

SIGNIFICANT PREDICTORS OF POOR FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH CLIMATE CHANGE EXPERIENCE IN SABAK BERNAM SELANGOR

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This paper aims to identify the significant predictors of poor female-headed households with climate change experience. The tested predictors (IVs) are gender, academic background, household expenses, day-pay workers, and the age of households' heads. A purposive sampling approach was used to collect data from n=265 respondents in Sabak Bernam, a coastal district in Malaysia. Only n=230 were reported in this paper for respondents with climate change experience, meaning the respondents answer YES they were having experience on climate change. The binary logistic regression model is significant ($p < 0.05$) with 28.6 percent variance in DV (poor female-headed households=1, other households=0) explained by the IVs. Three significant predictors (IVs) of poor female-headed households obtained in this study are gender of the respondents, household expenses, and daily-paid worker (vulnerable group). The first significant predictor is the gender of the respondents. Male gender explained less than 86.5 percent (odds=0.135) likelihood that male respondents are from poor female-headed households. Meaning, male respondents in this study were mainly from non-poor family and male-headed households. Second, the household expenses explained that less than 0.1 percent (odds=0.999) likelihood that the respondents are from poor female-headed households. RM1 increase in the household expenses, explained that less 0.1 percent of the households are from poor female-headed households. In other words, an increase in household expenses indicates that poor females are less likely to head households.. Last but not least, the daily-paid workers (the vulnerable group) explain 8.812 (odds=8.812) likelihood that the respondents are from poor female-headed households. Members from poor female headed households are usually involved in informal economic sector, or indirectly in the fisheries sector. Therefore, they have ? been paid as day-workers. This paper concludes that female respondents, household expenses, and daily-paid workers are significant predictors of poor female-headed households with climate change experience in coastal areas of Sabak Bernam, Selangor.