

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify multidimensional poverty using a child rights deprivation approach in the Province of Papua in 2024, based on selected dimensions, and to analyze the effects of the household head's age, employment status, education level, gender, number of children, and access to credit on the likelihood of children experiencing multidimensional poverty in Papua Province.

This study employs a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from the 2024 SUSENAS (National Socioeconomic Survey) of Papua Province. The methods used to analyze the condition of child multidimensional poverty deprivation include the calculation of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) approach. Meanwhile, to examine the factors influencing the likelihood of children experiencing multidimensional poverty, a binary logistic regression (logit) model is employed.

The research results show that 59 out of 100 children experience multidimensional poverty with an average deprivation rate of 41.49 percent. The IKM value of 0.2441 means that the average deprivation rate is 24.41 out of 13 indicators that make up the Child IKM. The dimensions with the most severe levels of deprivation are education, housing, health, and information. The results of the regression analysis show that all variables have a significant effect. The age and education of the head of the household have a negative effect, while the head of the household's occupation, gender, number of children, and access to credit have a positive effect on a child's likelihood of experiencing multidimensional poverty.

Keywords: *Multidimensional Child Poverty, MODA, Deprivation, Dimension.*