GENDER, VULNERABILITY, AND POVERTY PREDICT THE EXPERIENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE EVENTS AMONG COASTAL COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN SABAK BERNAM SELANGOR

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This study aimed to profile the socioeconomic backgrounds of the respondents by gender disaggregation (RO-1) to identify the diverse experiences of climate change (RO-2) and assess the roles of gender, vulnerability, and poverty in individuals' experiences of climate events (RO-3). Data was collected in Sabak Bernam Selangor through a specially developed questionnaire with prompts about household profiles, vulnerability type, household income, and climate change experience. A total of 274 respondents reported with an equal proportion of male and female participants. The mean age was 47.79 years old, mean household income was RM3914.38, and the average number of household members was 4.5. Five climate change events were reported: floods, storms, high tides, droughts, and landslides (93.88% of the respondents). Floods were the most reported experience (27.44%), followed by storms (25.62%) and high tides (20.63%). Men were more likely than women to have experienced high tides (61.54%), droughts (55.22%), and storms (54.87%). Women's experiences were generally similar, though with slightly lower exposure than men's, across most climate events. Notably, all reported cases of landslides came from men (100%).

One Binary Logistic Regression Model was tested with the DV=1 (the respondents with experience of climate change events) and the DV=0 (without experience of climate change events). The independent variables (IVs) are gender, vulnerability type, and poverty level. The BLR Model is significant ($p<0.05$), with 24.2 percent of the variance in the DV explained by the IVs. Two significant ($p<0.05$) predictors are gender with odd=15.036 and age with odd=2.842. Male respondents were 15.036 times more likely than female respondents to experience climate change events, and younger respondents were 2.862 more likely to experience climate change events than the older adults. In conclusion, the respondents reported in this paper are at a mature age and are from low-income households with a small number of household members. A high majority of respondents experience climate change events, especially floods, with male and younger respondents being more likely to experience climate change events.