

ABSTRACT

Multidimensional poverty extends beyond income-based measures by capturing deprivation across health, education, and living standards simultaneously. Despite its reputation as a national center of education and culture, Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) remains one of the provinces with a persistently high poverty rate in Java. This study examines the determinants of household multidimensional poverty in DIY using data from the 2023 National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS).

A binary logistic regression model was employed, with household multidimensional poverty status as the dependent variable, measured using the Alkire-Foster methodology. The independent variables include household size, educational attainment of the household head, sex of the household head, disability status of the household head, access to formal credit, employment status of the household head, and place of residence. The model was estimated using 3,896 household observations with Stata 17.0, and results were interpreted based on the odds ratio of each variable.

The estimation results reveal that three out of seven independent variables are statistically significant at the 5% level. Educational attainment of the household head exerts a negative and significant effect and emerges as the most dominant determinant in the model. Disability status of the household head has a positive and significant effect, indicating that households headed by persons with disabilities are more likely to experience multidimensional poverty. Place of residence is also statistically significant, with rural households exhibiting a greater likelihood of multidimensional poverty compared to their urban counterparts, representing the variable with the largest effect in the model. Sex of the household head, access to formal credit, and employment status of the household head are not found to have a statistically significant effect on household multidimensional poverty in DIY.

Keywords: *Multidimensional Poverty, Binary Logistic Regression, Odds Ratio, Alkire-Foster Methodology, Yogyakarta Special Region*

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