



Monetary and Multidimensional Child Poverty Analysis

Previous studies have shown that **children born in prosperous families are more vulnerable to the negative consequences** of poverty than children who are born in prosperous families.

Study Objective

The objective of this study is to **analyze monetary child poverty**.

Methodology



In this research, the definition of the child refers to **Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, that is, an individual aged 0–17 years**.

Analyses of child poverty level, factors associated with child poverty, and child poverty trends are based on **Susenas data of March 2022**.

Analyses use household income or expenditure as proxy.

Findings

Children in the following categories have the potential to live in poverty in the future.



- 1 Children with disability
- 2 Children living in large families
- 3 Children living with many children their age
- 4 Children with low-educated parents
- 5 Children living in single-parent households
- 6 Children with parents working in the agricultural sector

The child poverty trend increased from 11.75% of the total population before the COVID-19 pandemic (2019) to 12.63% (2021).

Recommendation

Poverty reduction and economic improvement programs need to target households with children that have specific **household characteristics as well as individual characteristics**.

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