

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the condition of multidimensional child poverty deprivation in Wonosobo Regency based on the selected dimensions and analyze the effect of the age of the head of the household, the occupation of the head of the household, the education of the head of the household, the number of children, and regional characteristics on multidimensional child poverty. in Wonosobo Regency.

This study uses a quantitative approach with secondary data derived from SUSENAS in Wonosobo Regency. The method used to analyze the condition of multidimensional child poverty deprivation is MODA (multiple overlapping deprivation analysis) while to determine the factors that influence multidimensional child poverty in Wonosobo Regency is OLS (ordinary least square).

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that at least 6.69 percent of children in Wonosobo Regency were poor multidimensionally with an average deprivation experienced of 38.79 percent. The IKM value of 0.0260 means that the average deprivation experienced by all children in Wonosobo Regency is 2.60 percent of the 13 indicators that make up the IKM. The dimension with the worst level of deprivation is in the Dimensions of Facilities, Food and Nutrition, and Education. Regression analysis result the age and education of the head of household have a positive effect while the number of children has a negative effect on multidimensional child poverty in Wonosobo Regency. Children whose parents work in the formal sector have lower multidimensional poverty than those who work in the informal sector and children who live in rural areas have higher multidimensional poverty than those who live in urban areas.

Keywords: Multidimensional Child Poverty, MODA, Deprivation, Demension