

ABSTRACT

Gender is one of the factors that influences poverty, especially for female-headed households because they are considered poorer than male-headed households. This research aims to determine and compare the determinants of poverty in households headed by men and women in the Special Region of Yogyakarta based on demographic, social and economic characteristics.

The analysis was carried out using logistic regression and using data from the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) March 2021. Then the data was analyzed using Eviews software. Respondents in this study were heads of households in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, with a total sample of 4.018 households, of which 3.287 households were headed by men and 731 households were headed by women.

The results of this research show that all independent variables have a significant effect on the poverty status of households in the Special Region of Yogyakarta simultaneously. The variables of the age of the head of the household, the number of household members, and the location of the residence headed by a man had a significant positive effect on the poverty status of the household. The variables of marital status of the head of the household, the education of the head of the household, and the type of work had a significant negative effect on the poverty status of the male-headed household. Meanwhile, the variable of the number of household members headed by women has a significant positive effect on the status of household poverty. The variable of the education of the head of household headed by women has a significant negative effect on the status of household poverty. The study shows that the odds ratio value for the majority of household poverty determinants is higher in female heads of households than men.

Keywords: Household Poverty, Gender, Household Characteristics, Logit