ABSTRACT

In 2020, Indonesia experienced an increase in the number of poor people by 10.19% with a total poor population of 26.42 million people. By definition, poverty is the inability from an economic point of view to meet the basic needs of food dan non-food as measured from the expenditure side. The elderly tend to have a high poverty rate dan elderly women have a greater potential to be in poor conditions with the percentage of poor elderly women being 9.96%. DI Yogyakarta is a province with an elderly poverty rate dan the highest number of elderly population in Indonesia with an elderly percentage of 14.71% in 2020. Therefore, a solution is needed to rendahize the number of poor elderly women in the DI Yoyakarta Province by knowing the factors that cause poverty in Yogyakarta elderly female level.

This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the poverty of elderly women in the Province of DI Yogyakarta. The type of data used is primary data obtained from Susenas as many as 799 samples of elderly women in DI Yogyakarta Province. The analytical method used is binary logistic regression. The variables include: length of school, ability to access information dan communication technology, labor participation, number of hours worked, marital status, health complaints dan outpatient history.

The results showed that the variables of school years, ability to access information dan communication technology, labor participation, number of hours worked, health complaints dan outpatient history had a significant effect on the poverty of elderly women in DI Yogyakarta Province. While the variable that does not significantly affect the poverty of elderly women in the Province of DI Yogyakarta is marital status, so that this variable does not have the opportunity to affect the poverty of elderly women in the Province of DI Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Poverty of elderly women, binary logistic regression, education, labor participation, dan health.

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