

## **ABSTRACT**

### ***The Differences in Individual Disaster Resilience (IDR) between Male and Female Adolescents Living in the Special Region of Jakarta in Facing Floods***

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*Indonesia is a country prone to natural disasters, one of which is flooding that often occurs in Jakarta. Floods have a significant impact on society, including adolescents who are psychologically vulnerable groups in dealing with disasters. This study aims to identify differences in Individual Disaster Resilience (IDR) between male and female adolescents living in the Special Region of Jakarta in dealing with floods. IDR refers to an individual's ability to adapt, survive, and recover from disasters through three dimensions, namely knowledge, readiness, action. This study uses a quantitative approach with a sample of 409 adolescents aged 13-21 years who live in flood-prone areas in Jakarta and have experience of flood disasters. Data collection was carried out using the Disaster Resilience Scale for Individual (DRSi). Data analysis was carried out using the Mann-Whitney U test to determine differences in IDR based on gender. The results showed significant differences in IDR between male and female adolescents ( $W = 29990.500$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ). Overall, male adolescents had higher IDR scores than female adolescents in all three dimensions of IDR. The conclusion of this study explains that gender differences affect how adolescents respond to disasters. Therefore, a gender-based disaster mitigation strategy is needed that takes into account the strengths and challenges of each group.*

**Keywords:** *Flood, Individual Disaster Resilience, Jakarta, Gender, Adolescents*