mampu memberikan peringkat calon penerima secara akurat dan transparan, sehingga mendukung pengambilan keputusan yang tepat sasaran dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan.

Kata Kunci: SPK, MOORA, Rehabilitasi Rumah, Seleksi Penerima Bantuan

ABSTRACT

Housing rehabilitation is a government program aimed at improving the condition of houses belonging to poor or underprivileged communities so that they become habitable again. A habitable house is not only assessed from its physical structure, but also from aspects of safety, comfort, health, and the feasibility of its function as a place to liveThe distribution of housing rehabilitation assistance in Simpang Peut Village, Seunuddon District, North Aceh Regency, faces challenges in determining the most deserving recipients, both in terms of objectives and measurable outcomes. Of 25 potential recipients, only three can be selected. The preliminary assessment must consider various criteria such as ownership status, income, number of dependents, and other factors. This complexity requires a systematic, data-driven approach. This study developed a Decision Support System (DSS) based on the MOORA (Multi-Objective Optimization on the Basis of Ratio Analysis) method to assist village officials in conducting a fair and structured selection process. The system was developed as a web application using JavaScript and MySQL, with ten key criteria weighted accordingly. Test results indicate that the system is capable of ranking potential recipients accurately and transparently, thus supporting targeted and accountable decision-making.

Keywords: DSS, MOORA, Housing Rehabilitation, Recipient Selection