

**ANALISIS POLA SPASIAL KEPADATAN SEKOLAH DASAR SWASTA
DAN IMPLIKASINYA TERHADAP PEMERATAAN AKSES
PENDIDIKAN DI KOTA YOGYAKARTA DAN KABUPATEN
GUNUNGKIDUL TAHUN 2025**

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INTISARI

Perbedaan karakteristik wilayah Kota Yogyakarta dan Kabupaten Gunungkidul berpotensi memengaruhi pola persebaran dan pemerataan akses Sekolah Dasar (SD) Swasta. Konsentrasi sekolah pada wilayah tertentu dapat menimbulkan perbedaan keterjangkauan layanan pendidikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pola spasial, kepadatan, serta keterjangkauan SD Swasta sebagai dasar evaluasi pemerataan akses pendidikan dasar tahun 2025.

Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan analisis spasial. Data yang digunakan meliputi lokasi SD Swasta, data penduduk, batas administrasi, dan jaringan jalan. *Nearest Neighbour Analysis* (NNA) digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi pola *clustered*, *random*, atau *dispersed*, *Kernel Density* untuk menganalisis kepadatan, serta *Network Analyst Service Area* dengan radius 1.000 meter untuk mengidentifikasi jangkauan pelayanan SD Swasta.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persebaran SD Swasta di Kota Yogyakarta berpola *random*, sedangkan Kabupaten Gunungkidul berpola *clustered*. Kepadatan SD Swasta di Kota Yogyakarta terkonsentrasi di pusat kota, sedangkan di Gunungkidul terkonsentrasi pada pusat pelayanan seperti Wonosari. Wilayah tanpa SD Swasta meliputi Kemantren Kraton, Kapanewon Purwosari, dan Semanu. Namun, Kraton masih memiliki lima SD Negeri sebagai penyedia layanan pendidikan. Cakupan pelayanan SD Swasta mencapai 89,40% di Kota Yogyakarta dan 37,34% di Kabupaten Gunungkidul, menunjukkan ketimpangan akses yang lebih besar di Kabupaten Gunungkidul.

Kata Kunci : Sistem Informasi Geografis, Pendidikan Dasar, *Nearest Neighbour Analysis*, *Kernel Density Estimation*, Keterjangkauan Fasilitas.

***SPATIAL INEQUALITY ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOL
DENSITY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR EQUITABLE ACCESS TO
EDUCATION IN YOGYAKARTA CITY AND GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY,
2025***

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ABSTRACT

The differences in regional characteristics between Yogyakarta City and Gunungkidul Regency may influence the spatial distribution and equitable access to private elementary schools. The concentration of schools in certain areas may result in differences in educational service accessibility. This study aims to analyze the spatial distribution, density, and accessibility of private elementary schools as a basis for evaluating equitable access to primary education in 2025.

This study employs a quantitative approach using spatial analysis. The data include private elementary school locations, population data, administrative boundaries, and road networks. Nearest Neighbour Analysis (NNA) was used to identify clustered, random, or dispersed patterns, Kernel Density to analyze school density, and Network Analyst Service Area with a 1,000-meter radius to identify the service coverage of private elementary schools.

The results show that the distribution of private elementary schools in Yogyakarta City follows a random pattern, while Gunungkidul Regency exhibits a clustered pattern. Private elementary schools in Yogyakarta City are concentrated in the city center; while in Gunungkidul they are concentrated around service centers such as Wonosari. Areas without private elementary schools include Kraton Kemantren, Purwosari Kapanewon, and Semanu Kapanewon. However, Kraton still has five public elementary schools providing educational services. The service coverage of private elementary schools reaches 89.40% in Yogyakarta City and 37.34% in Gunungkidul Regency, indicating greater disparities in access to private primary education in Gunungkidul Regency.

Keywords: *Geographic Information Systems, Basic Education, Nearest Neighbour Analysis, Kernel Density Estimation, Accessibility.*