SIGNIFICANT PREDICTORS OF MICRO ENTREPRENEURS BY SEX DISAGGREGATION WITH CLIMATE CHANGE EXPERIENCE IN SABAK BERNAM SELANGOR

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1. Introduction
2. Research Purpose
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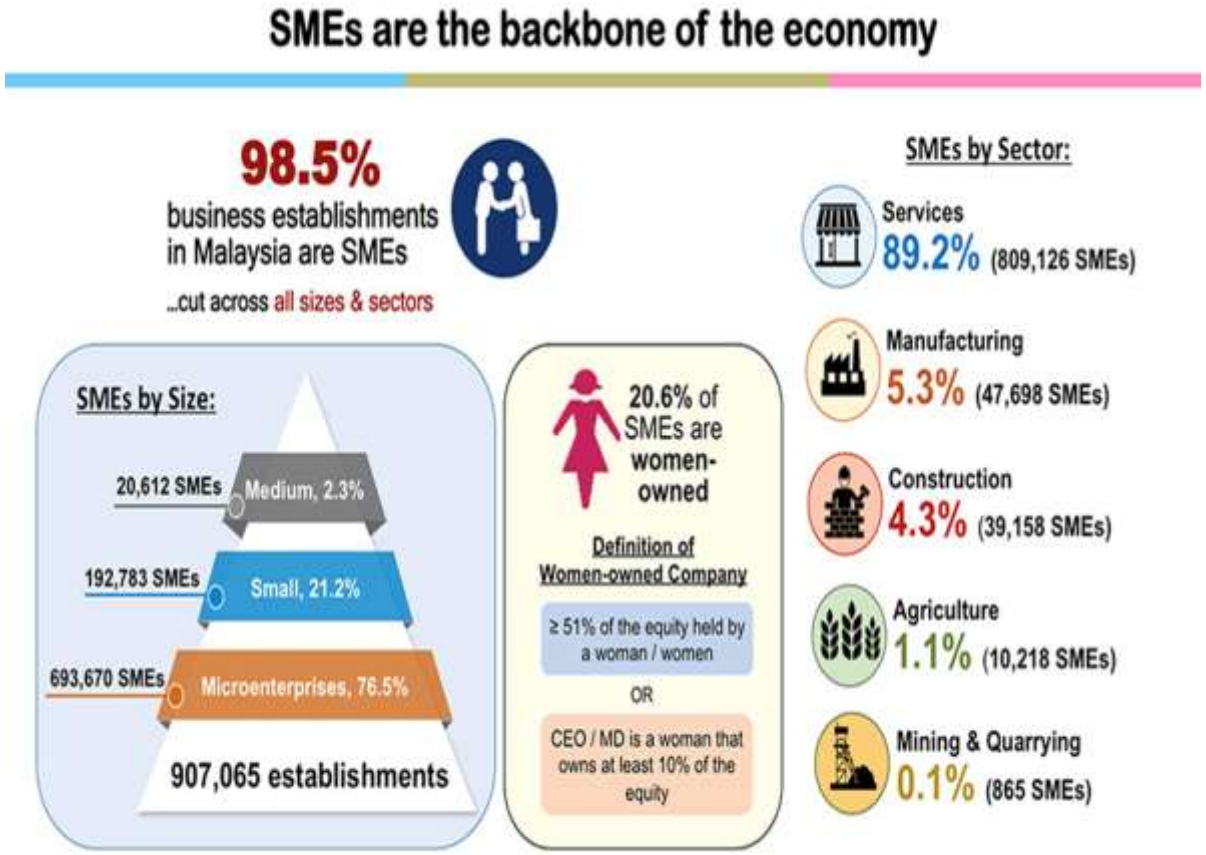
4. Findings
5. Conclusions

Survey with female micro entrepreneurs in Sabak Bernam JAN 2025

INTRODUCTION

- Micro-enterprise
- Micro-entrepreneur
- Blue Ocean Community



Research Purpose

- The purpose of this study is to understand Climate Change Experience faced by Micro Entrepreneurs in Sabak Bernam Selangor, by Sex Disagregation analysis.
- 1. Describe the socioeconomic of 130 microentrepreneur by sex disagregation in Sabak Bernam.

2. Explain the challenges and solution faced by microentrepreneur by sex disagregation in Sabak Bernam.

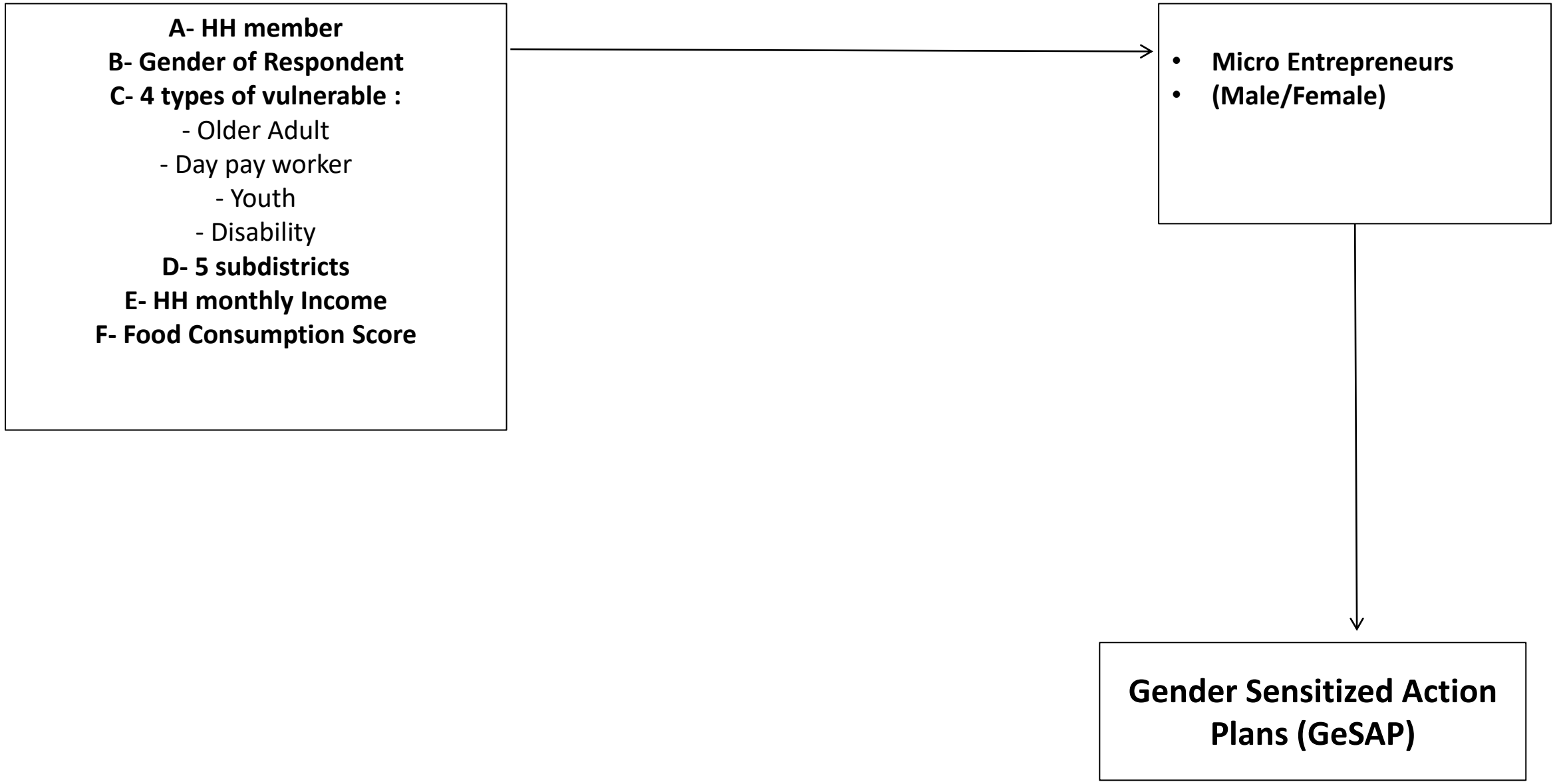

ANIS
NINA
ASKIAH
MIRA

Climate Change Impact

1. Flood
2. Rising sea level
3. Forest fire/haze
4. **Economic loss (poverty)**
5. Dead soil
6. Health impact
7. Landslide
8. Drought
9. Changes in natural environment/build up landscape

Malaysia NPCC (2010)

Research Framework



Methods

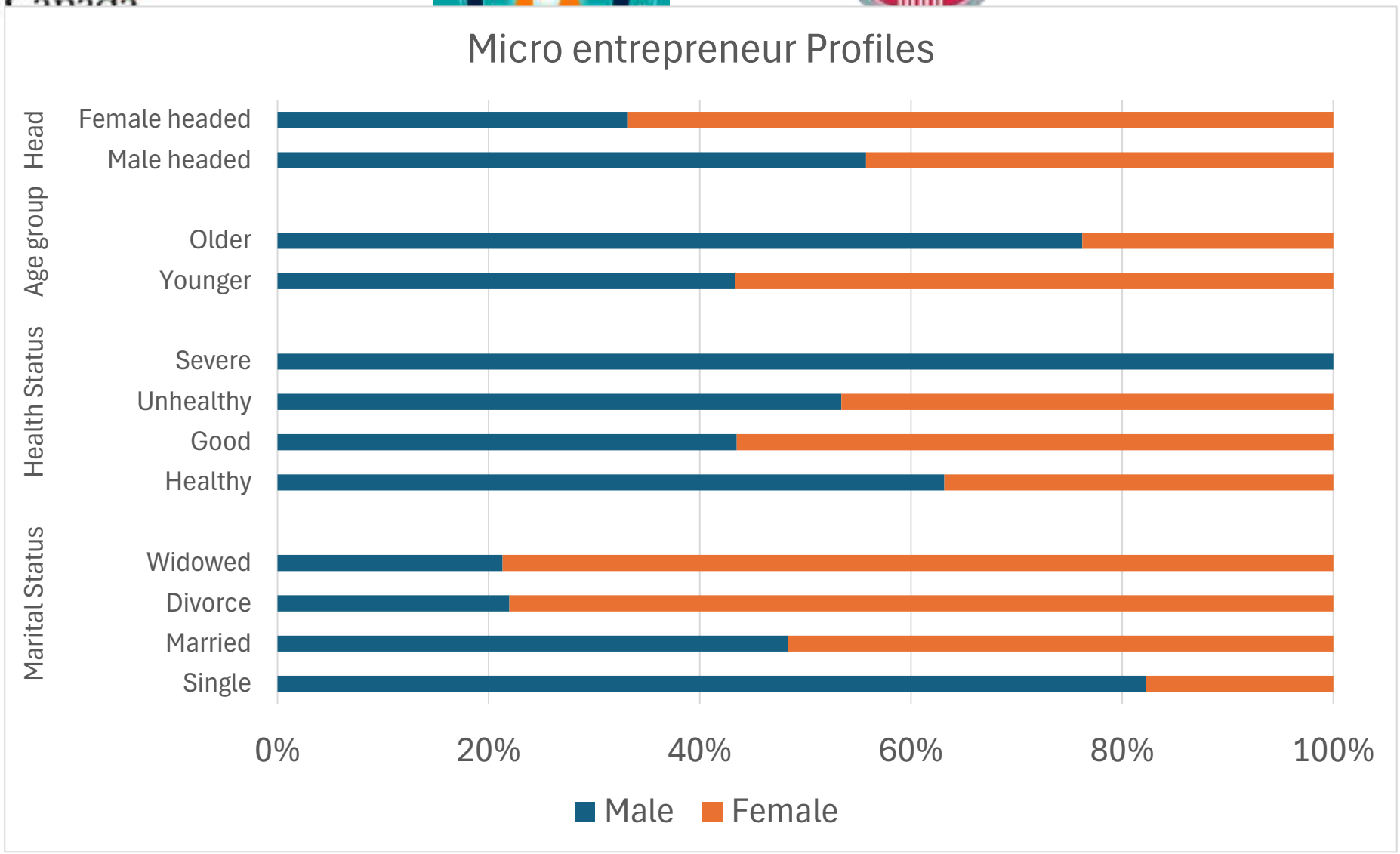
- Location: Sabak Bernam
- Data sources:
  1. the **SURVEY** (*n*=274); and *n*=230 (YES); n=130 microentrepreneurs with CCE
  2. Focus Group Discussion (**FGD**). The survey was among *n*=274, the responses are by sex disaggregation as in Table 1.

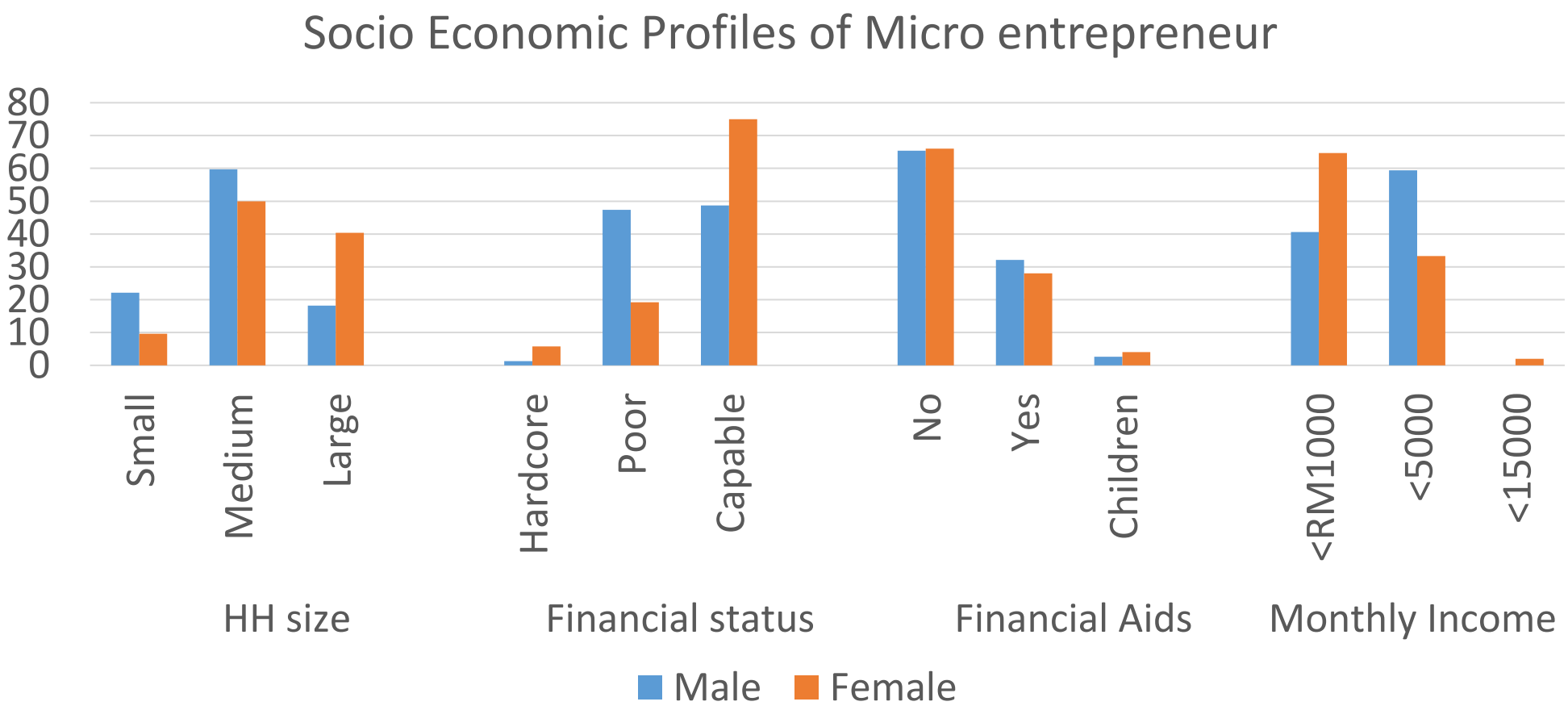
Location of Sabak Bernam, Selangor

Table 1: Respondent Distribution

	Sabak	Pasir Panjang	Bagan Nakhoda Omar	Sungai Panjang	Pancang Bedena	Total
Male	8 (30)	21(30)	28 (30)	9 (30)	12 (30)	78 (150)
Female	9 (30)	13 (30)	14 (30)	12 (30)	4 (30)	52 (150)

FINDINGS


Micro entrepreneur Profiles
Head
Female headed
Male headed
Age group
Older
Younger
Health Status
Severe
Unhealthy
Good
Healthy
Marital Status
Widowed
Divorce
Married
Single
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Male
Female


Socio Economic Profiles of Micro entrepreneur
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Small
Medium
Large
Hardcore
Poor
Capable
No
Yes
Children
<RM1000
<5000
<15000
HH size
Financial status
Financial Aids
Monthly Income
Male
Female

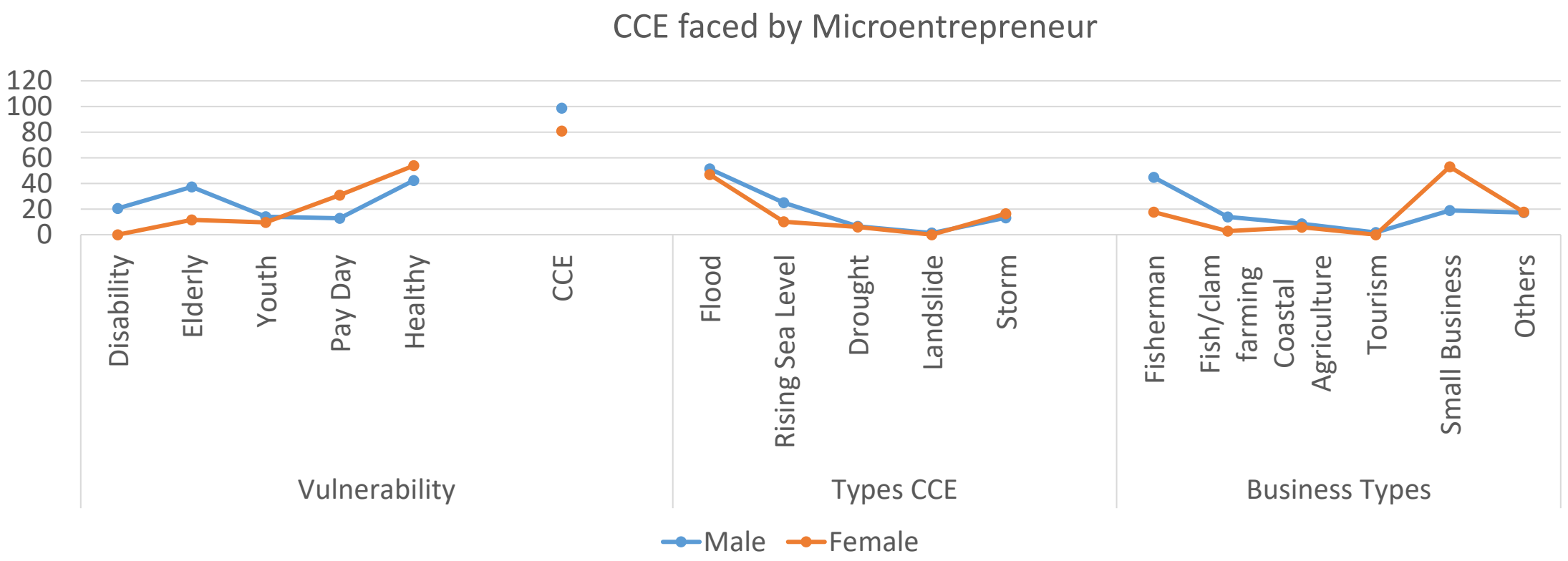

CCE faced by Microentrepreneur
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Disability
Elderly
Youth
Pay Day
Healthy
CCE
Flood
Rising Sea Level
Drought
Landslide
Storm
Fisherman
Fish/clam farming
Coastal Agriculture
Tourism
Small Business
Others
Vulnerability
Types CCE
Business Types
Male
Female

Table 01: Distribution of micro entrepreneurs (*n*=130)

Type of Entrepreneur	Male		Female	
	n	%	*n*	%
Food Based	3	3.90%	15	28.30%
Agriculture	54	70.13%	24	45.28%
Others	20	25.97%	14	26.42%

Table 02: Wald Chi-Square (Female Model) (micro-entrepreneurs =1; not micro entreoreneurs=0)

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Sabak			5.557	4	.235	
Pasir Panjang	1.187	.892	1.771	1	.183	3.278
BNO	2.488	1.426	3.046	1	.081	12.040
Sg Panjang	1.857	.905	4.213	1	.040	6.406
Panchang Bedena	.951	.725	1.722	1	.189	2.590
Older Adults (No=1)	1.218	.896	1.848	1	.174	3.381
Youth (No=1)	-.659	.758	.755	1	.385	.517
Day-pay workers (No=1)	2.162	.704	9.423	1	.002	8.687
Total Household Member Male	-.131	.210	.390	1	.532	.877
Total Household Member Female	-.152	.190	.639	1	.424	.859
Household Income	.000	.000	2.551	1	.110	1.000
Food Consumption Score (Poor=1)	1.290	1.017	1.609	1	.205	3.632
Constant	-3.011	1.501	4.025	1	.045	.049

The BLR model (female):

is significant (p<0.05) with 29.7 percent variance in the DV explained by the IVs.

A similar group of IVs as in the male BLR model but without the 'disabled' variable.

Two significant predictors:

1. A respondent from Pasir Panjang had a 6.406 time likelihood (odds=6.406) that she is an entrepreneur

2. A day-pay worker explained an 8.687 (odds=8.687) time likelihood that she is an entrepreneur.

Table 03: Wald Chi-Square (Male Model) (micro-entrepreneurs =1; not micro entreoreneurs=0)

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Sabak			18.297	4	.001	
Pasir Panjang	-1.149	.955	1.448	1	.229	.317
BNO	**3.125**	**1.226**	**6.497**	**1**	**.011**	**22.753**
Sg Panjang	**-2.468**	**.878**	**7.900**	**1**	**.005**	**.085**
Panchang Bedena	.056	.730	.006	1	.939	1.058
Disbaled (No=1)	-1.476	.886	2.774	1	.096	.229
Older Adults (No=1)	**1.922**	**.574**	**11.197**	**1**	**.001**	**6.833**
Youth (No=1)	1.754	.931	3.548	1	.060	5.776
Day-pay workers (No=1)	-.834	.868	.924	1	.337	.434
Total Household Member Male	**-.594**	**.246**	**5.847**	**1**	**.016**	**.552**
Total Household Member Female	.271	.212	1.634	1	.201	1.311
Household Income	**.000**	**.000**	**7.246**	**1**	**.007**	**1.000**
Food Consumption Score (Poor=1)	**2.135**	**.960**	**4.947**	**1**	**.026**	**8.459**
Constant	-1063	1.880	.001	1	.973	.938

The BLR model (male):

It is significant (p<0.05) with a 55.7 percent variance in the DV explained by the IVs.

The 6 significant predictors are:

1. The total number of family members (An increase one male 5 x),
2. Gender (male)
3. Young adults (6 x likelihood that he is an entrepreneur)
4. Sub-district locations (A respondent from Bagan Nakhoda Omar (BNO) 22x likelihood that male respondent is an entrpreneur)
5. Household income (An increase of RM1 of Household income)
6. Food Consumption Score (8 x likelihood that male respondent with poor score)

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Male and Female faced the CCE, however males highlighted higher numbers than female entrepreneur. This is due to the types of business operations. Almost half of the male is a fisherman, and selling their catch for business and generate the family income. The weather is beyond human control, but, what strategies should they employ to sustain the micro business income sustain.

It is recommend that the fisherman has another skills such as coastal agriculture farming and food processing business.

2. The number of women as entrepreneur is higher in the female headed family. This is the concern for the coastal community to be aware the needs and want from this types of family.

It is recommend that the training for income generation for female headed family and their family members.

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