

## **ABSTRACT**

*Poverty is a complex issue, particularly for the working population, as having an income does not necessarily guarantee freedom from poverty. The phenomenon of working poverty cannot be fully understood solely from a monetary perspective and requires a multidimensional approach. Based on the perspective of poverty proposed by Alkire and Foster, multidimensional poverty employs an approach that measures poverty by examining deprivations across various dimensions such as education, health, and living standards within households, in order to provide a broader explanation of poverty. This study aims to examine the factors influencing the probability of monetary poor workers also experiencing multidimensional poverty within their households in Central Java Province.*

*This study employs raw data from the March 2023 round of the National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS). The analytical method used is logit regression, with the dependent variable being the multidimensional poverty status of workers and the independent variables used being education, access to technology, ownership of health insurance, access to financial products, and worker characteristics such as area of residence, employment sector, age, gender, and marital status.*

*The results found that several characteristics influence the likelihood of workers in households experiencing poverty, namely education level, access to technology and financial products, as well as characteristics such as the number of household members, age, gender, and marital status. Monetarily poor workers with a high level of education and adequate access to technology and finance have a lower chance of experiencing multidimensional poverty compared to workers with a low level of education and minimal access to technology and financial products.*

**Keyword:** *Multidimensional poverty, Monetary poverty, Working poverty, Education, Health*